THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE.

RUMB & SUTOR, Publishers — Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Wednesday, Oct. 26th, 1910 — VOL. XXXVII., NO. 26

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The remains were taken to Merrill on Saturday and the funeral was held from the home of Mrs Sam Dufrane, 406 Scott street, and from the St Francis Xavier Catholic church Monday morning

The following relatives were in attendance at the funeral Joe Rayome, John James Rayome and wife, Pat Rayome, John Golan, of Rudolph, Mrs Curtis Grotteau, Mr. and Mrs Louis LaMay, Mesdames Baldwin, Juneau, Kirkland, of Grand Rapids, Emery Rayome, of Fargo, N D , Theo Filiatreau, of Barron, Wis , Walter Filiatreau and wife of Minneapolis, Mr and Mrs Leonard Filiatreau of Wausau, Miss Mabel Filiatreau, of Chicago, and Henry and Walter Dudley, of Dudley

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The control and examination of these expenses and accounts come to the attention of the District Attorney more than to any other county officer, and the affairs of the county in these and other lines are so extensive that they demand and should have the entire time and attention of the District Attorney.

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I will not allow the criminal warrant to be used to gratify personal spites, nor for the collection of private debts.

I will protect the PUBLIC INTERESTS as against the PRIVATE INTERESTS for I regard this as the one great issue now before the people in their selection of all public officers.

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John A. Gaynor.

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John White has been editor of the News for a number of years past the paper having been run under the firm name of J H White & Son Mr White is an exceptional writer and his will be missed by a large number of friends each week who have formed the habit of looking for his humorous writings It is rumored that Mr White will remain on the paper

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GIRL WANTED For general housework In office of Mrs J W Beaman

COWS FOR SALE Twelve cows Enquire of J Ginsburg, 1st Ave N

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LOST A handbag containing two [illegible] and notes from Insurance Co and $4 00 in cash Finder will receive reward by returning to Mrs Franz Marzofka R D No 2 Box 38

WANTED Good Rippers and Kind Sawyers Wages $ 50 to $ 60 per day Bonito Redditor & Box Co , Bonito, Wis

$80 00 per month straight salary and expenses, to men with rig, to introduce our Poultry Remedies Don't answer unless you mean business Eureka Poultry Food Mfg Co., (Incorporated) Dept 81 Louis, Ill

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The Siwash baseball Nine that wins the Championship game from Piute a rival College in the last act of "My Cinderella Girl", is composed almost entirely of college and semi-professional players. During the long run of the play in Chicago they defeated thirty-seven of the crack amateur and theatrical ball teams of that city.

About a New Bridge.

Some of our citizens continue to talk about a new bridge from time to time, nothwithstanding the fact that the present structure handles the traffic without any trouble. While some are in favor of a new structure, erected at some other location, it would seem as if the present site should be retained in view of the fact that the two sides of the river have been built to center at the present bridge. Were a new bridge of modern construction, as wide as the street, erected where the present bridge now stands it would accommodate all the traffic for a long term of years. The fact that there is a demand for the extension of the street car system to the east side of the river will make some kind of a change necessary before long.

Change in Stock Fair.

—The monthly stock fair for the month of November will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 9th, instead of Tuesday, the 8th, owing to the fact that regular date comes on election day.

Manager Bell reports that there is a demand for ten or fifteen work horses ranging in weight from 1600 to 1800 pounds, as a buyer will be here from the north looking for them. There is also a demand for cattle and chickens.

Remember brewery and Packing plant.

Farmers and others are requested to make a note of the change of date, Wednesday, November 9th, east side.

City papers please copy.—2t.

Broke An Arm.

John Mennig, who was assisting in loading some ties onto a car near the Green Bay depot, broke his arm Tuesday morning. The man slipped and one of the ties fell on his right arm, breaking one of the bones between the wrist and elbow. He was taken to the office of Dr. Looze where the fracture was reduced and it is expected that he will soon be able to use the member again.

L Ward of Babcock was a business visitor in the city on Tuesday.

Death of Mrs. Filiatreau.

Mrs. Henry Filiatreau of Merrill died in Dallas, Texas, on Tuesday of last week. Mrs. Filiatreau was formerly Miss Lydia Rayome, and was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Rayome of Rudolph, where she lived before her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Filiatreau have been residents of Texas for the past four years, Mr. Filiatreau holding a position in the postoffice in that city.

The remains were taken to Merrill on Saturday and the funeral was held from the home of Mrs. Sam Dufrane, 406 Scott street, and from the St. Francis Xavier Catholic church Monday morning.

The following relatives were in attendance at the funeral: Jos. Rayome, John James Rayome and wife, Pat Rayome, John Golan, of Rudolph; Mrs. Curtis Crotteau, Mr. and Mrs. Louis LaMay, Mesdames Baldwin, Juneau, Kirkland, of Grand Rapids; Emery Rayome, of Fargo, N. D.,; Theo. Filiatreau, of Barron, Wis.; Walter Filiatreau and wife of Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Filiatreau of Wausau; Miss Mabel Filiatreau, of Chicago, and Henry and Walter Dudley, of Dudley.

Death of Oliver DeMars.

Oliver DeMars, one of the old settlers of this region, died at his home at Biron on Friday after a lengthy illness incident to old age.

He had reached the age of eighty years, but for some time past had been comparatively helpless and his death was not unexpected by those who were attending him.

Mr. DeMars is survived by his wife, three sons and two daughters, the children being Jeff, William and George DeMars, and Mrs. Stephen Snyder of Biron and Mrs. Francis Biron of Stevens Point.

The funeral occurred on Monday from SS. Peter and Paul church in this city, Rev. Wm. Reding officiating

—We will open Nov. 1 our Rest Shop at 317 Oak Street for business in all lines of beauty culture. We solicit your patronage.—1t p.

No Cause for Alarm.

The ranting and raving that is being done in different sections of the state over the Dietz affair is just a trifle sickening to the average man who plods along and attends to his every day business and has confidence in his fellow man. There are a lot of people in the world and quite a number in the state of Wisconsin who seem to be ever on the lookout for a chance to shout corruption, and as soon as Dietz was arrested they jumped to their feet and made a great holler and demanded that he have a fair trial. Not but what everybody has been having fair trials right along, and if they have not, nobody is worrying themselves about it. Men are arrested every day charged with crimes of which they are entirely innocent, and yet they receive justice. This man Dietz is no different from the rest of humanity, only that he defied the officers of the law instead of submitting as the rest of humanity generally does. While the fact that a man protects his interests with a repeating rifle may prove that he is no coward, it does not prove that he is right. Any man in this city might have a quarrel with his neighbor, and then stand the neighbor off with a double barrelled shot gun, thereby proving that he was able to take care of himself, but he might be wrong just the same. Circuit court convenes in this city twice in each year, and a large number of cass come up or trial, some of them just as important as the Dietz case, and while it may be that the decision of a jury is not exactly in accord with one's personal belief, that is not saying that the parties did not get a fair trial. Other courts thruout the state are no better nor worse than the one that is held in Grand Rapids twice each year, and there is no reason to suppose that Dietz and his family will get other than a fair trial. When the city wants a piece of property for the purpose of widening a street, it would be easy for the owner to ask ten times what the property was worth and then when it was condemned refuse to allow the property to be taken by using a repeating rifle and an automatic revolver on the city workmen. This same man would have plenty of sympathizers of the same kind that Dietz has, but it would not make him right. It is a good plan to let matters of this kind be tried out in circuit court and then abide by the decision of that body even if it does not happen to exactly coincide with our personal belief.

NOTICE.

To the Voters of Wood County:

I have been nominated for the office of District Attorney, and as your proposed servant, it is proper for me to say at this time in what way I propose to serve you, and to state this as the basis of a contract between you and me, if I am elected.

The expenses of all criminal proceedings, the care of the insane, the support of the county paupers, and many other items are by law charges against the tax payers of Wood County.

The control and examination of these expenses and accounts come to the attention of the District Attorney more than to any other county officer, and the affairs of the county in these and other lines are so extensive that they demand and should have the entire time and attention of the District Attorney.

I therefore pledge myself, if elected, to devote my entire time and attention and my best efforts to the discharge of the duties of that office.

I will not allow the criminal warrant to be used to gratify personal spites, nor for the collection of private debts.

I will protect the PULBIC INTERESTS as against the PRIVATE INTERESTS for I regard this as the one great issue now before the people in their selection of all public officers.

With the approval of the County Board, I will hold the office of District Attorney in the Court House and will be there during business hours unless called away on the affairs of the County.

This is all I have to offer. It is up to you to accept or reject my proposition.

Yours,
John A. Gaynor.

F. R. A. Invitation.

Grand Rapids Council No. 56 will initiate a class of fifteen Thursday evening, Oct. 27. Special preparations are being made for the occasion as Supreme Secretary C. M. Robinson and several of the state council officers and degree team from Oshkosh will be present and a good time is looked for.

Deputy Barnes is doing good work in this city and wishes that all members be present on Thursday evening at Lodge Hall over Ragan's Furniture store. Refreshments served.

Signed
Committee.

Well Drilling.

—I am prepared to drill wells in any kind of soil or rock. First class work guaranteed. Write or Phone to Martin Pfyl for particulars. Telephone 272.—tf.

Sewer Extended.

A gang of workmen has been busy during the past week extending the Oak street sewer into the river. A wall has been built on either side of the pipe and the line carried out far enough so that it is thought there will be no more trouble from the obnoxious gases that have heretofore made it unpleasant in that neighborhood.

W. A. Jacobs, social democratic candidate for governor, will address the voters of Grand Rapids at Daly's Theatre on Friday evening. Mr. Jacobs is a forceful speaker and all are cordially invited to hear him.

Marshfield News Sold.

A dispatch to the daily papers states that the News of Marshfield has been purchased by E. S. Bailey, who is well known in this county, having owned a half interest in the Times of Marshfield for a number of years

John White has been editor of the News for a number of years past, the paper having been run under the firm name of J. H. White & Son. Mr. White is an exceptional writer and he will be missed by a large number of friends each week who have formed the habit of looking for his humorous writings. It is rumored that Mr. White will remain on the paper.

Gave a Good Concert.

The concert by Victor's band at Daly's Theater on Monday evening was listened to by an audience that filled the entire house, and that it was highly appreciated by those in attendance was evident by the liberal manner in which they applauded. The lady vocalist also came in for her share of the applause and responded to numerous encores in a most charming manner.

This was the first of the series of entertainments by the lecture course under the auspices of the high school and training school. Elbert Foland and the Italian Boys will be the next attraction.

Rink Opens Saturday.

—The Amusement hall will be opened on Saturday afternoon of this week, on which occasion the children will be allowed to skate, and in the evening the general public will be admitted. The floor has been refinished so that it is now in excellent condition, and the place will be managed in the same excellent manner it was last season.

On Monday evening, October 31st there will be a halloween party at the hall.

Crownhart Will Run.

The republican state central committee on Monday decided to run C. H. Crownhart as an independent candidate for attorney general. The action of the committee is out of the ordinary and it is said to be the first time in the history of the state when the republican State Central committee has endorsed an independent candidate.

Not So Bad as Reported.

A report from Rudolph on Tuesday was to the effect that there was an epidemic of scarlet fever in that town and that the schools had been closed on account of it. The report was a false one to a large extent, however, as there are only two cases, and they are under quarantine. The schools are also running.

Fight for Life in Mexico.

—You will see at the Ideal Theater tonight and tomorrow night one of the most realistic production ever exhibited in motion pictures.

It is the battle of an American cowboy with Bonito, one of the most dreaded of Mexican bulls, the cowboy meeting the animal barehanded and conquering it after a battle of seven and one-half minutes.

When the Mexican audience realized that an American cowboy was conquering Bonito barehanded they hurled cushions, bottles, fruit, stones, canes and even opened knives at him, for they had fondly hoped that the American would meet his death in the contest.

The pictures were taken at the bull ring barrier and reproduce every incident and detail. Don't miss seeing them at the Ideal tonight and Thursday evening.

Death of Fred Culver.

Fred Culver, who ran the Hotel Rosebud at Junction City for a number of years, is reported to have died at Winnipeg recently from typhoid fever. Mr. Culver left Junction City about three months ago, and was well known to the traveling public.

—The ladies of the W. R. C. will hold a rummage and apron sale in the Farrish building Saturday, Oct. 29.

A Peculiar Accident.

N. Brey of Milladore was hurt in a peculiar manner one day last week. He was engaged in pulling stumps and had a chain attached to a stump. While the puller was at work Mr. Brey stood about 100 feet distant, and the chain broke, one of the links of the chain striking Mr. Brey in the back. The link came with such force that it penetrated the clothing and went into his back, causing a fracture where the first rib joins the spinal column. The piece of metal was subsequently removed by a surgeon and it is not expected that there will be any serious results, altho Mr. Brey is a man upward of sixty years old.

New Potatoes in October.

It appears that potatoes, as well as raspberries and strawberries, have taken advantage of our beautiful September and October weather. The Berlin Journal says that a farmer near that city has had two crops of potatoes. He did not dig some of the hills until a few days ago and when he did dig them he was surprised to find not only the original crop of tubers in the hill, but a second crop of nice new potatoes, such as one relished early in July.

Will Build a House.

H. E. Davis of the town of Rome, Adams County, who during the past summer has constructed himself a barn near the southern limits of the city on the east side, is now engaged in manufacturing the cement blocks for a house which he will build next year. The blocks are being made at Mr. Davis's place at New Rome, where he has an inexhaustible supply of sand and gravel that is particularly suited for this kind of work.

Mail Carriers to Dance.

The mail carriers of Grand Rapids will hold their fourth annual ball at the Eagles hall on Wednesday evening of this week, when it is expected that they and their friends will have a grand time. The Bliss orchestra has been engaged for the occasion and all who attend may be sure of a good time.

Foot Ball Games.

Stevens Point beat Waupaca last Saturday at Waupaca by a score of 27 to 0.

Grand Rapids will play at Wausau next Saturday when it is expected that a big delegation will go up from this city to see the the contest.

Notice.

My wife Christina having left my bed and board I take this method of notifying the public not to trust her on my account as I will not be responsible for any debts of her contracting. August Kath, Jr.

3 t p.

ONE CENT A WORD

GIRL WANTED—For general housework. Inquire of Mrs T. W. Brazeau.

COWS FOR SALE—3 milch cows. Enquire of J. Glasburg, 3rd Ave. N.

LOST—Ladies' gold watch on Saturday between Johnson & Hill Co.'s store and the Tea & Coffee store. Watch has photo of my two sons on front of case. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same with Matt Carey at Johnson & Hill Co.'s store. Mrs. Fred Weber, South Side.

LOST—A handbag containing two checks and notice from Insurance Co. and $4.00 in cash. Finder will receive reward by returning to Mrs. Franz Marzofka, R. D. No. 2, Box 26.

WANTED—Good Rippers and Knot Sawyers. Wages $2.50 to $3.00 per day. Monico Excelsior & Box Co., Monico, Wis.

$80.00 per month straight salary and expenses, to men with rig, to introduce our Poultry Remedies. Don't answer unless you mean business. Eureka Poultry Food Mfg. Co., (Incorporated) East St. Louis, Ill.

FOR SALE—The Garry Mason home on First St. south. For particulars inquire of Garry Mason.—tf

FOR SALE—Smith American organ in good condition for $25. F. E. Kellner.

FOR SALE—Two 80-acre farms near Pittsville, one house, 4 lots near Lincoln School. Terms reasonable. All kinds of Insurance. Edward N. Pomainville.

FOR RENT—A small barn 2½ blocks from post office. C. E. Boles.

FOR RENT—New house in Outlook Addition; Inquire of C. E. Boles.

FOR RENT—House and barn, 1080 Washington Ave. Peter Schuetz, R. 5, Grand Rapids, Wis.

FOR RENT—The building now occupied by James Brockman as a restaurant and candy store near St. Paul depot. Inquire of Jos Rick

At Daly's Theatre Soon.

—Some of the most popular of the dozen musical numbers in "My Cinderella Girl" are "Put The Ball Over the Pan McCann," a rousing baseball song that makes the fans root as never before.

"Will All My Dreams Come True," a beautiful ballad, "Just Get Me Right" a comic duet, and "I Always Love My Steady Girl, But Oh You Now and Then" all four songs are immensely popular.

How Stonewall Jackson Won Life's Battle

by JOSEPH W. FOLK, *former Governor of Missouri*

"YOU may be whatever you *resolve to be.*" This was the motto of Stonewall Jackson. By this rule he lived and conquered, and by it died in the rush of victory. Such was Jackson's faith in God and himself, he inspired not only his own men with the certainty of victory, but the entire confederacy felt sure of ultimate triumph while he was in the field. No warrior was ever worshiped by his people as was this Soldier Saint of the Lost Cause. While he lived and fought the people of the south saw in him the incarnation of God's justice struggling for them. When the wound which was inadvertently given by his own men at Chancellorsville terminated fatally, the news came as a chilling shock to southern hopes. The history of modern times affords no parallel to the deep sorrow that throbbed in the hearts of the confederate people when Jackson died. Those who had never seen his face wept for him as for their nearest kindred. They began to realize that with him removed their cause was doomed. As one of the leaders declared when he heard the news of Jackson's death, "God has deserted us, else he would not have taken Jackson."

In being so bowed down with grief at Jackson's loss, it must not be understood that they loved Robert E. Lee and their other generals less; for to the first named at least, their devotion amounted to idolatry, but there was something in Jackson that the others did not possess which appealed to the people of the south, and gave them a sublime confidence. This was the reflection of his absolute faith that the hand of Providence was guiding him on.

Christened "Stonewall" at Manassas.

Stonewall Jackson, as every school boy knows, was plain Thomas J. Jackson until in the battle of Manassas when the day seemed to be going against the southern forces, Gen. Bee rode up to Jackson and in despair exclaimed: "They are beating us back," and Jackson replied: "Then we will give them the bayonet." Catching the inspiration of Jackson's indomitable will, Bee galloped back to his command and shouted: "There is Jackson standing like a stone wall. Rally behind the Virginians. Follow me." Gen. Bee charged at the head of his men, and in a little while fell mortally wounded with his face to the front. From that time Jackson was known as "Stonewall," and his command became immortal as the Stonewall brigade.

Stonewall Jackson's ancestors had lived in Maryland and Virginia for more than 100 years and were of Scotch-Irish descent. They were all honest, God-fearing people, and they were of fighting blood, taking a conspicuous part, first in the Indian troubles, and then in the revolutionary war.

Not Robust in Boyhood.

The boy who was to become one of the greatest military commanders the world has ever known, was born in 1824 in Clarksburg among the beautiful mountains of what was then Virginia, and now West Virginia. He was left an orphan at an early age by the death of his father, and his mother being unable to support him, he lived with an uncle, through whose kindness he was given the benefit of the best schools of those times. Without showing any special aptness as a scholar, he by perseverance mastered whatever he undertook, and through hard study learned his lessons well. Like all geniuses of war he excelled in mathematics. As a boy he was not strong physically, and in his early years suffered a partial paralysis, which later disappeared through the strenuous exercises at the military academy.

Served as County Constable.

Partly for the healthful outdoor work that the office would give and partly to obtain funds to aid in his further education, he secured the appointment as constable in his district. He was under age at the time, but was in such general favor that no one raised the question as to the legality of the court appointing a minor to the office. He performed the duties of this place with industry and fidelity, though the kind of people he was thrown in contact with officially, were not such as to aid in the development of character.

As he approached manhood he did not display that sober, serious nature that afterwards dominated him. The spiritualization of everything he did, and his rule of making every act of his life a religious act came later. At this time he was little different from other young men in attending horse races, house raisings and country dances. His truthfulness and aggressive honesty remained untarnished from childhood. He was always modest, self-reliant and full of dignity and courtesy.

Success in Mexican War.

At the age of 18 he obtained a West Point cadetship and entered that institution. His literary education had not been thorough, and he progressed with difficulty. In the examinations which closed the first half year's novitiate, he came within a fraction of failing. He steadily improved, however, through his earnest application and untiring perseverance, and graduated at the age of 22, in 1846, seventeenth in a class of about seventy. The Mexican war was then *in progress*, and Jackson was at once made second lieutenant by virtue of his West Point commission. His services were brilliant in this campaign, and he was promoted to the rank of major.

Became Devout Christian.

So far Jackson had not given deep study to religious subjects, and had little knowledge of creeds. When he returned to the United States at the close of the Mexican war, he became intensely concerned in Christianity, and joined the Episcopal church. From that time forward his every act was characterized by extreme piety. He is quoted as having said that two hours was as long as he could go without communing with his Maker in prayer. Conscientiousness was one of his marked traits, and duty was to him of first consideration. His reverence of the Deity was that of the standard of perfection and of the source of authority. He believed in a special Providence, and was erroneously called a fatalist by some. His abiding trust and simple faith were those of a child. He never questioned the whys and wherefores of Providence but fervently prayed for every *thing and was satisfied with what occurred.* "I prefer God's will to my own," he said.

A few years after the close of the Mexican war, he accepted the chair of natural philosophy in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, and took charge of the cadets at that place. This connection cropped up for him his career in the war. At the outbreak of hostilities between the states he responded to the call of the governor of Virginia, and placed his cadets and himself under Gen. Robert E. Lee's command. He was appointed colonel of the Virginia Volunteers. After the battle of Harper's Ferry he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general in recognition of his eminent ability.

A Thunderbolt in War.

He then began those marvelous military operations that have won the plaudits of all mankind. Military experts have pronounced his manouvers greater in some respects than Napoleon's and surpassing in details those of Julius Caesar. He was a thunderbolt of war-energy. He would strike at one point and in an incredibly short time attack at some distant place, and hurl his forces against the weakest line of his opponent. He was never routed in battle and never had an organized portion of his army captured. The baffling strategy which he brought to bear upon the opposing forces, his furious attacks, and his remarkable marches made his name and fame as a leader of armies undying. While the battle raged he would be in the very front of danger, and when the crisis was passed he would retire to his tent for prayer. His trust in the Almighty made him fearless of all things else. He united qualities that seemed incompatible, by combining military genius of the highest order with intense religious fervor. He would never tell his plans of war even to his closest associates, and those around him would not know what he intended to do until the orders were given. He made rapid marches, advancing and retreating with a swiftness unheard of before in the annals of war. His sudden onslaughts usually swept all before him, and when the opposition brought against him overwhelming numbers he would suddenly disappear to crash like lightning in a new and unexpected place. His tactics were to advance and fight and go on fighting until victorious. Through it all he prayed and prayed. More than once as his brigade was passing into action, he could be seen sitting motionless upon his horse with right hand uplifted, and while the war columns swept by him in solemn silence, into the fiery storm of shot, his lips would move in earnest prayer as the earth trembled beneath the thunder of cannon, and the very air of the heavens seemed agonized with the shriek of shell.

Slain by His Own Men.

"You may be whatever you resolve to be," and so he resolved and so he won. *He believed that his marvelous* victories would go on to the end of the war, and that the southern cause would triumph, but God willed otherwise. His victory at Chancellorsville was followed soon after by his death from the injuries inflicted by the fire of his own soldiers, who in the darkness of night mistook him and his escort for the enemy. He accepted the Divine Will with that same satisfaction he did His favors, knowing it to be best. As he lay on his deathbed conscious that his earthly *circumstances were in ruins, and that his* life was ebbing fast, he was thoroughly resigned to his fate. When the shadows came closer, and he realized that the end was at hand, he said as his last words: "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees." *So he died courageous* and trustful, a noble example of the winning of life's battle by simple faith and devotion to duty.

Fought for State's Rights.

Was he sincere? His critics question. How, it has been asked, could a *man pray for the continuation of human* slavery? The civil war was not waged for or against slavery. It is true the agitation of the slavery question brought about the issues out of which the war came; but the south did not fight to keep negroes slaves, nor did the north fight to make negroes free. The south battled for what it conceived to be the rights of free and independent states confederated under a constitution guaranteeing those rights; the north fought to establish the indissolubility of the union of these states. It is plain now that armed conflict over this question was inevitable from the time the states came together to form a "more perfect union," and adopted a constitution without settling the question of *the right of a state to withdraw from* that compact. The future was certain to bring either disunion or the sealing of the union in blood. If the difference as to the dissolubility of the union had not arisen out of slavery, it would have come over some other *problem. The south was deeply* impressed with the righteousness of its cause, and Lee and Jackson and the other great leaders believed in it as they did in their religion. They were fighting for the freedom of their states—not for the slavery of men and women.

These disputes are all forever settled now, and no patriotic American wishes they had terminated other than as they did. Nevertheless, the southern cause was to millions of good people a sacred cause, worth praying for and dying for. Exactly as no southerner now regrets that the union was maintained, so no patriotic northerner denies the sincerity of the southerners in fighting so bravely for a cause they believed altogether righteous.

Roused North and Thus Saved Union.

The evening bells of life are tolling for the survivors of that fierce conflict, and one by one they are being laid to rest in their last camping ground. The animosities of other years have subsided in the soft twilight of time and the deeds of those who wore the gray as well as those who wore the blue are the common *glory of a united country.* Jackson believed and taught that God's will is best, and so all see it was in the ending of that contest. It was this man of iron and of faith that was raised up through his mighty victories to arouse the nation, and thus preserve *this federated republic that is the* hope of the oppressed of every land.

Faith in God, faith in his fellow men, faith in himself, these are the ways by which Jackson won a fame that will become brighter and brighter as time flies through the ages.

At the Austrian Border

"You may talk about the difficulties you encounter with the customs inspectors on arriving in New York," said an English woman in New York the other day, "but you will find that worse troubles of the kind accumulate for you in certain parts of Europe. Especially is this apt to be true on the Austrian border.

"I was coming up from Turkey on my way to Paris a few months ago. Owing to the fact that my cousin, who had been traveling with me, could not get away from Constantinople, I had to make the journey alone.

"The train on which I traveled is supposed to be one of the finest in Europe, but most of the way to Vienna it stops every few minutes. They told me the reason was that they had been unable to get enough coal to start with and that these stops were necessary to get fuel. Apparently they took on about a shovelful at each station.

"We reached the Austrian frontier about two o'clock in the morning, and then uniformed customs officials went through the train routing out everybody. They wouldn't let the women dress, and I had to hurry out with nothing on but a dressing gown, and the night was cold, too. We were huddled in a room in the station and our hand luggage was brought out, while every compartment in the train was searched. Then they made us open our bags and satchels.

"The man who attended to my luggage was a very disagreeable sort of person. He insisted upon my opening every parcel I had.

"Now, in my effects was a large box of Turkish delight, which, as you may know, is a sort of sweet paste or gum and is considered a great delicacy out there. I was taking it to some friends at home. The box was solidly constructed; in fact, there were two outer cases of wood, and the candy was *in a sealed tin box.*

"'You must open this box,' said the official in gruff German.

"'I certainly shall not,' I replied, and I explained what it contained.

"'But it must be opened,' he insisted. He refused to believe me.

"'Then open it yourself,' I said; 'but you must fasten it up again.'

"He growled and started in. The outer case was securely nailed and it took some time to get the top off. When he had removed that and revealed another wooden box the official swore. Then when he had got the top off the second box there was the tin. He spoiled the blade of his knife cutting that open and then when he came to the Turkish delight he was disgusted.

"Of course I laughed in his face. Then he refused to pack the boxes again, but I insisted, threatening him with all sorts of things about appealing to the British ambassador, and so on, so he finally turned in and did as I ordered him, while my fellow passengers chaffed him at being ordered about by a woman.

"I learned afterward that a woman traveling alone had been smuggling a lot of Turkish tobacco into Austria and that the officials had lately been keeping a sharp lookout for her. My being unaccompanied had aroused suspicion."

The dentists who took a stand against kissing probably lost the patronage of all kissable girls.

Wore on Visitor's Nerves

"No, I'm not particularly enthusiastic over my vacation," said the lady with the young face and the beautiful gray hair, in answer to her friend's question. "I fear I'm growing old—old in mind and impulses, I mean. I've been losing one of my pet fancies—delusion perhaps it was—and that is always disconcerting.

"The chiefest charm of youth, to me, has ever been its originality. Perhaps this was an "off" summer for the youth who gathered at the little shore place where I spent the summer; anyway it was a bit disappointing to find them all members of the 'Oh you' family.

"I'll admit the first two or three times one hears a gay youngster hail another with a jovial 'Oh you Harry,' or 'Polly,' as the case may be, it sounds rather smart, but given 20 or 30 young people living in the space of two city blocks for three months, with the sun constant greeting, 'Oh you Bessie,' 'Oh you kid,' and its novelty palls on one.

"Needless to say this particular crowd of young folks devoted many of its rightful sleeping hours as well as its waking ones to larks and escapades of all sorts, and an ancient body like myself never appreciated being wakened at any and all hours of the night by the tuneful cry, 'Oh you Mary—Paul—Jane' from the next door piazza. They went nightly in a body to the post office—a small town's most popular meeting place—and on their return left their several members at their respective homes with the never-omitted parting salute from all—'Oh you—'

"In the morning neither cockcrow nor dashing waves, not even your neighbor's cook nor a fish peddler disturbed our morning naps, but some 'up and coming' youngster up the street, or perhaps nearer by, began waking the various members of the crowd by calling, 'Oh you Dick, Patty,' and so on till the whole set were awake. So was every one else.

"I did learn the names of one young man and his sister, but as for the others, were I to meet any of them on Broadway or the Bowery or any other place I should be tempted to greet him with, 'Oh you Harry. Oh you kid.' Perhaps I was an 'Oh you something' this summer myself."

Trying to paint the town red shows a certain amount of greenness.

What We've Always Done.

One scientist says buttermilk is injurious to health and other scientists declare it is just the thing. The time is coming when we will have to eat and drink what we like and trust to Providence.—Toledo Blade.

Must Hit the Mark.

"Dar ain' no use o' tryin' to git credit for what you pretty near did," said Uncle Eben. "Ef guessin' close was remunerative, everybody could git rich off'n hoss races."

Tried to Rob the Miser

Once there was a man who had worked early and late in the hope of getting rich. He never took a holiday nor spent any money, for he wanted to have a pot full of gold for his old age. Now, the more money he got the more unhappy he became, for he was always afraid that some one would rob him of his treasure. He hid it in his humble home, but he worried lest it might be taken during his absence. He buried it in the ground, but even that did not set his mind at rest. At last he hid it in the thick branches of a very tall tree. Even then the miser was afraid that some one would take it, so he decided at last to carry the pot of gold back to his home. Just there was where the trouble began. In his eagerness to hide the treasure he had not made himself quite sure as to which tree he had used for his money bank.

He asked the spreading linden, the tall sycamore and the honest oak, but each tree denied knowing anything about the gold. The lombardy poplar, too, protested that it had not seen the pot of shining money. Just then its branches were drawn down close to its trunk. The tree trembled, for it did not know what to make of such a queer feeling. It fell faint, and forgot the miser's treasure. That minute the pot of gold fell to the ground, and the lombardy poplar was forever disgraced for the falsehood it had told. To this day, if you will look, you will find that all lombardy poplars hold their branches close up to the trunks, but will never hide any more gold.

Why?

"It is generally conceded that a girl who flirts may develop into a first rate wife."

"Is it? But why pick out a girl who flirts, when there are other kinds of girls who may develop into first rate wives?"

ON A SOUND BASIS

TARIFF REVISION LOOKED AT IN NEW LIGHT.

Necessity for General Changing of Schedules Is Not Apparent to the Thinker—Proposition Is an Argument of the Grafters.

In his speech at Council Grove, Kan., Senator Cummins said that one of the objects of the progressives was to make a rule "whereby any schedule of the tariff bill may be revised at *will without going through the whole* of the tariff schedules." He said further:

"This would eliminate the intolerable vice of the present system whereby a congressman will make combinations with other members and will vote for many schedules that he believes are absolutely wrong in order to get a schedule that he believes is right."

This theory of tariff making is not new. In 1824, when Daniel Webster of Massachusetts made his famous speech on the tariff of that year, he said:

"I deeply regret the necessity which is likely to be imposed on me of giving a general affirmative or negative vote on the whole of the bill. I cannot but think this mode of proceeding liable to great objections. It exposes both those who support and those who oppose the measure to very unjust *and injurious misapprehensions.* There may be good reasons for favoring some of the provisions of the bill, and equally strong reasons for opposing others; and these provisions do not stand to each other in the relation of principal and incident. If that were *the case, those who are in favor of* the principal might forego their opinions upon incidental and subordinate provisions. But the bill proposes enactments entirely distinct and different from one another in character and tendency. Some of its clauses are in*tended merely for revenue, and of* those which regard the protection of home manufactures, one part stands upon very different grounds from those of other parts. So that probably every gentleman who may ultimately support the bill will vote for much *which his judgment does not approve;* and those who oppose it will oppose something which they would very gladly support."

This condition has existed in regard to every tariff bill that has been passed. Undoubtedly there were features of the Payne bill which the insurgents and progressives would have supported enthusiastically if they could have done so without giving their approval to others which they utterly condemned, and the same is true of the Democrats. More and more people are reaching the conclusion that the bogey of general tariff revision is created for a purpose, and that it is no more necessary to disturb all business by revising the whole of the tariff schedules at the same time than it is to revise our whole criminal code every time a change is made in the statutes. There need be no consideration of what to do with hides because conditions require the reform of the wool schedule. There is no reason why, when it is proposed to reduce the outrageous tariff on lead, a fight should have to be made to keep the grafters from putting a tariff on coffee.—Indianapolis News.

Democratic Opportunity.

The Democracy of Maine has won a *great victory, a victory of national import.* It is now for them to make the results of that victory permanent, instead of a flash in the pan. In the first place, they must strengthen and perfect their party organization throughout the state. The work must *be thoroughly done in all its ramifications.* The incentive that has been lacking for this they now have. Organization is essential, but what is still more essential is a clean and good record. The Democratic party will be judged by its fruits, as the op*posing party has been judged. Its op*ponents from now on will be on the watch for Democratic blunders and evidences of the "incompetency" they sneeringly allege. They must be disappointed, and we believe they will be, disappointed completely. The *Plaisted administration, we predict,* will fully justify the confidence of the Republicans as well as the Democrats who have placed it in power.—Portland Argus (Dem.).

Roosevelt Always to the Fore.

About two-thirds of Mr. Roosevelt's platform at Saratoga is given up to national questions. Of these the tariff is most important, and the action of congress as to the tariff is warmly, extravagantly, and very far from *truthfully praised. The tariff as it is* and as it ought to be is thus made the chief issue of the campaign, always keeping in mind the exception in regard to the personality and ambitions of Mr. Roosevelt himself. It is made so by Mr. Roosevelt.

Party Cannot Be Trusted.

In tariff revision the Republican party cannot be trusted. The cheating they did in 1909 will be done again and again, just as often as the chance is given. The *motive to cheat* is continuous. The interests that schemed and paid for the treachery of last year have the same needs now and are equally ready and able to buy their satisfaction, and this will be just as true as to the reform of one schedule as it will be with regard to a general revision.

Wherein Popular Grievance.

It is an easy thing to say that the present tariff law has increased the cost of living, but it is impossible to prove it.—Serene E. Payne.

Mr. Payne appears to overlook the fact that the people's grievance against the law is not so much that it has increased the cost of living as that it failed to decrease it; that it is not the downward revision that was promised all through the Republican campaign of 1908; that it is not the tariff that was expected by the voters who made Mr. Taft's popular vote so large. It is not the Payne tariff that has caused the popular protest so much as the high tariff which, of course, includes the Dingley law, the Wilson law, the McKinley law and the tariff of 1883, by which the average rate was raised somewhat in spite of the recommendation of the tariff commission of 1882 that a 20 per cent. reduction be made. The Payne tariff must bear the brunt of the people's wrath, not for what it has done, but for what it failed to do. The demand is, and long has been, for lower schedules; for more consideration for the people's interests and less for the "interests."

APOLOGIZING FOR HIS PARTY

President Taft Driven to Extremes In Defending the Policies of the Republicans.

President Taft's references to the "bargain-counter" tariff of the Payne-Aldrich combine in his recent speech showed natural and creditable embarrassment. He had made promises as to tariff revision which congress would not carry out. He had laid down a principle of action which congress utterly scouted. He had labored anxiously all through the special session for decent treatment of party pledges, particularly with reference to the materials of industry and to goods needed by the poorer classes, and his efforts had been entirely vain. Now he has assumed the character of general apologist for his party, and has devoted strength and time required for his executive service of the whole nation to the work of advocate in chief in a congressional campaign. In that campaign the tariff is the dominant issue. He cannot ignore or wholly evade it. It bothers him greatly. He is by nature an honest and candid man. He is by training *an acute and thorough lawyer.* He has had long and honorable experience as an impartial judge. He is well equipped to detect the truth in a complicated question, and his impulse and habit prompt him to stand by the truth.

But the *truth* is very, very *bad for* his party. It is to some extent bad for him, too, for he has not done all that he could have done to compel the observance of pledges made by him and by his party. But we think he would own up to that man fashion and ap*peal for confidence on the ground* that he would do better in the future, if he had himself only to think of. He cannot, however, take that course as to his party, for its leaders are not frank, nor repentant. He must for his party make a wretched, hypocritical, treacherous and vicious course seem at least partly decent. New York Times (Ind. Rep.).

TAFT AND VACATION TIME

Chief Executive's Ideas in the Main Are All Right, But There Are Obstacles.

Men on small salaries, and men who cannot leave their affairs to others even for a day, highly appreciate President Taft's assertion that every man should enjoy three months' vacation each year.

Unfortunately, the average citizen cannot command a warship with a $50,000 bathroom and a brass band at public expense for his vacationing.

By the time he has paid for his living at the prices which the Aldrich-Taft tariff permits Mr. Taft's New England friends to charge, *the ordinary man,* who depends on his earnings, and is forced to keep his expenditures within his income, is lucky if he has the price of a car ride to the park.

Still Mr. Taft's suggestion is worth considering.

If Uncle Sam keeps on increasing his navy at the present extravagant rate, there will be warships enough to go around by the time universal peace is declared.

By way of excuse for keeping them in commission and spending tax money in tens and hundreds of millions, congress can establish a legal three months' vacation for everybody, to be spent aboard a warship at public expense.

Every taxpayer is just as much entitled to expensive junketing, paid for out of taxes, as is the president of the United States.

By all means let us have the three months' legal holiday, and give everybody a chance to enjoy brass bands, $50,000 bathrooms and a healthful life on the ocean wave aboard a warship.

Limit of Roosevelt'ism.

We now have the official interpretation of the New York Republican platform from the man who made it, *Theodore Roosevelt.* Here is his view:

"Three points, three essential points, were made in our platform of principles—the three points upon which the contest this fall in New York is to be waged. In the first place, that we *stand, not timidly, not half-way,* but aggressively, for honesty in public and business life. In the next place, that we stand for governmental efficiency. And in the third place, that we stand for the right of the people to control themselves, and not to be controlled by some one else. These are the three essential points of our platform."

Would it not be just awful if a political party should "stand for" dishonesty "in public and business life," for governmental inefficiency and for control of the people by a boss or a Caesar? It seems to us that "the three essential points" in this wonderful platform are points on which all sane men in the world are in absolute agreement. And yet it is proposed to make an issue on them. Such boldness is almost astounding.

No "New" Tariff.

The protected manufacturer pitifully asks that the "new" tariff shall be given time to prove its usefulness. We have no "new" tariff. It is the same old bungling iniquity, with a nominal redistribution of the burden, but without the correction of a single vice. The more you change it, the more it is the same thing, and as the electors have shown all over the country already, to claim any mercy for it on the ground of experiment *is* childish.

Seems End of Cannonism.

Unless Uncle Joe turns Democrat it does not look as though he would have much chance of being elected speaker, and perhaps even then his chance would not be strictly first class. If Maine, indeed, "points the way," the choice of the Democratic caucus will be the next speaker of the house.

A question often asked and not yet answered is by what signs did Aldrich and Hale know enough to get under cover before the storm broke?

Taft Pardons Sugar Men.

President Taft has pardoned Edward A. Boyle, John R. Coyle, Patrick J. Hennessey and Thomas Kehoe, sugar weighers who are serving sentences for connection with the customs frauds at New York.—News Item.

We gather from a careful reading of the president's Cincinnati speech that the pork barrel is a bad thing—unless filled to the brim with Cincinnati pork. That is his way of standardizing the brand.

CROESUS OF KOREA

Hoosier Farmer Boy Becomes Millionaire in Hermit Kingdom.

Financier Born in Indiana, Whole Career Reads Like a Modern Arabian Night's Tale—Man With Midas Touch.

Columbia City, Ind. At irregular intervals throughout the year a private car pulls into the little station at Columbia City, disgorges a military passenger and is shunted onto the siding to await its owner's pleasure. The passenger, having shaken hands with the ticket agent, greeted the telegraph operator with a quiet salutation and nodded a nonchalant recognition to the drivers of the two or three cabs lined up in waiting, steps into the tonneau of Columbia City's one public automobile and is whisked out of the town and along a country roadway to a farmhouse some thirteen miles north of the little burg.

The passenger in question is the Korean mining magnate, Leigh Hunt, and the farmhouse which is his destination is the homestead where was born about fifty-four years ago the financier whose career reads like a modern Arabian Nights tale.

Hunt, after his schooling, became the principal of the village high school. His tastes were expensive and he got into debt. Then he departed suddenly. He became a lecturer on Lincoln, superintendent of schools in a Tennessee town, later he got a similar position at Ames, Ia., after that the principalship of a school at Des Moines, and then the presidency of the Iowa agricultural college. Again his salary proved too small for his needs and he cut loose and went west with only $200 in his pocket. Here his first step was to seek an interview with the proprietor of the Seattle Post. Was the publication for sale?

The proprietor intimated that it was, upon the proper terms.

"And those are ?" delicately hinted Mr. Hunt.

"Eighteen thousand dollars," replied the newspaper man. "On time," he added, with what must have been occult prescience of that lone $200 reposing in his caller's inside pocket.

"I'll take it," promptly responded Mr. Hunt, and forthwith handed over his $200 to bind the bargain.

Things now began to come Leigh Hunt's way. The latent Midas touch developed with surprising celerity.

Leigh Hunt.

The Post proved a paying investment from the start. Later Mr. Hunt purchased the Intelligencer.

Mr. Hunt's first financial coup was in connection with the prospected navy yards at Seattle. Learning about *four of a certain afternoon the govern*ment's probable choice of a site for these yards, Mr. Hunt hurried off and before nightfall had secured an option on the land. He cleared $200,000 on the deal.

And now one day there came to Seattle and to the office of the Post-Intelligencer a young civil engineer from the middle west. He was bubbling with a project which he proceeded enthusiastically to lay before the owner of the publication. His proposition was the purchase in conjunction with Mr. Hunt of lands adjoining the city, and the inauguration of a boom which should net each of the promoters an independent fortune. The rest is the history of Seattle's boom of the early nineties, which netted Leigh Hunt a cool million.

Then came the panic of 1893, and the proprietor of the Post-Intelligencer came out of the crisis worsted to the extent of that same million—and then some.

Again he cut loose. This time Korea was his ultimate refuge, and here it was that fortune perched again, and finally, upon his banner, and he now has a fortune beside which the shorter lived one swelled by the panic in Seattle was a mere bagatelle.

On the old homestead near Columbia City and in the comfortable dwelling of hewn logs in which her famous son was born, lives the widowed mother of Leigh Hunt.

Upon large and well conducted farms near by reside two brothers of the multimillionaire, prosperous farmers and content thus to remain. A third brother is located in Chicago and a fourth, after some years in the Korean mines, now lives with his mother on the old home place.

College Fraternities.

Boston.—Thousands of the college students of this country live at the houses of the fraternities. There are now 75 fraternities—32 composed of college boys, 17 of girls, 18 of medical and seven of law students. As to fraternity houses, there are 1,862 in the United States. There are 2,322 American fraternity chapters, of which 1,784 are active. Living at the fraternity houses, generally by a scheme of co-operative stewardship, the students are able to reduce their expenses. Today there are over 294,000 fraternity members, under-graduates and alumni, in this country.

Expressive.

One day little George's father brought home some Brussels sprouts. Upon being asked how he liked it, George replied with all seriousness: "Papa, it tastes just like the animal cages at the circus."—Success Magazine.

The Philosopher of Polly.

"I've noticed that the successful man never boasts of what he did yesterday, nor brags of what he's going to do tomorrow," says the Philosopher of Polly. "So I've decided that Success never comes any time but today."

GETTING EVEN

In This Case Child's Tardy Failed to Satisfactory Effect

A little girl had [illegible] that her [illegible] necessary to shut [illegible] closet in that fa[illegible] punishment for th[illegible] For 15 minutes the [illegible] locked without a so[illegible] behind it. Not a whi[illegible] fle.

At last the stern m[illegible] unlocked the closet [illegible] into the darkness. [illegible] nothing.

"What are you doi[illegible] cried.

And then a little [illegible] the blackness:

"I thpit on your [illegible] thpit on your new h[illegible] ing for more thpit [illegible] on your new paraso[illegible]

TERRIBLE SUFF

How An Allegan, M[illegible] gained He[illegible]

Mrs. Robert Schw[illegible] S, Allegan, Mich., sa[illegible] not cure me and I w[illegible] into Bright's disea[illegible]

[illegible] trol my nerves. Af[illegible] Doan's Kidney Pills [illegible] better and soon I [illegible] living testimonial o[illegible] Remember the n[illegible] For sale by all d[illegible] box.

Foster-Milburn C[illegible]

The Piece

Farmer Hodge w[illegible] fashioned school, a[illegible] a feast to his hands [illegible] It was harvest t[illegible] was about to commi[illegible] Giles was the ol[illegible] hostess, with beam[illegible] floored him to the [illegible] hand. But Giles re[illegible] responsive.

"Come," said the [illegible] bashful, Mr. Giles" [illegible] on ordinary oc[illegible] right to the place o[illegible] Giles deliberate[illegible] spoke.

"Thank you kin[illegible] he said, "but if i[illegible] you, I'd rather sit [illegible] den."

Prudent B

"The uncertainti[illegible] York are reflected [illegible] said the jeweler. "[illegible] rings I have sold [illegible] than half were bro[illegible] ceremony to have t[illegible] rest of the inscri[illegible] who athe ring wa[illegible] order that the dat[illegible] It was cautiously [illegible] the knot was tied."

"Thank

The man who i[illegible] the lessons he lea[illegible] didn't learn any.

There must be [illegible] ness in the world [illegible] loved and lost cou[illegible] they have lost.

"Why are you gl[illegible] took $40,000 from [illegible] a little while ago.

"Yes; but I got [illegible] didn't know I had [illegible]

Force of Hab

Diner—How is [illegible] things on your bil[illegible] out?

Waiter (confiden[illegible] ager used to be a[illegible]

Heart's

"Faint heart ne[illegible] "Faint heart ha[illegible] to win anything; [illegible] see a doctor."

The next best [illegible] is to have people [illegible]

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

TEA AS JAPANESE MAKE IT

Secret of Perfection Lies in the Proper Fusion of Black and Green Varieties.

Many American women wonder why it is that the Japanese women make such good tea, and the manner in which they go about the operation, the Boston Herald says. When the Japanese woman makes tea the foreign spectator is impressed, not only with the extreme sensitiveness of her hands, but also with the evident delicacy of her senses of sight and smell. The secret of the tea lies in the proper fusion.

Black tea requires boiling water, and green tea does not. Black tea requires fresh water poured on the leaves when it has just come to a decided boil. Hot water that has boiled a long time and has lost its life will not make a good tea. It should stand from three to seven minutes and only in a porcelain pot. Then all the liquid should be poured off. In other words, pour only as many cupfuls into the pot as you wish to serve at once.

Hot water standing on tea leaves draws out the tannin, according to the Japanese women, and this is the main thing to be avoided. For second cups pour boiling water on the leaves already used. When making a green tea the thing to bear in mind is that an oily beverage is desired. Water beyond 150 degrees Fahrenheit tends to destroy the flavor and aroma by drying off the volatile oil.

Allow hot water to stand in the cups to be served in order that they may be thoroughly heated. Pour fresh hot water cooled to such an extent that the finger can be placed in it, over the green leaves and let it stand in a porcelain pot for two minutes and a half. Then pour a little into each cup and then a little more, and so on. This makes each cup of like quality. No sugar or milk is needed if the water is of the proper temperature. Japanese tea made in this manner should have a greenish amber color, with a true tea bush aroma and an oily taste

Fatal Omission by Jones.

"My friend Jones," said Mr. Skimmerton, "invited me to spend a week at his place in the country and I went and had a delightful time, but I will never go again.

"Nice place Jones has and he sets a good table, his beds are good and everything about his house is charming, but there's something missing from his garden.

"It's a nice garden, Jones', flower beds and that sort of thing, and off at one end he has a place for vegetables; fine vegetables he raises, too. We had a generous taste of them. A nice garden sure enough, and still as I looked around there was something missing my eye sought without knowing what, something that it didn't find, and then it struck me all of a sudden.

"There wasn't a pergola!

"I can't stand for that. Most hospitable man, Jones; but I can't afford to visit anybody living in the country that doesn't have somewhere about his place a pergola."

The Ways of Women.

"You insist on doing this?" asked the husband.

"I do!" replied the wife firmly.

"But, my dear—"

"Stop!" she commanded. "Nothing you can say will alter my determination! My mind is made up."

"In that case," replied the husband, who had transmuted the base metal of experience into the precious gold of knowledge, "I have nothing more to say. I realize that once possessed of an idea you are, like all your sex, beyond argument."

"Do you mean," demanded the wife with displeasure, "that I am incapable of seeing reason?"

"Reason with a woman," answered the husband from behind his paper, "is like water on a duck's back, in one ear and out the other."

"You are wrong!" cried the wife triumphantly. "And to prove it, I have already changed my mind!"—Smart Set.

Vendace of Lochmaben.

Last month an interesting old custom was observed at Lochmaben, in Dumfrieshire, when the towns people exercised an ancient right granted by charter of James VI. of netting the lochs surrounding the burgh for vendace, a very rare fish. The fishing, however, did not prove productive, very few vendace being captured, though in former years they were plentiful. This fish, which is peculiar to the Lochmaben lochs alone, takes no lure, and dies immediately when taken from the water. Its length varies from six to eight inches, and it is greatly prized by epicures, being a fish of great delicacy.—Court Journal.

To Judge by the Papers.

Mrs. Muggs—I 'ear yer father's in trouble with the police again. Was yer mother much upset?

The Child—No; she said she supposed every man had his trials.—M. A. P.

Got Enough.

"Biggins loves to talk about himself."

"Yes, but he's had about enough of it for once. He had a visit from the census man and two insurance agents today."

There's a Reason.

"What are you going to name the baby?"

"We thought of calling her 'Scandal!'"

"But why?"

"We can't hush her up."

The Secret Out.

"How did you break into the philosopher class?" asked the young man.

"By uttering truths I didn't believe and couldn't make others believe, rather," answered the home-grown dispenser of alleged wisdom.

Just in Keeping.

"It is not often that a man's name is in congruity with his disposition or his occupation."

"Sometimes the latter. The police arrested a man named Vine the other day, and he turned out to be a porch-climber."

In Fact.

"I hear that young Spendit is going the pace that kills."

"Yes. He only got his racing automobile last month, and already he has been indicted for homicide."

AIRSHIP CREW SAFE

WELLMAN AND COMPANIONS PICKED UP OFF NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

SHIP TRENT RESCUES THEM

After Hours of Maneuvering America's Crew Are Hauled Aboard Steamer—Balloon Is Lost—Blown Far Out of Its Course.

New York.—The first attempt to cross the Atlantic in a dirigible balloon has proved a failure. The America, with Walter Wellman and his party of five on board, was picked up Tuesday morning almost 375 miles due east of Cape Hatteras, by the incoming Bermuda liner Trent.

News of the rescue came in two wireless messages from Captain Down of the Trent, one reporting to the company agents here and another informing the New York Times of the result of the expedition in which it had taken a leading part.

Captain Down reported that at five o'clock Tuesday morning he first sighted the airship. Signals of distress and calls for help were given. For three hours the Trent maneuvered in the heavy sea to get alongside of Wellman and his wrecked companions. The entire party finally was taken aboard, even to the cat, which was taken along as a mascot. The America was abandoned where the rescue occurred, in latitude 35.43, longitude 68.18.

In abandoning their craft the crew of the airship America lowered themselves into the lifeboat which swung beneath it. Then they cast the lifeboat off and were afloat on the sea. The airship, relieved of the weight of the lifeboat, shot high into the air and was blown away rapidly. The transfer of the Wellman party from the lifeboat to the Trent was made with great difficulty.

At 4:30 a. m. the Trent sighted the airship America and wireless communication was established immediately. Irwin, the operator on the airship, informed Ginsburg, operator on the Trent, that the America's crew wished to abandon the balloon. Wireless communication was kept up from this time on between the airship and the steamer.

After a council held on the airship it was decided that the best means of rescue was to launch the lifeboat. But this was such a hazardous undertaking that much time elapsed before the maneuvering was executed, as the tail of the airship, consisting of tanks of gasoline and wooden blocks, threatened to capsize the boat as it was dropped from the balloon into the water.

This danger was overcome at last and the task was carried out at 7:30 a. m. In the operation the trailer struck Wireless Operator Jack Irwin and Louis Loud, the engineer, and knocked a small hole in the side of the lifeboat.

All members of the crew are well after a thrilling experience.

Wellman said that the airship had been blown far out of its course, so that it was inadvisable to proceed.

TERRIFIC GALE SWEEPS CUBA

Island Is Hit by Furious Storm—Havana Inundated and Thousands Made Homeless.

Havana.—The island of Cuba has probably sustained the greatest material disaster in all her history in the practically continuous cyclone which began with light rains on Thursday morning, developing into torrential floods and devastating hurricanes. The western half of the island suffered more severely than the east.

It is impossible to estimate even roughly the amount of the damage, which doubtless will aggregate many millions of dollars. In addition to the great destruction to sugar and tobacco plantations many thousands of peasants in the three western provinces have been rendered homeless and destitute, losing their homes and the food crops, especially plantains and corn. It now seems probable that the republic may be compelled to request international aid for the relief of these sufferers whose condition is most deplorable.

While all communication with the interior has been cut off there is reason to hope that Oriente, Camaguey and Santa Clara have escaped the greatest fury of the storm.

In the city of Havana the losses probably will exceed $1,000,000, mainly due to the destruction of the customs house sheds, which were filled with perishable goods, the sinking of scores of lighters, many of them containing valuable cargoes which had been unloaded from steamers, and the submerging of about one square mile of the residential section of the city, facing the sea.

La Follette Gets Setback.

Rochester, Minn.—The news of the sudden death of Senator Dolliver of Iowa caused a setback in the condition of Senator Robert La Follette, who is recuperating from an operation for appendicitis.

Count Tolstoi Ill.

St. Petersburg.—Count Tolstoi suffered several fainting spells Tuesday and was unconscious for several hours, but he was said to be in a somewhat improved condition Tuesday evening.

Thirty-Five Miners Fall; Six Killed.

Herne, Westphalia, Prussia.—A basket carrying 35 miners dropped to the bottom of the shaft in the Shamrock colliery Monday, when the supporting rope snapped. Six of the men were killed. All the others were injured, some seriously.

Turkey in Need of Money.

Constantinople.—The Turkish government is facing a financial crisis. Three members of the cabinet resigned Monday because of complications over the army budget.

Suspected Ship Is Released.

Baltimore, Mr.—The steamer Breslau from Bremerhaven, held at quarantine since Wednesday with 1,100 passengers and the crew aboard, was released Friday, the authorities having found no cholera on board.

May Send Charlton Back.

New York.—Porter Charlton, confessed murderer of his wife, Mrs. Mary Scott Castle Charlton, was Friday ordered turned over to the federal authorities in proceedings for his extradition to Italy.

ROCKEFELLER ADDS TO GIFT

GIVES $3,820,000 TO INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH.

Brings Oil King's Donation to Institution Bearing His Name Up to $8,240,000.

New York.—John D. Rockefeller gave an additional $3,820,000 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, thereby making his total gifts to this institution $8,240,000 and also increasing his known contributions to philanthropy, education and science to $125,004,662.

This total includes the estimated value of the buildings and land of the institute. The income bearing endowment, with the latest gift added, is $6,240,000.

Announcement of Mr. Rockefeller's latest gift to the institution which bears his name was made at the opening of the institute's new hospital at the foot of East Sixty-sixth street. The opening of the new hospital was also chosen as the day for the coming into being of the new board of trustees of the institute.

They will take over the Rockefeller gift of millions from the Rockefeller general education board, which has administered the gift in the past. The new board of trustees is made up of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; Frederick T. Gates, William H. Welch, Starr J. Murphy and Dr. Simon Flexner, medical head of the institute.

The initial gift of the institute was made by Mr. Rockefeller in 1901 when he donated a foundation fund of $200,000. In 1902 the donor added $1,000,000 to cover the erection of a laboratory and to provide running expenses for a few years. From the start the institute was a success and its work in discovering a new method of combating infantile paralysis, dysentery and spinal meningitis attracted the attention of scientific investigators all over the world.

RAIL COLLISION KILLS FIVE

Fatal Crash on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Road—Accident Due to the Fog.

Portland, Ind.—Five laborers were instantly killed and more than a score were injured, several seriously, when a north-bound extra freight train on the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad crashed head-on into a work train, seven and a half miles south of here Friday.

All were caught between flat cars on which they were riding and pulled under the wreckage of the engine, where their bodies were terribly mutilated. The head of Milutin Tomic was torn completely off, while Homic Mandic was completely disemboweled and his right leg cut off.

A special train run to the wreck carried physicians, who dressed temporarily the wounds of the injured and brought a dozen of the worst hurt to the hospital here.

The two trains met in a stretch of straight track in the fog, the engine men being unable to see one another until the trains were within fifty feet of each other. All jumped and escaped injury. The track where the wreck occurred was being repaired by the men killed and both trains were running but ten miles per hour.

JULIA WARD HOWE EXPIRES

Author of "Battle Hymn of the Republic" Dies of Pneumonia at Middletown, R. I.

Middletown, R. I.—One of the world's most famous women, the venerable Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, poet and pariot, and stanch advocate of human liberty everywhere, passed peacefully away Monday at her summer home, "Oak Glen," in Middletown.

Mrs. Howe had been ill since Wednesday last, when she had a severe chill. Death was due to pneumonia. She was in her ninety-first year.

LONDON PRIVATE BANK FAILS

Charing Cross Institution, With Forty Branches, and $5,000,000 in Deposits, Closes.

London.—The Charing Cross bank, with headquarters in London and with 40 country banks, closed its doors.

An official receiver has been appointed. The deposits amount to $5,000,000.

The banks is of no importance in the financial world, as it is a private concern, doing an extensive loan business.

Frauds Found in Census.

Washington. — Staggered by the enormous growth shown by the returns of the new census for a number of western cities, Director Durand of the census bureau ordered an investigation, the result of which appeared in the announcement Saturday that gross frauds had been perpetrated.

Mr. Durand gave out also a letter from President Taft, directing that persons implicated in the alleged frauds should be prosecuted.

Twelve of Crew Drown.

Rio Janeiro.—The British freight steamship Portmarnock went ashore off Cape Frio Sunday. Twelve of the crew were drowned. The Portmarnock sailed from San Lorenzo, Argentina, on October 5.

Railway Loses by Fire.

Mexico City, Mex.—Following the explosion of a boiler Monday fire destroyed four departments of the shops of the National Railways of Mexico in this city, causing a loss of $200,000.

Soldiers Return From Manila.

San Francisco.—The United States army transport Sheridan arrived here Saturday from Manila with 300 soldiers returning from service in the Philippines and with 160 cabin passengers.

Train Kills Five Bridge Men.

Sandusky, O.—The bodies of five members of a bridge repair gang were found under a trestle at Bay Ridge, west of here Saturday. They are supposed to have been struck and killed by a Lake Shore train.

Fire Loss Is Exaggerated.

St. Paul, Minn.—Report of loss of life in the forest fires in northern Minnesota were greatly exaggerated by the terror-stricken people. Governor Eberhart on his return Friday from the north summarized the loss as 32 dead and property loss $2,000,000.

American Gunboats Leave Genoa.

Genoa, Italy.—The United States gunboats Wheeling and Petrel, which arrived at this port on October 5, left for Villefranche Friday.

I. C. FRAUD CHARGES

ANNUAL MEETING OF DIRECTORS INVADED BY SHERIFFS.

A $10,000,000 DAMAGE SUIT

Attorney Alleges Gross Mismanagement and Charges Giving of Rebates—Demand for Probe Voted Down by Large Majority.

Chicago.—With the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central railroad company invaded by half dozen deputy sheriffs armed with subpoenas for the directors in a $10,000,000 "damage suit" and Attorney Maxwell Edgar, representing six stockholders, making sensational charges of mismanagement, corruption and graft against the officials of the company, the session was thrown into an uproar shortly after the opening of the meeting.

The praecipe in the suit was filed in the circuit court in the name of Jeanne Edgar, the wife of Attorney Edgar, who owns two shares of Illinois Central stock. The defendants named were J. T. Harahan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, H. W. DeForrest, R. S. Lovett, John Jacob Astor, J. Ogden Armour, Charles A. Peabody, A. H. Hackstaff, John G. Shedd, John W. Auchincloss and Robert Walter Goelet.

President Harahan was in the chair when Attorney Edgar started the rumpus by presenting a resolution charging mismanagement in connection with the recent car repair fraud disclosures. He also declared that the road had violated the interstate commerce law in giving rebates.

The resolution provided for a committee to investigate the books of the company and with power to engage experts and report on the financial methods and physical standing of the road. In conclusion, Edgar moved for an adjournment for eighty days to await the report of the committee.

Blewett Lee, general solicitor for the road, replied to charges by flatly denying that there had been any violation of the interstate commerce law. He said the only irregularity had been in the car repair frauds, in which a few of the officials of the road had been involved, but that none of these were now holding any official position.

Desperate efforts had been made, he said, to get the present officials to suppress the car repair fraud investigation, but they had refused, an indication that confidence in them was not misplaced.

The Edgar resolution and motion was lost by a stock vote of 784,929 against the resolution and only 587 for it.

When it came to the election of three directors John T. Harahan, Cornelius Vanderbilt and H. W. DeForrest were reelected by a vote of 784,717 shares, against less than 100 for a rival ticket presented by Edgar.

MOISSANT FALLS; UNHURT

Paris-to-London Flyer Drops 200 Feet and Escapes Injury While Biplane Is Wrecked.

New York.—While at a height of 200 feet above the Belmont park course, John B. Moissant, the Paris-to-London flyer, lost control of his Bleriot monoplane and the craft was dashed to the earth and totally wrecked. Moissant escaped absolutely without a scratch.

Earlier in the day one of Charles K. Hamilton's biplanes was partly wrecked on the aviation field at Mineola when the Walden-Dyot monoplane crashed into it. The Mohawk biplane, driven by Marcel Penot, a novice, also was damaged while flying in the fog at Mineola.

Moissant's sisters from Chicago had never seen him fly, and he brought them to Belmont park to witness a flight. As the wreck was hidden in a cloud of yellow dust the Misses Moissant became hysterical and were only reassured when they saw the brown clad figure of their brother emerge safely.

TO PUT CURB ON FRANKING

Department May Substitute Special Stamps as Check on Mail Matter Carried Free.

Washington.—Postmaster General Hitchcock aims a blow at the franking privileges of congressmen, so useful in political work, by the announcement of his intention to advocate the substitution of special official stamps and stamped envelopes for the various forms of franks now used to carry free of postage the vast volume of departmental and congressional mail matter.

All special official envelopes and stamps for free mail are to be issued on requisition to the various branches of the federal service requiring them, and records are to be kept of all official stamp supplies will enable this department to maintain a proper postage account, covering the entire volume of free governmental mail.

Give Verdict When Congress Meets

Boise.—The senate investigating committee that probed the bribe charges against Senator William Lorimer of Illinois during its recent session at Chicago, will not decide on or report its verdict until just before the convening of the next session of congress, according to a statement of Senator Waldon B. Heyburn, upon his arrival in Boise. "The committee decided to meet at Washington," he said, "just before the next session to draw up its report, ready to present to the senate as soon as it convenes."

Portugal Abolishes House of Peers.

Lisbon. — The government has abolished the state council and the house of peers. The official gazette proposes the formation of a commission to raise a national subscription for the purpose of liquidating part of the foreign floating debt.

Paris.—The Petit Parisian says that Spain is on the verge of a rupture with Morocco over the payment of the indemnity of $26,000,000 exacted following the campaign against the Riff tribesmen in 1909, and may send 40,000 soldiers to occupy Tetuan.

Indiana Wheat in Danger.

Laporte.—The white fly is destroying thousands of acres sowed in wheat in northern Indiana counties. Reports gathered from the northern tier of counties indicate that the crop will be a total failure unless the coming cold wave destroys the eggs.

Cabinet Crisis at Lisbon.

Lisbon.—There are rumors of a cabinet crisis. The ministers of war, finance and public works, it is believed, will resign their posts.

THE DAYS SEEM LONGER TO HIM INSTEAD OF SHORTER

ATHLETICS VICTORS

PHILADELPHIANS TAKE SECOND GAME IN WORLD'S SERIES FROM CHICAGO.

PITCHER BROWN HIT HARD

American Leaguers Score Six Runs in the Seventh Inning and Outclass Their Western Opponents Both in Hitting and Pitching.

Philadelphia. — The Philadelphia Athletics proved too strong for the Chicago Nationals in the second baseball game of the world's series and romped away with a 9 to 3 victory.

The American league champions, who now have won two straight contests, looked superior to their opponents in both hitting and pitching. They outhit the Chicagos, fourteen to nine, and Jack Coombs, who was opposed by Mordecai Brown, had a big shade over the latter twirler.

While he did not prove as effective as Bender, Coombs was unhittable in the pinches, when he did magnificent work. Like Bender, he mixed his curves well, using speed, curves and a slow one alternately.

Brown did not appear at his best, as his deceptive curve ball did not break with the sharpness that it usually does. Brown also lacked the control and after getting two and three balls on his opponents he was compelled to stick the next over. As a result the Athletics hit timely and cinched the victory in the seventh round, when six runs were secured off him.

Score.										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—	3	8	1
Athletics	0	0	2	0	1	0	6	0	x—	9	15	4

Sacrifice hits—Zimmerman, Schulte 2, Sheckard, Barry. Two-base hits—Collins 2, Tinker, Sheckard, Davis, Murphy, Strunk, Steinfeldt, Zimmerman. Bases on balls—Sheckard 3, Hofman 3, Murphy, Baker, Zimmerman, Thomas, Collins, Kling, Tinker. Stolen bases—Collins 2. Double plays—Collins to Davis 2, Tinker to Chance, Murphy to Thomas. Struck out—Steinfeldt, Strunk 3, Chance, Coombs 2, Kling, Barry, Brown, Beaumont. Time of game—2:25. Umpires—Rigler, Sheridan, Connolly, O'Day. Attendance—21,597.

Philadelphia.—Through the masterly pitching of "Chief" Bender the Philadelphia American baseball team defeated the Chicago Nationals by a score of 4 to 1 in the initial game of the world's championship series. The game was witnessed by 26,981 persons.

The game was a wonder in its way, and Chief Bender, who pitched for the Athletics, had the Chicagoans at his mercy up to the ninth inning, when he let down a bit and the Cubs got their single tally. It was not earned at that, as Tinker, who scored the run, was only enabled to make a single because Tho. as had previously muffed a foul from his bat.

Only thirty men faced the Athletics' pitcher in the nine innings, and but three hits were made off his delivery, two of them coming in the ninth. The Athletics secured seven hits, six of which were secured off Overall, who was replaced by McIntire in the fourth inning.

McIntire proved to be effective at once. The Athletics were retired in one, two, three order for the first time during the game.

In the first half of the fourth inning the Cubs managed to get a man to first base. This was Schulte, who got a pass from Chief Bender. He got no further, however, as he was caught stealing for the third out.

William Vaughn Moody Dead.

Chicago.—William Vaughn Moody, poet, playwright and critic and former professor of English literature at the University of Chicago, died Monday in Colorado Springs, Col., of tumor of the brain. He was forty-one years old.

David Rankin, Farmer, Dead.

Tarkio, Mo.—David Rankin, the richest and best-known farmer the world has ever known, died at his home in Tarkio Tuesday night very suddenly of paralysis.

Manuel Is Near Collapse.

Gibraltar.—His friends fear that King Manuel will become a nervous wreck. He never ventures outside the gardens of the government house and would not even leave his room did not his mother, Queen Amelie, insist on it. Manuel looks wretched, worn, scared, unkempt in fact. With broken step he walks around the government house gardens, lamenting his fate and saying he has nothing to live for now. His mother is always with him and has him under complete control.

Pumpkins Cause a Murder.

Lewistown, Ill.—In a dispute over a load of pumpkins in Woodland township, this county, John J. Horton shot and instantly killed his neighbor, Adam Vance. Horton was sent to jail.

Mexican War Veteran Dies.

Marion, Ill.—James Reed, aged eighty-six years, died at his home in Marion. Mr. Reed was a member of Captain Cunningham's company in the First Illinois regiment in the Mexican war.

GRIPPEN PLACED ON TRIAL

AMERICAN DOCTOR'S HEARING AS WIFE SLAYER BEGUN.

Pleads Not Guilty—Ethel Leneve Not in Court—Will Be Arraigned Later.

London.—A jury, which was a typical body of tradesmen and clerks, was easily secured shortly after the trial of Dr. Hawley H. Crippen, charged with the murder of his wife, Belle Elmore, the American actress, was begun before a large crowd of spectators. Crippen after pleading not guilty gave his undivided attention to the opening address for the crown by Richard D. Muir, K. C.

The trial, which is being held in the New Bailey, promises to be one of the most historic in the annals of that famous court.

No less a personage than Lord Chief Justice Alverstone is presiding, and he was accompanied into court by Sir John Knill, lord mayor of London; Sir Thomas Vesey Strong, lord mayor-elect, and the sheriffs in their robes of office.

Richard D. Muir, K. C., conducts the prosecution, with the assistance of Solicitor Travers Humphreys, who represented the crown at the preliminary hearing. Crippen is represented by Alfred Aspinall Tobin, K. C., unionist member of parliament, and Huntly Eugene Jenkins.

Ethel Clara Leneve, the doctor's typist, who has been indicted as an accessory after the fact, was not in court. Her trial will follow in the event of Crippen's conviction.

REMOVED BODY ORGANS LIVE

Rockefeller Institute Surgeon Finds Success in Test on Parts of Human Tissues.

Baltimore, Md.—Along lines conceived by himself and worked out under the guidance of the Hopkins men at the head of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Dr. Alexius Carrel has made one of the most important and startling medical discoveries of the age. Briefly, Doctor Carrel's discovery involves a method of removal from the human body of portions of the stomach, blood vessels, skin, bone and practically every other tissue and of making them grow outside the body at as lively a rate as they did in the human form to which they belonged.

TAFT AT ELLIS ISLAND

President Visits Immigration Station With Secretary Nagel and Commissioner Williams.

New York, Oct. 19.—President Taft made his proposed visit to the Ellis island immigration station, where he was met by William Williams, commissioner of immigration. Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor came from Washington to make the trip with the president.

The party had lunch on the cutter Immigrant, and the president met a number of men of prominence during his trip, some politicians among them.

Dietz Held for Murder.

Hayward, Wis.—John Dietz, his wife, Hattie Dietz, and Leslie Dietz, his son, were all bound over to the circuit court by Judge J. F. Riordan on the charge of having murdered Oscar Harp, a deputy, during the siege of the Dietz cabin at Cameron Dam recently.

Page Is Unopposed for Senate.

Montpelier, Vt.—United States Senator Carroll S. Page, Vermont's junior senator, was practically unopposed for re-election when the state senate and house of representatives met Tuesday to vote on the selection of his successor.

Cincinnati Wins State Honors.

Cincinnati.—Cincinnati Nationals Tuesday won the Ohio state baseball championship by defeating the Cleveland Americans by a score of 8 to 5 in the seventh and deciding game.

Foss Is Choice for Governor.

Boston.—Congressman Eugene N. Foss received a majority of one in the mail vote, expressing the preference of delegates to the recent Democratic state convention for the nomination for governor.

American Purity Congress Closes.

San Francisco.—The session here of the American purity congress was closed Monday. Three meetings were held during the final day, at which the existence of vice in large cities was discussed.

Posse Seeks Woman's Slayer.

Hammonton, N. J. — Her head crushed in with a grubbing hoe, the body of Mary Strong, the wife of W. H. Strong, a famer living near here, was discovered by her husband Saturday. Two tramps who passed the farm are suspected. A posse of farmers are searching for the tramps.

Fighter Dies in the Ring.

Enid, Okla.—A prize fighter known as "Kid" Fisher was killed in the tenth round of a fight at Meno, near here, Saturday.

WISCONSIN BREVITIES

Fond du Lac.—Miss Elizabeth Howard, seventy-four years old, saw a street car for the first time and took her first ride on a railroad train when she was taken to the Northern hospital at Oshkosh for treatment. It is said that Miss Howard has been ill since the mysterious disappearance, more than forty years ago, of William Potts, Waupun, whom she was to have married.

Fond du Lac.—Mrs. Ann Pier Carpenter, daughter of the late Edward Pier, and who lived in the first house built in Fond du Lac, died in her home in Pine River. She was eighty years old.

Racine.—Committees of the city council have decided to report at the next session against the adoption of an ordinance for the suppression of smoke coming from factory chimneys, licensing fortune tellers and clairvoyants, and a sane Fourth of July. They will pass measures regulating tenement houses, which are said to be in fearful condition in some sections of the city.

Markesan.—August Laper, a successful farmer, died at his residence here. He was sixty-one years old and leaves a widow and six children. One of the daughters is the wife of G. B. Kelley, county superintendent of schools in Green Lake county. Mr. Laper was interested in many enterprises.

Racine.—Arga Arnold, a nineteen-year-old boy from East Lynde, Ill., pleaded guilty in the municipal court to stealing the $2,500 automobile of Solomon Haas and was sentenced to one year in the reformatory at Green Bay. The boy also admitted that he assisted in the theft of the $7,500 Smith automobile at Milwaukee a short time ago, which was found in a barn west of Cerliss.

Ripon.—The freshmen class of Ripon college slipped one over on the sophomores in the class party. The freshmen allowed it to leak out that the event would be held at Green Lake and sophomores tramped eight miles for the purpose of breaking up the affair, only to find they had been led on a wild goose chase. Further search for the under classmen kept the sophs tramping most of the night without results. In the meantime the freshmen were quietly enjoying their entertainment at Fairwater, a small village south of Ripon.

Eau Claire.—A serious wreck was narrowly averted here when an engine and mail car of passenger train No. 3 on the Omaha road left the rails at the end of the high bridge, just east of Eau Claire. Derailment occurred at a derailment switch which was open when the train came along. Little damage was done, but traffic was delayed two hours.

Rhinelander.—The coroner's jury decided that Alex Garvey, a shacker near Wolf Lake, was shot and killed by Bill Brundage in self-defense. Brundage was freed. The shooting, it is said, was the outcome of a long quarrel. Garvey shot at Brundage, it is said, who returned the fire, killing Garvey, although he himself was wounded and may die.

Racine.—The J. I. Case Threshing Machine company will within two weeks have a flight made by an aeroplane now being constructed under the supervision of Louis Strang, the well-known automobile racer. If it is a success the company will engage in the construction of aeroplanes.

Kenosha.—A movement to secure state inspection of milk and the providing of a permanent state standard for sanitation and purity has been started in this county. Petitions are in circulation asking the Wisconsin legislature at its next session to take steps to enact a law providing for state inspection of all dairies and milk shipped from dairies to points in and out of the state.

Oshkosh.—Thomas Barlow, one of the four persons seriously injured in the smashup of George Foster's automobile, died at a hospital from pneumonia, resulting from internal injuries.

Appleton.—Rev. Theodore Marth, more than twenty years pastor of Zion Lutheran church of this city, has been given a unanimous call to the pastorate of St. Stephen's Lutheran church, Wausau. He will accept if the local congregation will release him.

Madison.—Dr. William Lorenz, formerly staff physician of the Illinois state insane hospital in Kankakee, has entered the Mendota institution as a medical superintendent. The staff has been reorganized with two superintendents, one for male and one for female patients.

Fond du Lac.—Children under fifteen years will not be permitted to attend any theater, moving picture show or public meeting of any sort until further notice. The city health authorities are taking this means to help control the diphtheria epidemic.

Madison.—Emil Stanke and Ralph Harrison pleaded guilty in the Dane county municipal court to the charge of robbing Fred Sherman of $20 while in a box car attached to a train running from Janesville to Madison. Each was sentenced to 18 months in the Green Bay reformatory.

Morrisonville.—The Madison-Chicago district convention of the Norwegian Lutheran synod is in convention in this city.

Markesan.—Edward Carter, a prominent farmer living near Fairwater, died. He was for many years chairman of the town of Metomen.

Eau Claire.—Mrs. Anna Qvale proposes to present a sum of money to the Norske Selskab, a Norwegian national society, the interest to be used to procure medals for declamatory contests under the auspices of the society. The fund will be known as the Sigvald Qvale memorial contest fund.

Florence.—Miss Mable V. Peters of this city was married to Edward M. Kaine, a banker of Mitchell, Ind.

Green Bay.—Arthur Meister, son of Alderman Herman E. Meister, is said to have fired a bullet into his breast in an attempt to end his life.

Eau Claire.—The Republican county committee organized with Mortimer McMillan, chairman; R. B. Swartch, secretary, and Chase E. Leub, treasurer. Resolutions were adopted declaring nominations at the primary, when free from fraud, binding upon the party at the November polls, and declaring the senatorial primary vote, under the same circumstances, binding upon members of the legislature.

Stevens Point.—Mrs. S. W. King forty years a resident of this city and vicinity, died in the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. O. Bozlee, Buffalo Springs, N. D.

Old Educational Institution.

The University of Santo Tomas, Manila, is the oldest educational institution under the American flag.

Still a Woman.

Hewitt—She is a man in her enjoyment of baseball.

Jewett—But she showed that she is still a woman by refusing to sit through the thirteenth inning.

An Admission.

Fred—I proposed to Miss Dingley last night.

Joe—Don't believe I know her. Is she well off?

Fred—Yes, I guess so. She refused me.

A Biased Opinion.

"Do you think buttermilk will prolong one's life, Colonel Soakshy?"

"Ahem! I have no doubt, Miss Plemper, that if a person had to drink buttermilk every day it would make life seem longer."

Like the Other Kind.

It was in a "down east" village that the young man met his sweetheart, a charming country beauty. When he returned to the city he sent her a jar of cold cream to keep her cheeks as fresh as the budding rose.

On his next visit he asked her how she liked his little gift.

"The taste was very nice," she said, with a rather sickly smile, "but I think that I like the other kind of cream best, dear."—Lippincott's.

Childlike Ignorance.

Laura Jean Libbey, discussing in Brooklyn her successful appearance on the stage, said:

"I talk in my monologue about love, marriage and the other interests of the heart. On these subjects women, especially young women, are strangely ignorant.

"They really make me think, you know, of the little girl who was asked by her teacher:

"'What can you tell us about Solomon?'

"'Solomon,' replied the little girl, 'was very fond of animals.'

"'And how, my dear,' said the teacher, 'do you make that out?'

"'Because,' answered the little girl, 'the Bible says he had 500 porcupines.'"

Popularity of Thais.

"Every other young actress is calling herself Thais," said Henry E. Dixey at a dinner at Mauquin's. "Thais McGinnis, Thais Endicott, Thais Schmidt—the thing is universal.

"Universal and ridiculous; for they who have read Anatole France's story of 'Thais' know that she was a very naughty little girl, indeed. I am quite sure that no real reader of 'Thais' would ever, under any circumstances, consent to be called such a name.

"It makes me think of a man who, taking his infant daughter to be baptised, told the clergyman to call her Venus.

"'But I refuse to call her Venus,' said the clergyman, indignantly. 'Venus is the name of a pagan goddess.'

"'Well, how about your own girl, Diana?' said the man."

History of Red Cross Seal.

"Charity stamps," first used in Boston in 1862 for the soldiers' relief funds during the Civil war, were the original forerunners of the Red Cross Christmas seal, which will be used this year to bring happiness and cheer to millions. The Delaware Anti-Tuberculosis society in 1907 for the first time in America made use of a stamp for the purpose of getting revenue to fight consumption. In a hastily organized campaign of only three weeks they realized $3,000. The next year, 1908, the American Red Cross conducted the first national tuberculosis stamp campaign. From this sale $135,000 was realized for the anti-tuberculosis movement. In 1909, under many adverse conditions, $250,000 was realized from these stamps. This year the slogan of the tuberculosis fighters and the Red Cross is "A Million for Tuberculosis From Red Cross Seals in 1910."

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

TEA AS JAPANESE MAKE IT

Secret of Perfection Lies in the Proper Fusion of Black and Green Varieties.

Many American women wonder why it is that the Japanese women make such good tea, and the manner in which they go about the operation, the Boston Herald says. When the Japanese woman makes tea the foreign spectator is impressed, not only with the extreme sensitiveness of her hands, but also with the evident delicacy of her senses of sight and smell. The secret of the tea lies in the proper fusion.

Black tea requires boiling water and green tea does not. Black tea requires fresh water poured on the leaves when it has just come to a decided boil. Hot water that has boiled a long time and has lost its life will not make a good tea. It should stand from three to seven minutes and only in a porcelain pot. Then all the liquid should be poured off, in other words, pour only as many cupfuls into the pot as you wish to serve at once.

Hot water standing on tea leaves draws out the tannin, according to the Japanese women, and this is the main thing to be avoided. For second cups pour boiling water on the leaves already used. When making a green tea the thing to bear in mind is that an oily beverage is desired. Water beyond 150 degrees Fahrenheit tends to destroy the flavor and aroma by driving off the volatile oil.

Allow hot water to stand in the cups to be served in order that they may be thoroughly heated. Pour fresh hot water cooled to such an extent that the finger can be placed in it, over the green leaves and let it stand in a porcelain pot for two minutes and a half. Then pour a little into each cup and then a little more, and so on. This makes each cup of like quality. No sugar or milk is needed if the water is of the proper temperature. Japanese tea made in this manner should have a greenish amber color, with a true tea bush aroma and an oily taste.

Fatal Omission by Jones.

"My friend Jones," said Mr. Skimmerton, "invited me to spend a week at his place in the country and I went and had a delightful time, but I will never go again.

"Nice place Jones has and he sets a good table, his beds are good and everything about his house is charming, but there's something missing from his garden.

"It's a nice garden, Jones', flower beds and that sort of thing, and off at one end he has a place for vegetables; fine vegetables he raises, too. We had a generous taste of them. A nice garden sure enough, and still as I looked around there was something missing my eye sought without knowing what, something that it didn't find, and then it struck me all of a sudden.

"There wasn't a pergola!

"I can't stand for that. Most hospitable man, Jones; but I can't afford to visit anybody living in the country that doesn't have somewhere about his place a pergola."

The Ways of Women.

"You insist on doing this?" asked the husband.

"I do!" replied the wife firmly.

"But, my dear—"

"Stop!" she commanded. "Nothing you can say will alter my determination! My mind is made up."

"In that case," replied the husband, who had transmuted the base metal of experience into the precious gold of knowledge, "I have nothing more to say. I realize that once possessed of an idea you are, like all your sex, beyond argument."

"Do you mean," demanded the wife with displeasure, "that I am incapable of seeing reason?"

"Reason with a woman," answered the husband from behind his paper, "is like water on a duck's back, in one ear and out the other."

"You are wrong!" cried the wife triumphantly. "And to prove it, I have already changed my mind!"—Smart Set.

Vendace of Lochmaben.

Last month an interesting old custom was observed at Lochmaben, in Dumfriesshire, when the towns people exercised an ancient right granted by charter of James VI. of netting the lochs surrounding the burgh for vendace, a very rare fish. The fishing, however, did not prove productive, very few vendace being captured, though in former years they were plentiful. This fish, which is peculiar to the Lochmaben lochs alone, takes no lure, and dies immediately when taken from the water. Its length varies from six to eight inches, and it is greatly prized by epicures, being a fish of great delicacy.—Court Journal.

To Judge by the Papers.

Mrs. Muggs—I 'ear yer father's in trouble with the police again. Was yer mother much upset?

The Child—No; she said she supposed every man had his trials.—M. A. P.

Got Enough.

"Biggins loves to talk about himself."

"Yes, but he's had about enough of it for once. He had a visit from the census man and two insurance agents today."

There's a Reason.

"What are you going to name the baby?"

"We thought of calling her 'Scandal!'"

"But why?"

"We can't hush her up."

The Secret Out.

"How did you break into the philosopher class?" asked the young man.

"By uttering truths I didn't believe and couldn't make others believe, either," answered the home-grown dispenser of alleged wisdom.

Just in Keeping.

"It is not often that a man's name is in congruity with his disposition or his occupation."

"Sometimes the latter. The police arrested a man named Vine the other day, and he turned out to be a porch-climber."

In Fact.

"I hear that young Spendit is going the pace that kills."

"Yes. He only got his racing automobile last month, and already he has been indicted for homicide."

AIRSHIP CREW SAFE

WELLMAN AND COMPANIONS PICKED UP OFF NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

SHIP TRENT RESCUES THEM

After Hours of Maneuvering America's Crew Are Hauled Aboard Steamer—Balloon Is Lost—Blown Far Out of Its Course.

New York.—The first attempt to cross the Atlantic in a dirigible balloon has proved a failure. The America, with Walter Wellman and his party of five on board, was picked up Tuesday morning almost 375 miles due east of Cape Hatteras, by the steamship Bermuda Iner Trent.

News of the rescue came in two wireless messages from Captain Down of the Trent, one reporting to the company agents here and another informing the New York Times of the result of the expedition in which it had taken a leading part.

Captain Down reported that at five o'clock Tuesday morning he first sighted the airship. Signals of distress and calls for help were given. For three hours the Trent maneuvered in the heavy sea to get alongside of Wellman and his wrecked companions. The entire party finally was taken aboard, even to the cat, which was taken along as a mascot. The America was abandoned where the rescue occurred, in latitude 35.43, longitude 68.18.

In abandoning their craft the crew of the airship America lowered themselves into the lifeboat which swung beneath it. Then they cast the lifeboat off and were afloat on the sea. The airship, relieved of the weight of the lifeboat, shot high into the air and was blown away rapidly. The transfer of the Wellman party from the lifeboat to the Trent was made with great difficulty.

At 4:30 a. m. the Trent sighted the airship America and wireless communication was established immediately. Irwin, the operator on the airship, informed Ginsburg, operator on the Trent, that the America's crew wished to abandon the balloon. Wireless communication was kept up from this time on between the airship and the steamer.

After a council held on the airship it was decided that the best means of rescue was to launch the lifeboat. But this was such a hazardous undertaking that much time elapsed before the maneuvering was executed, as the tail of the airship, consisting of tanks of gasoline and wooden blocks, threatened to capsize the boat as it was dropped from the balloon into the water.

This danger was overcome at last and the task was carried out at 7:30 a. m. In the operation the trailer struck Wireless Operator Jack Irwin and Louis Loud, the engineer, and knocked a small hole in the side of the lifeboat.

All members of the crew are well after a thrilling experience.

Wellman said that the airship had been blown far out of its course, so that it was inadvisable to proceed.

TERRIFIC GALE SWEEPS CUBA

Island Is Hit by Furious Storm—Havana Inundated and Thousands Made Homeless.

Havana.—The island of Cuba has probably sustained the greatest material disaster in all her history in the practically continuous cyclone which began with light rains on Thursday morning, developing into torrential floods and devastating hurricanes. The western half of the island suffered more severely than the east.

It is impossible to estimate even roughly the amount of the damage, which doubtless will aggregate many millions of dollars. In addition to the great destruction to sugar and tobacco plantations many thousands of peasants in the three western provinces have been rendered homeless and destitute, losing their homes and the food crops, especially plantains and corn. It now seems probable that the republic may be compelled to request international aid for the relief of these sufferers whose condition is most deplorable.

While all communication with the interior has been cut off there is reason to hope that Oriente, Camaguey and Santa Clara have escaped the greatest fury of the storm.

In the city of Havana the losses probably will exceed $1,000,000, mainly due to the destruction of the customs house sheds, which were filled with perishable goods, the sinking of scores of lighters, many of them containing valuable cargoes which had been unloaded from steamers, and the submerging of about one square mile of the residential section of the city, facing the sea.

La Follette Gets Setback.

Rochester, Minn.—The news of the sudden death of Senator Dolliver of Iowa caused a setback in the condition of Senator Robert La Follette, who is recuperating from an operation for appendicitis.

Count Tolstoi Ill.

St. Petersburg.—Count Tolstoi suffered several fainting spells Tuesday and was unconscious for several hours, but he was said to be in a somewhat improved condition Tuesday evening.

Thirty-Five Miners Falls Six Killed.

Herne, Westphalia, Prussia.—A basket carrying 35 miners dropped to the bottom of the shaft in the Shamrock colliery Monday, when the supporting rope snapped. Six of the men were killed. All the others were injured, some seriously.

Turkey in Need of Money.

Constantinople.—The Turkish government is facing a financial crisis. Three members of the cabinet resigned Monday because of complications over the army budget.

Suspected Ship Is Released.

Baltimore, Md.—The steamer Breslau from Bremerhaven, held at quarantine since Wednesday with 1,100 passengers and the crew aboard, was released Friday, the authorities having found no cholera on board.

May Send Charlton Back.

New York.—Porter Charlton, confessed murderer of his wife, Mrs. Mary Scott Castle Charlton, was Friday ordered turned over to the federal authorities in proceedings for his extradition to Italy.

ROCKEFELLER ADDS TO GIFT

GIVES $3,820,000 TO INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH.

Brings Oil King's Donation to Institution Bearing His Name Up to $8,240,000.

New York.—John D. Rockefeller gave an additional $3,820,000 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, thereby making his total gifts to this institution $8,240,000 and also increasing his known contributions to philanthropy, education and science to $125,004,662.

This total includes the estimated value of the buildings and land of the institute. The income bearing endowment, with the latest gift added, is $6,240,000.

Announcement of Mr. Rockefeller's latest gift to the institution which bears his name was made at the opening of the institute's new hospital at the foot of East Sixty-sixth street. The opening of the new hospital was also chosen as the day for the coming into being of the new board of trustees of the institute.

They will take over the Rockefeller gift of millions from the Rockefeller general education board, which has administered the gift in the past. The new board of trustees is made up of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; Frederick T. Gates, William H. Welch, Starr J. Murphy and Dr. Simon Flexner, medical head of the institute.

The initial gift of the institute was made by Mr. Rockefeller in 1901 when he donated a foundation fund of $200,000. In 1902 the donor added $1,000,000 to cover the erection of a laboratory and to provide running expenses for a few years. From the start the institute was a success and its work in discovering a new method of combating infantile paralysis, dysentery and spinal meningitis attracted the attention of scientific investigators all over the world.

RAIL COLLISION KILLS FIVE

Fatal Crash on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Road—Accident Due to the Fog.

Portland, Ind.—Five laborers were instantly killed and more than a score were injured, several seriously, when a north-bound extra freight train on the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad crashed head-on into a work train, seven and a half miles south of here Friday.

All were caught between flat cars on which they were riding and pulled under the wreckage of the engine, where their bodies were terribly mutilated. The head of Milutin Tomic was torn completely off, while Homic Mandle was completely disemboweled and his right leg cut off.

A special train run to the wreck carried physicians, who dressed temporarily the wounds of the injured and brought a dozen of the worst hurt to the hospital here.

The two trains met in a stretch of straight track in the fog, the engine men being unable to see one another until the trains were within fifty feet of each other. All jumped and escaped injury. The track where the wreck occurred was being repaired by the men killed and both trains were running but ten miles per hour.

JULIA WARD HOWE EXPIRES

Author of "Battle Hymn of the Republic" Dies of Pneumonia at Middletown, R. I.

Middletown, R. I.—One of the world's most famous women, the venerable Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, poet and patriot, and stanch advocate of human liberty everywhere, passed peacefully away Monday at her summer home, "Oak Glen," in Middletown.

Mrs. Howe had been ill since Wednesday last, when she had a severe chill. Death was due to pneumonia. She was in her ninety-first year.

LONDON PRIVATE BANK FAILS

Charing Cross Institution, With Forty Branches, and $5,000,000 in Deposits, Closes.

London.—The Charing Cross bank, with headquarters in London and with 40 country banks, closed its doors.

An official receiver has been appointed. The deposits amount to $5,000,000.

The banks is of no importance in the financial world, as it is a private concern, doing an extensive loan business.

Frauds Found in Census.

Washington. — Staggered by the enormous growth shown by the returns of the new census for a number of western cities, Director Durand of the census bureau ordered an investigation, the result of which appeared in the announcement Saturday that gross frauds had been perpetrated.

Mr. Durand gave out also a letter from President Taft, directing that persons implicated in the alleged frauds should be prosecuted.

Twelve of Crew Drown.

Rio Janeiro.—The British freight steamship Portmarnock went ashore off Cape Frio Sunday. Twelve of the crew were drowned. The Portmarnock sailed from San Lorenzo, Argentina, on October 5.

Railway Loses by Fire.

Mexico City, Mex.—Following the explosion of a boiler Monday fire destroyed four departments of the shops of the National Railways of Mexico in this city, causing a loss of $200,000.

Soldiers Return From Manila.

San Francisco.—The United States army transport Sheridan arrived here Saturday from Manila with 300 soldiers returning from service in the Philippines and with 160 cabin passengers.

Train Kills Five Bridge Men.

Sandusky, O.—The bodies of five members of a bridge repair gang were found under a trestle at Bay Ridge, west of here Saturday. They are supposed to have been struck and killed by a Lake Shore train.

Fire Loss Is Exaggerated.

St. Paul, Minn.—Report of loss of life in the forest fires in northern Minnesota were greatly exaggerated by the terror-stricken people. Governor Eberhart on his return Friday from the north summarized the loss as 32 dead and property loss $2,000,000.

American Gunboats Leave Genoa.

Genoa, Italy.—The United States gunboats Wheeling and Petrel, which arrived at this port on October 5, left for Villefranche Friday.

I. C. FRAUD CHARGES

ANNUAL MEETING OF DIRECTORS INVADED BY SHERIFFS.

A $10,000,000 DAMAGE SUIT

Attorney Alleges Gross Mismanagement and Charges Giving of Rebates—Demand for Probe Voted Down by Large Majority.

Chicago.—With the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central railroad company invaded by half dozen deputy sheriffs armed with subpoenas for the directors in a $10,000,000 "damage suit" and Attorney Maxwell Edgar, representing six stockholders, making sensational charges of mismanagement, corruption and graft against the officials of the company, the session was thrown into an uproar shortly after the opening of the meeting.

The praecipe in the suit was filed in the circuit court in the name of Jeanne Edgar, the wife of Attorney Edgar, who owns two shares of Illinois Central stock. The defendants named were J. T. Harahan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, H. W. DeForrest, R. S. Lovett, John Jacob Astor, J. Ogden Armour, Charles A. Peabody, A. H. Hackstaff, John G. Shedd, John W. Auchincloss and Robert Walter Goelet.

President Harahan was in the chair when Attorney Edgar started the rumpus by presenting a resolution charging mismanagement in connection with the recent car repair fraud disclosures. He also declared that the road had violated the interstate commerce law in giving rebates.

The resolution provided for a committee to investigate the books of the company and with power to engage experts and report on the financial methods and physical standing of the road. In conclusion, Edgar moved for an adjournment for eighty days to await the report of the committee.

Blewett Lee, general solicitor for the road, replied to charges by flatly denying that there had been any violation of the interstate commerce law. He said the only irregularity had been in the car repair frauds, in which a few of the officials of the road had been involved, but that none of these were now holding any official position.

Desperate efforts had been made, he said, to get the present officials to suppress the car repair fraud investigation, but they had refused, an indication that confidence in them was not misplaced.

The Edgar resolution and motion was lost by a stock vote of 781,929 against the resolution and only 587 for it.

When it came to the election of three directors John T. Harahan, Cornelius Vanderbilt and H. W. DeForrest were reelected by a vote of 781,717 shares, against less than 100 for a rival ticket presented by Edgar.

MOISSANT FALLS; UNHURT

Paris-to-London Flyer Drops 200 Feet and Escapes Injury While Biplane Is Wrecked.

New York.—While at a height of 200 feet above the Belmont park course, John B. Moissant, the Paris-to-London flyer, lost control of his Bleriot monoplane and the craft was dashed to the earth and totally wrecked. Moissant escaped absolutely without a scratch.

Earlier in the day one of Charles K. Hamilton's biplanes was partly wrecked on the aviation field at Mineola when the Walden-Dyot monoplane crashed into it. The Mohawk biplane, driven by Marel Penot, a novice, also was damaged while flying in the fog at Mineola.

Moissant's sisters from Chicago had never seen him fly, and he brought them to Belmont park to witness a flight. As the wreck was hidden in a cloud of yellow dust the Misses Moissant became hysterical and were only reassured when they saw the brown clad figure of their brother emerge safely.

TO PUT CURB ON FRANKING

Department May Substitute Special Stamps as Check on Mail Matter Carried Free.

Washington.—Postmaster General Hitchcock aims a blow at the franking privileges of congressmen, so useful in political work, by the announcement of his intention to advocate the substitution of special official stamps and stamped envelopes for the various forms of franks now used to carry free of postage the vast volume of departmental and congressional mail matter.

All special official envelopes and stamps for free mail are to be issued on requisition to the various branches of the federal service requiring them, and records are to be kept of all official stamp supplies will enable this department to maintain a proper postage account, covering the entire volume of free governmental mail.

Give Verdict When Congress Meets.

Boise.—The senate investigating committee that probed the bribe charges against Senator William Lorimer of Illinois during its recent session at Chicago, will not decide on or report its verdict until just before the convening of the next session of congress, according to a statement of Senator Waldon B. Heyburn, upon his arrival in Boise. "The committee decided to meet at Washington," he said, "just before the next session to draw up its report, ready to present to the senate as soon as it convenes."

Portugal Abolishes House of Peers.

Lisbon. — The government has abolished the state council and the house of peers. The official gazette proposes the formation of a commission to raise a national subscription for the purpose of liquidating part of the foreign floating debt.

Paris.—The Petit Parisian says that Spain is on the verge of a rupture with Morocco over the payment of the indemnity of $26,000,000 exacted following the campaign against the Riff tribesmen in 1909, and may send 40,000 soldiers to occupy Tetuan.

Indiana Wheat in Danger.

Laporte.—The white fly is destroying thousands of acres sowed in wheat in northern Indiana counties. Reports gathered from the northern tier of counties indicate that the crop will be a total failure unless the coming cold wave destroys the eggs.

Cabinet Crisis at Lisbon.

Lisbon.—There are rumors of a cabinet crisis. The ministers of war, finance and public works, it is believed, will resign their posts.

THE DAYS SEEM LONGER TO HIM INSTEAD OF SHORTER

ATHLETICS VICTORS

PHILADELPHIANS TAKE SECOND GAME IN WORLD'S SERIES FROM CHICAGO.

PITCHER BROWN HIT HARD

American Leaguers Score Six Suns in the Seventh Inning and Outclass Their Western Opponents Both in Hitting and Pitching.

Philadelphia. — The Philadelphia Athletics proved too strong for the Chicago Nationals in the second baseball game of the world's series and romped away with a 9 to 3 victory.

The American league champions, who now have won two straight contests, looked superior to their opponents in both hitting and pitching. They outhit the Chicagos, fourteen to nine, and Jack Coombs, who was opposed by Mordecai Brown, had a big shade over the latter twirler.

While he did not prove as effective as Bender, Coombs was unhittable in the pinches, when he did magnificent work. Like Bender, he mixed his curves well, using speed, curves and a slow one alternately.

Brown did not appear at his best, as his deceptive curve ball did not break with the sharpness that it usually does. Brown also lacked the control and after getting two and three balls on his opponents he was compelled to stick the next over. As a result the Athletics hit timely and cinched the victory in the seventh round, when six runs were secured off him.

Score.										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—3	8	1
Athletics	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	x—9	15	4

Sacrifice hits—Zimmerman, Schulte 2, Sheckard, Barry. Two-base hits—Collins 2, Tinker, Sheckard, Davis, Murphy, Strunk. Steinfeldt, Zimmerman. Bases on balls—Sheckard 3, Hofman 3, Murphy, Baker, Zimmerman, Thomas, Collins, Kling, Tinker. Stolen bases—Collins 2. Double plays—Collins to Davis 2, Tinker to Chance, Murphy to Thomas. Struck out—Steinfeldt, Strunk 3, Chance, Coombs 2, Kling, Barry, Brown, Beaumont. Time of game—2:25. Umpires—Rigler, Sheridan, Connolly, O'Day. Attendance—24,597.

Philadelphia.—Through the masterly pitching of "Chief" Bender the Philadelphia American baseball team defeated the Chicago Nationals by a score of 4 to 1 in the initial game of the world's championship series. The game was witnessed by 26,961 persons.

The game was a wonder in its way, and Chief Bender, who pitched for the Athletics, had the Chicagoans at his mercy up to the ninth inning, when he let down a bit and the Cubs got their single tally. It was not earned at that, as Tinker, who scored the run, was only enabled to make a single because Tho. as had previously muffed a foul from his bat.

Only thirty men faced the Athletics' pitcher in the nine innings, and but three hits were made off his delivery, two of them coming in the ninth. The Athletics secured seven hits, six of which were secured off Overall, who was replaced by McIntire in the fourth inning.

McIntire proved to be effective at once. The Athletics were retired in one, two, three order for the first time during the game.

In the first half of the fourth inning the Cubs managed to get a man to first base. This was Schulte, who got a pass from Chief Bender. He got no further, however, as he was caught stealing for the third out.

William Vaughn Moody Dead.

Chicago.—William Vaughn Moody, poet, playwright and critic and former professor of English literature at the University of Chicago, died Monday in Colorado Springs, Col., of tumor of the brain. He was forty-one years old.

David Rankin, Farmer, Dead.

Tarkio, Mo.—David Rankin, the richest and best-known farmer the world has ever known, died at his home in Tarkio Tuesday night very suddenly of paralysis.

Manuel Is Near Collapse.

Gibraltar.—His friends fear that King Manuel will become a nervous wreck. He never ventures outside the gardens of the government house and would not even leave his room did not his mother, Queen Amelie, insist on it. Manuel looks wretched, worn, scared, unkempt in fact. With broken step he walks around the government house gardens, lamenting his fate and saying he has nothing to live for now. His mother is always with him and has him under complete control.

Pumpkins Cause a Murder.

Lewistown, Ill.—In a dispute over a load of pumpkins in Woodland township, this county, John J. Horton shot and instantly killed his neighbor, Adam Vance. Horton was sent to jail.

Mexican War Veteran Dies.

Marion, Ill.—James Reed, aged eighty-six years, died at his home in Marion. Mr. Reed was a member of Captain Cunningham's company in the First Illinois regiment in the Mexican war.

CRIPPEN PLACED ON TRIAL

AMERICAN DOCTOR'S HEARING AS WIFE SLAYER BEGUN.

Pleads Not Guilty—Ethel Leneve Not in Court—Will Be Arraigned Later.

London.—A jury, which was a typical body of tradesmen and clerks, was easily secured shortly after the trial of Dr. Hawley H. Crippen, charged with the murder of his wife, Belle Elmore, the American actress, was begun before a large crowd of spectators. Crippen after pleading not guilty gave his undivided attention to the opening address for the crown by Richard D. Muir, K. C.

The trial, which is being held in the New Bailey, promises to be one of the most historic in the annals of that famous court.

No less a personage than Lord Chief Justice Alverstone is presiding, and he was accompanied into court by Sir John Knill, lord mayor of London; Sir Thomas Vesey Strong, lord mayor-elect, and the sheriffs in their robes of office.

Richard D. Muir, K. C., conducts the prosecution, with the assistance of Solicitor Travers Humphreys, who represented the crown at the preliminary hearing. Crippen is represented by Alfred Aspinall Tobin, K. C., unionist member of parliament, and Huntly Eugene Jenkins.

Ethel Clara Leneve, the doctor's typist, who has been indicted as an accessory after the fact, was not in court. Her trial will follow in the event of Crippen's conviction.

REMOVED BODY ORGANS LIVE

Rockefeller Institute Surgeon Finds Success in Test on Parts of Human Tissues.

Baltimore, Md.—Along lines conceived by himself and worked out under the guidance of the Hopkins men at the head of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Dr. Alexius Carrel has made one of the most fraportant and startling medical discoveries of the age. Briefly, Doctor Carrel's discovery involves a method of removal from the human body of portions of the stomach, blood vessels, skin, bone and practically every other tissue and of making them grow outside the body at as lively a rate as they did in the human form to which they belonged.

TAFT AT ELLIS ISLAND

President Visits Immigration Station With Secretary Nagel and Commissioner Williams.

New York, Oct. 19.—President Taft made his proposed visit to the Ellis island immigration station, where he was met by William Williams, commissioner of immigration. Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor came from Washington to make the trip with the president.

The party had lunch on the cutter Immigrant, and the president met a number of men of prominence during his trip, some politicians among them.

Dietz Held for Murder.

Hayward, Wis.—John Dietz, his wife, Hattie Dietz, and Leslie Dietz, his son, were all bound over to the circuit court by Judge J. F. Riordan on the charge of having murdered Oscar Harp, a deputy, during the siege of the Dietz cabin at Cameron Dam recently.

Page Is Unopposed for Senate.

Montpelier, Vt.—United States Senator Carroll S. Page, Vermont's junior senator, was practically unopposed for re-election when the state senate and house of representatives met Tuesday to vote on the selection of his successor.

Cincinnati Wins State Honors.

Cincinnati. — Cincinnati Nationals Tuesday won the Ohio state baseball championship by defeating the Cleveland Americans by a score of 8 to 5 in the seventh and deciding game.

Foss Is Choice for Governor.

Boston.—Congressman Eugene N. Foss received a majority of one in the mail vote, expressing the preference of delegates to the recent Democratic state convention for the nomination for governor.

American Purity Congress Closes.

San Francisco.—The session here of the American purity congress was closed Monday. Three meetings were held during the final day, at which the existence of vice in large cities was discussed.

Posse Seeks Woman's Slayer.

Hammonton, N. J. — Her head crushed in with a grubbing hoe, the body of Mary Strong, the wife of W. H. Strong, a famer living near here, was discovered by her husband Saturday. Two tramps who passed the farm are suspected. A posse of farmers are searching for the tramps.

Fighter Dies in the Ring.

Enid, Okla.—A prize fighter known as "Kid" Fisher was killed in the tenth round of a fight at Meno, near here, Saturday.

WISCONSIN BREVITIES

Fond du Lac.—Miss Elizabeth Howard, seventy-four years old, saw a street car for the first time and took her first ride on a railroad train when she was taken to the Northern hospital at Oshkosh for treatment. It is said that Miss Howard has been ill since the mysterious disappearance, more than forty years ago, of William Potts, Waupun, whom she was to have married.

Fond du Lac.—Mrs. Ann Pier Carpenter, daughter of the late Edward Pier, and who lived in the first house built in Fond du Lac, died in her home in Pine River. She was eighty years old.

Racine.—Committees of the city council have decided to report at the next session against the adoption of an ordinance for the suppression of smoke coming from factory chimneys, licensing fortune tellers and clairvoyants, and a sane Fourth of July. They will pass measures regulating tenement houses, which are said to be in fearful condition in some sections of the city.

Markesan.—August Laper, a successful farmer, died at his residence here. He was sixty-one years old and leaves a widow and six children. One of the daughters is the wife of G. B. Kelley, county superintendent of schools in Green Lake county. Mr. Laper was interested in many enterprises.

Racine.—Arga Arnold, a nineteen-year-old boy from East Lynde, Ill., pleaded guilty in the municipal court to stealing the $2,500 automobile of Solomon Haas and was sentenced to one year in the reformatory at Green Bay. The boy also admitted that he assisted in the theft of the $7,500 Smith automobile at Milwaukee a short time ago, which was found in a barn west of Corliss.

Ripon.—The freshmen class of Ripon college slipped one over on the sophomores in the class party. The freshmen allowed it to leak out that the event would be held at Green Lake and sophomores tramped eight miles for the purpose of breaking up the affair, only to find they had been led on a wild goose chase. Further search for the under classmen kept the sophs tramping most of the night without results. In the meantime the freshmen were quietly enjoying their entertainment at Fairwater, a small village south of Ripon.

Eau Claire.—A serious wreck was narrowly averted here when an engine and mail car of passenger train No. 3 on the Omaha road left the rails at the end of the high bridge, just east of Eau Claire. Derailment occurred at a derailment switch which was open when the train came along. Little damage was done, but traffic was delayed two hours.

Rhinelander.—The coroner's jury decided that Alex Garvey, a shacker near Wolf Lake, was shot and killed by Bill Brundage in self-defense. Brundage was freed. The shooting, it is said, was the outcome of a long quarrel. Garvey shot at Brundage, it is said, who returned the fire, killing Garvey, although he himself was wounded and may die.

Racine.—The J. I. Case Threshing Machine company will within two weeks have a flight made by an aeroplane now being constructed under the supervision of Louis Strang, the well-known automobile racer. If it is a success the company will engage in the construction of aeroplanes.

Kenosha.—A movement to secure state inspection of milk and the providing of a permanent state standard for sanitation and purity has been started in this county. Petitions are in circulation asking the Wisconsin legislature at its next session to take steps to enact a law providing for state inspection of all dairies and milk shipped from dairies to points in and out of the state.

Oshkosh.—Thomas Barlow, one of the four persons seriously injured in the smashup of George Foster's automobile, died at a hospital from pneumonia, resulting from internal injuries.

Appleton.—Rev. Theodore Marth, more than twenty years pastor of Zion Lutheran church of this city, has been given a unanimous call to the pastorate of St. Stephen's Lutheran church, Wausau. He will accept if the local congregation will release him.

Madison.—Dr. William Lorenz, formerly staff physician of the Illinois state insane hospital in Kankakee, has entered the Mendota institution as a medical superintendent. The staff has been reorganized with two superintendents, one for male and one for female patients.

Fond du Lac.—Children under fifteen years will not be permitted to attend any theater, moving picture show or public meeting of any sort until further notice. The city health authorities are taking this means to help control the diphtheria epidemic.

Madison.—Emil Stanke and Ralph Harrison pleaded guilty in the Dane county municipal court to the charge of robbing Fred Sherman of $20 while in a box car attached to a train running from Janesville to Madison. Each was sentenced to 18 months in the Green Bay reformatory.

Morrisonville.—The Madison-Chicago district convention of the Norwegian Lutheran synod is in convention in this city.

Markesan.—Edward Carter, a prominent farmer living near Fairwater, died. He was for many years chairman of the town of Metomen.

Eau Claire.—Mrs. Anna Qvale proposes to present a sum of money to the Norske Selskab, a Norwegian national society, the interest to be used to procure medals for declamatory contests under the auspices of the society. The fund will be known as the Sigvald Qvale memorial contest fund.

Florence.—Miss Mable V. Peters of this city was married to Edward M. Kaine, a banker of Mitchell, Ind.

Green Bay.—Arthur Meister, son of Alderman Herman E. Meister, is said to have fired a bullet into his breast in an attempt to end his life.

Eau Claire.—The Republican county committee organized with Mortimer McMillan, chairman; R. B. Swartch, secretary, and Chase E. Daub, treasurer. Resolutions were adopted declaring nominations at the primary, when free from fraud, binding upon the party at the November polls, and declaring the senatorial primary vote, under the same circumstances, binding upon members of the legislature.

Stevens Point.—Mrs. S. W. King forty years a resident of this city and vicinity, died in the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. O. Bozlee, Buffalo Springs, N. D.

Old Educational Institution.

The University of Santo Tomas, Manila, is the oldest educational institution under the American flag.

Still a Woman.

Hewitt—She is a man in her enjoyment of baseball.

Jewett—But she showed that she is still a woman by refusing to sit through the thirteenth inning.

An Admission.

Fred—I proposed to Miss Dingley last night.

Joe—Don't believe I know her. Is she well off?

Fred—Yes, I guess so. She refused me.

A Placed Option.

"Do you think buttermilk will prolong one's life, Colonel Soakshy?"

"Ahem! I have no doubt, Miss Plumper, that if a person had to drink buttermilk every day it would make life seem longer."

Like the Other Kind.

It was in a "down east" village that the young man met his sweetheart, a charming country beauty. When he returned to the city he sent her a jar of cold cream to keep her cheeks as fresh as the budding rose.

On his next visit he asked her how she liked his little gift.

"The taste was very nice," she said, with a rather sickly smile. "But I think that I like the other kind of cream best, dear."—Lippincott's.

Childlike Ignorance.

Laura Jean Libbey, discussing in Brooklyn her successful appearance on the stage, said:

"I talk in my monologue about love, marriage and the other interests of the heart. On these subjects women, especially young women, are strangely ignorant.

"They really make me think, you know, of the little girl who was asked by her teacher:

"'What can you tell us about Solomon?'

"'Solomon,' replied the little girl, 'was very fond of animals.'

"'And how, my dear,' said the teacher, 'do you make that out?'

"'Because,' answered the little girl, 'the Bible says he had 500 porcupines.'"

Popularity of Thais.

"Every other young actress is calling herself Thais," said Henry B. Dixey at a dinner at Mauquin's. "Thais McGinnis, Thais Endicott, Thais Schmidt—the thing is universal.

"Universal and ridiculous; for they who have read Anatole France's story of 'Thais' know that she was a very naughty little girl, indeed. I am quite sure that no real reader of 'Thais' would ever, under any circumstances, consent to be called such a name.

"It makes me think of a man who, taking his infant daughter to be baptised, told the clergyman to call her Venus.

"'But I refuse to call her Venus,' said the clergyman, indignantly. 'Venus is the name of a pagan goddess.'

"'Well, how about your own girl, Diana?' said the man."

History of Red Cross Seal.

"Charity stamps," first used in Boston in 1862 for the soldiers' relief funds during the Civil war, were the original forerunners of the Red Cross Christmas seal, which will be used this year to bring happiness and cheer to millions. The Delaware Anti-Tuberculosis society in 1907 for the first time in America made use of a stamp for the purpose of getting revenue to fight consumption. In a hastily organized campaign of only three weeks they realized $3,000. The next year, 1908, the American Red Cross conducted the first national tuberculosis stamp campaign. From this sale $135,000 was realized for the anti-tuberculosis movement. In 1909, under many adverse conditions, $250,000 was realized from these stamps. This year the slogan of the tuberculosis fighters and the Red Cross is "A Million for Turberculosis From Red Cross Seals in 1910."

The Master of Craven

By MARIE VAN VORST

PICTURES BY CHAS W. ROSSER

12

SYNOPSIS.

Basil Tempest, world's greatest poet and novelist, refusing further to be lionized, shuts himself up in Craven, his country home. His gloomy meditations are broken by the admission of an American, Lucy Carew, who has come to England to get a study of the author, but more especially a synopsis of his new suite of poems. Tempest, angry at being disturbed, declares he will write no more and rudely asks her to go. Repenting of his rudeness he apologizes and offers to dictate to Lucy, who sits spellbound as she writes. Tempest induces Lucy to remain and read her manuscript to him. Their interest in one another grows. Tempest burns the photographs and letters of Lady Ormond, with whom his name has been associated. He takes great pleasure in Lucy's presence, as their work progresses. Tempest tells his housekeeper that he is going blind and that the association with Lucy must cease, that she must tell her to go for her own good. The housekeeper tells Lucy.

CHAPTER VI—Continued.

"If there were only someone who cared for him who could save him." She whispered the words. She instinctively felt the pride in the woman beside her whose clasp on her arm did not lessen. She did not venture a further plea on the part of one who should make the pleas for himself.

Miss Carew said very slowly, with effort and in a voice so low that Mrs. Henly could hardly hear:

"If there were someone—who would go through the world blind in his stead—suffer in his stead—bear all the burdens—near him (if she might be so blessed)—and if not, then far away would bear it all the same—could such thing be—even if he were never to know it?"

Mrs. Henly watched her fascinated, a great hope dawning in her heart.

"Oh," she said, "I think he cares for the one too much to take her with him on his way, and so much that he would try to thrust her from him and go on alone to spare her—and him loving her dearly all the while."

The girl with an impulsive gesture threw her arms around the old woman's neck, hiding her face on the motherly bosom. Perhaps she cried softly there tears whose source was not all pain, for her cheeks grew warm and red, the strained white look had gone from her face when at length she lifted it.

"How good you are," she whispered. "What a mother you have made."

"My poor boy," sighed Mrs. Henly. She kissed the girl, pressed her hand, and found that her late flow of eloquence had deserted her—she had nothing more to say. She felt all of a sudden that further words would be inappropriate. Once more she dried her eyes, drew down her veil, and rose to go.

Miss Carew led her to the door, clinging to her arm.

"You have not told me yet your message," she half smiled. "I think Mr. Tempest bade you to send me away?"

Mrs. Henly smiled faintly, and instead of answering said impressively:

"He's all alone, and he doesn't know what I know, miss, and—"

Miss Carew caught her arm, blushed furiously, and commanded:

"Not one word to him, Mrs. Henly."

"Oh, of course not, miss, how could you think—"

"Or I will be gone forever from Craven—to-night—to-morrow."

"Don't go, miss," cried the housekeeper in great distress. "I give my sacred promise."

"I trust you, dear," said Miss Carew, tenderly, "but," and she questioned with her eyes as well as with her words, "are you quite sure, Mrs. Henly?"

The other's face saddened at once. "Sadly sure, dearie."

"Ah, not that; I mean—about his caring so—that he would spare her—at any cost?"

Mrs. Henly took the slender, cold hands between both hers:

"Quite sure," she said.

When she was left alone she found herself shut in with a new world. So full of bewilderment and confusion of sorrow, and dawning joy of doubt and love and despair, that she pressed her hands to her heart and prayed Heaven for strength to carry her through and for wisdom as to what course to take.

She found herself stifled with the thoughts and doubts that rose.

It was not enough for her that a woman should come to seek her and with her own fond eyes read Tempest, and with the skill of selfish love draw from her a confession she never thought to make—even to the man she adored. She required more tangible evidence from him, and as if to corrode and harm the love that welled up for him, the day at Penthuen came forcibly to her mind. With just as much delight as she remembered her hours with Tempest, with just so much distaste did she recall Lady Ormond. She cried to herself:

"I must be sure indeed—very sure; he must want me very much indeed."

After a sleepless night, she let the following morning go by with no word or sign to Craven. When the last of the interminable hours had dragged themselves to their end Polly Ramsdill brought her a note from Mrs. Henly.

"You can't have gone, miss! You couldn't go, I am sure. Remember, he is all alone."

With her heart on the rack, her steps turned time and again Cravenward, and a spirit, if unworthy, certainly very feminine, pulling her back to reason and to patient waiting for some sign to come to her from the master of Craven, she let pass three dreadful days. They marked her life with suffering. At the third, on its early morning, she woke to hear a horse coming up. It was gray dawn, no more, hardly light, and her window was clear of shade or blind. Lying as she was, she could see in the little mirror the bit of sky, the meadow in the mists, and the road. She saw too the rider who came at a mad pace and drew rein—Tempest himself, his soft hat pulled well over his face. He spoke a second with Mrs. Ramsdill and left a package in her hands and, turning, rode off as madly as ever knight could from a belle dame sans merci. The mists clouded the glass, and Lucy Carew was weeping when Mrs. Ramsdill came with the parcel for her. For a long time she held it unopened, not daring to break the envelope. She knew that whatever the contents might be, the rest of life would be for her henceforth as they should read.

Some dozen sheets of manuscript fell into her hands. She bent over the difficult handwriting—that of one who has written in his sleep, or who rises in the night to transcribe his thoughts in the dark. The uncertain aspect of the lines moved her with a great wave of tenderness that carried her to him like a sea, and as she followed the wonderful words she sat as one held in a spell—marvelling—confused—overwhelmed. One after another the famous sonnets to Lucia fell under her eyes. It was the conclusion of the old, beautiful theme. The series was complete—the suite had reached at last its mature and mellow—its perfect—conclusion.

The verses she beheld were immortal—they were luminous; in spite of the trembling transcription, they shone and burned on the pages in the girl's hands. They were all for her—all for her.

She rose unsteadily with burning cheeks and eyes that glowed through the tears. She started as she was towards the door with the fluttering papers in her hand, as though she would rush to him; then she caught sight of herself in the glass in her nightdress, her disheveled hair.

She remained musing before the glass, the papers now held to her breast. "A hand he could love to guide him," Mrs. Henly had said—guide him! He was her tyrant, her master! But he would be blind. At this thought and all that the verses meant, written half in obscurity and yet so illumined—she realized by reason of her love more perfectly than the man had been able to do the horror of his destiny.

The glass reflected her serious and lovely face, and gradually the sun, for the only time during that long day, came out from behind the fog as the sunrise sent one burst of brightness against the clear glass. It startled her—dazzled her—full as her eyes were of visions, and the glorious luminence hurt her with its cruel beauty.

"Oh, light for you—light for you, Basil," she breathed. "If I could make myself into eyes and vision and sight to be transformed into you and so be forever lost!"

Gradually the brief sunlight passed and the melancholy aspect of the cloudy day definitely filled the room and the glass ceased to be enchanted.

But the modern Lady of Shalot mused:

"I saw him ride across it, and it did not 'crack from side to side.' How can there be 'a curse' upon us?" and she turned away to dress in the old, plain dress she wore when she first braved the doors of Craven.

CHAPTER VII.

Miss Carew habitually came to Craven across the front lawns and terraces, but this day she changed her routine. She made the parks by way of the main road as she had done on the stormy night several weeks before, when she sought Craven for the first and so boldly demanded interview with its master.

As she followed the avenue in the cold morning she walked through mist. It cleared only to let her figure cut the vapor, which directly closed behind her again into one of the fogs in which winter England is mysteriously veiled; before her the shapes of trees indistinctly designed themselves like seaweed in a muggy sea.

A little more than three-quarters of the way up the drive she heard the trot of a horse's feet, and before she could step aside to permit, as she supposed, some groom from Craven to pass her, an equine head and body loomed so close that she gave a cry, and the horse was suddenly drawn back until he almost reared.

The hand on the rein was a woman's, the rider a woman, her tricornered hat and coat and lips and cheeks all scarlet. She exclaimed, half frightened, half annoyed:

"Heaven! I might have hurt you!" and stared down at the roadside encumbrance—and at sight of Miss Carew nodded a sort of good-morning; an expression of quick curiosity shot across her handsome, mocking face—"hurt you or been thrown myself. You're not startled?"

The rider held her horse quiet in the fog, and mercilessly scrutinized the young woman, who, dark and slender, of a loveliness no less marked than her own, of a grace no less seductive than her ladyship's, appeared to have miraculously unfolded into existence in the elm avenue and to have taken form out of fog and mists. She presented a problem—suggested manifold possibilities and at least commanded attention.

Without excuse or preamble:

"You're walking up to Craven castle?" the rider asked her.

"Yes."

"You're nearly there, however, but perhaps you know the way?"

"I think I shall find it."

The pedestrian's dress was excessively plain. In her hands she carried a little packet which looked like a note-book. She had doubtless a Baedeker up her sleeve.

"You're an American?"

A slight smile touched the grave features of the younger woman.

"How did you know?"

The other laughed frankly.

"The same language, so different in transatlantic mouths. 'I mean to say you speak American.' Craven isn't open to visitors, like Penthuen and the neighboring castles."

"No?"

"It's shut and barred, I might say. You won't get in. But I expect you're a hero-worshipper and are going to try for a glimpse of the great writer? Your country people are hero-worshippers."

"I think we are."

The lady's horse stretched his long, shining neck. The smoke from his nostrils blended with the mist and stirred the vapor that flew away before his breath. It flew too around the head and form of the American girl and the trim red figure of the little equestrienne, to whom the monosyllables of the stranger were baffling and because of her rival beauty annoying.

She gathered up her slackened reins. "I've been following the hounds," she vouchsafed, "and I've cut through Craven by mistake—in a few minutes I shall hear the horn." She leaned on her pommel, her mind traveling back to her last interview with Mr. Tempest at Penthuen, and suddenly she exclaimed with a sharp "Ah!" of enlightenment, and as though she did not relish the discovery:

"Why, I've seen you before."

Miss Carew, who knew as well as if she had seen her daily for years, said: "I think never."

"But yes—a day or two ago—you wore a red dress—you were driving with Mr. Tempest in a motor. I was driving behind you to Penthuen."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Horse Was Suddenly Drawn Back Until He Almost Reared.

CARE OF HEALTH AT STATE UNIVERSITY

Medical Advice and Close Supervision of Students.

REST CURE FOR GIRLS

A Policy of Prevention of Serious Sickness and of Any Widespread Epidemic—New Department of Clinical Medicine.

Madison.—The fact that over one-fourth of the total number of students enrolled at the University of Wisconsin applied for medical advice during the past semester and the six weeks of summer scholo shows the necessity of the provisions made last February for the medical supervision of students by the new department of clinical medicine.

Fourteen hundred students were given attention by this department. This is 28.4 per cent. of the entire enrollment last year. Of this number 50 per cent. had minor ailments or desired advice as to preventive measures against illesase; 19 per cent. had contracted contagious diseases, including eight cases of typhoid; 22 per cent. suffered from infected wounds, and 10 per cent. had met with accidents, such as fractures, sprains and burns, mainly due to outdoor sports and mishaps in laboratories.

The policy of prevention plays an important part in the new department of medical supervision. Every freshman must undergo a rigid examination to ascertain his general physical condition. Each professor and instructor who notices a pupil falling behind in his studies and suspects the condition may be caused by some physical defect, is asked to report the case to the dean of his department, who in turn informs the medical supervision department.

Classes in resting is one of the novel features introduced into the gymnasium work for women. It was discovered that there was a nervous type of girl who gets too much exercise and too little rest. As four hours of gymnasium work every week are required of all freshmen and sophomore women in the university, classes in resting were planned for this type of over-exercised girl. In these she is taught how to relax both mind and body; how to breathe properly and how to conserve her energy.

The vital importance of thus getting the student before he is actually confined to his bed, is well illustrated by a comparison of two typhoid epidemics that visited the university. Several years ago one student waiter at a university boarding house had "walking typhoid" for several days before he became seriously ill. All the while he was waiting upon a score or more of students. As a result, over twenty persons contracted the disease and a number, among them the student waiter, died.

To Debate Iowa and Nebraska.

The University of Wisconsin will meet the University of Iowa and the University of Nebraska in intercollegiate debate this year. The teams selected to represent the state university are as follows: For the Iowa debate, Andrew T. Weaver, Pewaukee; Howard T. Lewis, Madison; Hal. R. Martin, Madison; Frank Daley, Madison. For the Nebraska debate, Harry Meisner, Milwaukee; Raymond Bell, Madison; William Spohn, Janesville, and John L. Childs, Eau Claire.

The subject for both debates is, "Resolved, that the movement of organized labor to secure the 'closed shop' should receive the support of public opinion." Wisconsin will argue for the affirmative in the debate with Iowa and for the negative in the contest with Nebraska. Both debates will take place on December 2, the Iowa debate here and the Nebraska debate in Lincoln.

Fall Down in Geography.

A woeful lack of knowledge of University of Wisconsin freshmen in even the most rudimentary facts in geography is revealed by recent tests given by the department of geology to members of classes in physiography.

Many students did not know where Nashville, Atlanta, Scranton, Memphis and Mobile were. Others had vague conceptions of the location of Vienna, Athens, Moscow, Bombay, Shanghai and Melbourne, while still others could not even approximately tell where some of the largest rivers in the world are.

One of the students insisted that the Rhine was in Asia and the Euphrates in South America. Members of the department of geology declare that the secondary schools of Wisconsin and other cities are not devoting enough time to instruction in geography.

New Corporations.

Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of Secretary of State Frear as follows:

Watertown Investment company, Watertown; capital, $20,000; incorporators, A. H. Wegemann, E. W. Schultz, M. H. Gaebler.

Dopple-Adler Oesterreichischer Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein, Milwaukee; no capital stock; incorporators, John Kanatz, Florain Puschnig, John Meschnig, Mathias Schwei, Joseph Lewin, John Grafenauer, Paul Prenner.

Raulf Construction company, Milwaukee; capital, $50,000; incorporators, S. C. Coddington, Charles Raulf, Con. Raulf, Jr., V. W. Coddington.

Anderton-Smith Realty company, Milwaukee; capital, $40,000; incorporators, Charles E. Anderton, Adelaide Wallis, L. W. Anderton.

Wilton Light and Power company, Wilton; capital, $5,000; incorporators, Carl C. Vogel, W. F. Vogel, [illegible] Vogel.

Rusk County Land Clearing company, Ladysmith; capital, $5,000; incorporators, Ben F. Faust, A. Van Den Heuvel and Frank Ruda.

The Farmers' Creamery company of Walworth filed notice of dissolution.

Cook's Campaign Expense.

Samuel A. Cook of Neenah, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator, certifies to Secretary of State Frear that his expenses in that campaign were $5,215, made up of the following items:

Contributed to committee	$5,000
Postage	54
Railroad fare	56
Miscellaneous	105
Total	$5,215

Candidates for Student Conference.

The campaign for election to membership in the newly organized student conference at the University of Wisconsin began with a rush, when sixty-seven nomination papers were filed with Chairman Roy L. Johnson.

Women students are not allowed to vote, inasmuch as they are not represented on the conference. The largest number of candidates are in the senior and junior classes in the college of letters and science, where a hard fight will be made, thirteen seniors aspiring to places from the senior class and twelve from the junior.

The candidates are:

Letters and Science—Seniors: W. H. Ellis, Fred Merk, John Dorney, Hugh J. Jones, H. G. Abendroth, R. O. O'Malley, S. L. Odegard, Henry Myers, W. D. Richardson, P. H. Martin, Carl Maun, Alex Sladkey, R. K. Mitchell.

Juniors: Earl Lake, H. P. Thompson, Carl Wernecke, Bailey Ramsdell, Stuart Bythe, C. E. Howard, A. R. Taylor, Sam Neprud, R. E. Coleman, George Bailey, William Aberg, Carl Neprud.

Sophomores: Dode Boutin, D. W. Crile, H. L. Gohdus, M. F. Hendrickson, S. A. Stavrum, L. C. Piper.

Freshmen: A. R. Tormey, George Fucik, H. P. Turmanser.

College of Engineering—Seniors: A. M. Bleyer, Charles Moritz, W. V. Bickelhaupt, H. D. Blake, A. G. Achler, A. McArthur.

Juniors: S. H. Ankeney, John Fraser, B. A. Corbett.

Sophomores: Malcolm McFarland, W. M. McMurry.

College of Agriculture—Seniors: Grif Richards, H. W. Ullsperger.

Juniors: J. E. Glasspole, Ebner Hughes, Walter Scoville, L. A. Henke, M. Uttgard, A. A. Brown.

Sophomores: W. C. Ketter, R. F. Murray, K. S. Templeton, B. F. Bradley.

Freshman: H. A. Arnold.

College of Law—Seniors: C. R. Fletcher, S. L. Emmett.

Juniors: J. A. Simpson, E. E. Johnson.

Middles: V. H. Whaley, Kenneth Burgess, L. J. Kuinn, D. S. Holmes.

The Girls' Self-Government association of the University of Wisconsin is planning a "co-educational" dance to be held in Lathrop hall in the near future. The affair will be in the nature of a leap year party, the girls inviting the men.

Board Completes Pharmacy Exam.

The Wisconsin board of pharmacy concluded its examination. Out of the forty-seven applicants who appeared, twenty-seven were successful. Five were granted registered pharmacist's certificates and twenty-two were granted assistant's certificates, as follows:

Registered Pharmacist Certificates—Peter Daleiden, Chilton; Bruno Leidel, Milwaukee; Charles L. Funk, Janesville; Charles F. Bassey, Madison, and J. H. Bliss, Janesville.

Registered Assistant Pharmacist Certificates—W. Harry Zimmerman, Waukesha; Leo A. Slawney, Milwaukee; Alvin A. Norton, Marinette; Constine Graffenberger, Milwaukee; Joseph B. A. Dorszynski, Milwaukee; Hazel E. Elwell, Tomah; Schiffe Dense Schiffender, Milwaukee; Harry E. Weland, Milwaukee; J. Joseph Eisenberg, Milwaukee; Robert H. Leonhardt, Sheboygan; Robert Hahmann, Milwaukee; Robert Thurow, Milwaukee; James A. Conway, Janesville; Carl Eckmeyer, Sheboygan; Carl C. Neubauer, Merrill; Cyril A. Kloety, Milwaukee; Fred Arnold, Appleton; Victor R. Noer, Colfax; Fred A. Quilling, Menomonie; Robert F. Bartlett, New Glarus; Charles A. Abbott, Amery, and Harry M. Lappley, Mazomanie.

Will Mourn Many Dead.

The ninety-fifth session for the conferring of degrees of Wisconsin Lodge of Perfection, Wisconsin council of Princes of Jerusalem, Wisconsin Chapter of Rose Croix and Wisconsin consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite for the northern Masonic jurisdiction, valley of Milwaukee, will be held in the Masonic temple on November 14 to 17. Last year the following members of the order passed away: Stephen Hotelling, John H. Friend, Paul M. Seims, John A. Schneider, Frank V. Egloff, Arne H. Tongen, Nathan G. Spencer, Thomas R. Bentley, Benjamin S. Kradwell, George Des Forges, Charles M. Gregg, Henry Park, Ferdinand T. Yahr, Robert Martin, William J. Brown, Ogden A. Southmayd, Richard B. Bates, Henry C. Koch, Hiram M. Dunfield, James W. Watson, William A. Farmer, George W. Ghoca, Frederick W. Sivyer, Fredgrick Devere, Florian J. Ries, Joseph H. Woodnorth, Crawford E. Phillips, Harry L. Williams, Carlos P. Whitford.

New Corporations.

Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of Secretary of State Frear as follows:

Southern Delta Land company, La Crosse; capital, $150,000; incorporators, W. L. Hixon, J. M. Hixon, George H. Gordon and W. D. Iden.

Boston store, Beaver Dam; capital, $10,000; incorporators, D. Werner, Ella Brose and E. Kloepel.

Presbyterian Synod Meets.

The Wisconsin synod of the Presbyterian church and the Woman's Synodical Missionary society met at Eau Claire. The convention opened with an address on "the Culture of Reverence" by Rev. Gerritt Verkuyl, Appleton. Among other speakers were Rev. Morris E. Ferguson, Newark, N. J., on "Spiritual Aspects of the Graded Work;" Rev. J. A. Melrose, Rice Lake, on "Conserving of Young Life;" Rev. M. G. Allison, university pastor, Madison, on "What Is Religious Education?"

Wisconsin Patents.

George W. Colles, patent expert, 404 Alhambra building, furnishes the following list of patents, issued October 11, 1910, to Wisconsin inventors: Patents—Gilbert and M. L. Bacon, Antigo, rail joints; Carl P. Rohland and J. J. Connelly, deceased, A. M. Connelly, administratrix, molding machine; Thomas Diamond, Waukesha, and W. P. Diamond, Cleveland, ice harvester; Homer W. Israel, Waukesha, assignor to Modern Steel Structural company, back motion clutch for hoists.

Will Fight for Lower Rate on Gas.

The state railroad commission will be asked to order the Milwaukee Gas Light company to grant a lower rate on gas to residents of Wauwatosa.

This was decided at a meeting of the Graystone Park Advancement association. The company is now charging residents of the suburb $1.20 per 1,000 cubic feet for gas, while the rate in Milwaukee is 80 cents.

It was announced at the meeting that electric lights will be installed in Wauwatosa.

New News of Yesterday

by E. J. Edwards

Little Boy Who Loved Flowers

Charles C. Clarke's Delightful Reminiscences of the Childhood of David B. Hill, Former Governor of New York.

In May there died the last of the original group of men who were associated intimately with Commodore Vanderbilt in the building up of his great railroad system. This was Charles C. Clarke, who as auditor, treasurer and first vice-president of the commodore's railroad, was his employer's financial right-hand man for years. For more than half a century Mr. Clarke was a public character, first as a state employe and a banker, and from 1854 until his retirement, as a railroad man. In that period he came to meet most of the big men of his state, and his recollections of Millard Fillmore and Commodore Vanderbilt were particularly vivid. Yet what he called the most surprising experience in his long business life had nothing to do with either of these great men of yesterday.

"When I was assistant deputy treasurer of New York state at the time Millard Fillmore was comptroller," said Mr. Clarke, "I made the acquaintance of a number of men engaged in important business undertakings in western New York. One of these men was establishing a bank in the town of Havana; he asked me to take executive charge of it and I accepted his offer. That was in the year 1852.

Soon after I went to Havana it became necessary to make some important changes in the bank building and offices, and to do this work I employed a local carpenter, a very worthy man, who did honest work. One day he brought with him to the job a bright-eyed little fellow, who was, I should say, about nine years old. The youngster attracted my attention and I asked him if he went to school. He said he did, and then I asked him what he wanted to do when he became a man. He replied that he wanted to own a newspaper.

"The next day the little fellow again accompanied his father to work. He bore a bunch of violets in his hand which he diffidently held out to me, the while smiling quaintly. 'You want to put to put them in a pitcher with some water,' he cautioned.

"A day or two later the little fellow came again to the bank, this time bringing with him a bunch of daffodils. I took him between my knees, and after thanking him for his gift asked him if he was fond of flowers. 'Yes,' he answered, 'but I like the flowers that grow in the woods best and I know most of them.'

"As the season passed from spring to summer the boy marked the progress of the year by bringing to my office the seasonable flowers; and one day, when hot weather was on in dead earnest, he came bearing very proudly a bunch of pond lilies which he said he had gathered especially for me.

"Thus I was showered with the blooms of the seasons until the carpenter moved away from Havana—at least, I lost sight of him and the boy. Two years later I entered railroad life and myself moved away from Havana.

"More than 30 years passed. Then one day I found myself in Albany for a call upon the governor of the state in connection with some important business for my railroad company. As I entered the executive offices a gentleman, with every evidence of real pleasure showing in his face, came up to me and extended his hand. 'Why, how do you do, Mr. Clarke?' he exclaimed, heartily. 'I am very glad to see you after all these years. But I see that you do not remember me.'

"'I do not recall, governor, that I have ever met you. Have I?' I was forced to confess.

"The governor smiled. 'I'll try to aid your memory, Mr. Clarke,' he said. 'Don't you remember a carpenter named Hill who repaired your bank at Havana? Don't you remember his little boy, whom he used to call Davey, who sometimes brought you flowers?'

"'Are you that lad, Governor Hill?' I gasped, in astonishment. And then, as he smiled at my surprise, I added truthfully: 'Every spring I have been reminded of that little boy by the sight of violets, daffodils and pansies. I have often wonder what had become of him. But not once did it ever occur to me that David B. Hill, governor of New York, was the little Davey who used to bring me flowers and left me one of the most charming recollections of my early manhood.'

"'Yes,' said the governor when I had ceased, 'I was the boy, Mr. Clarke. I have never forgotten your kindness and your sympathetic talks with me. And I have long hoped that the day would come when I could see you again and renew that boyhood acquaintance.'"

He Made Up With Jackson

Thomas H. Benton Could Not Afford to Remain Estranged From General After Latter's Praise of Henry Clay.

One very warm evening in July, 1881, several members of President Garfield's cabinet went from the White House to the lawn and stood a while in such a position that they were able to catch the cooling breeze that came from the Potomac. There were two or three friends with them, and all were in a happier frame of mind than they had been for some time, for the physicians had reported but a short while before that the president was in a more comfortable condition than at any time since he had been shot.

As they stood thus, enjoying the cool breeze, Mr. Blaine, the secretary of state, who wore a very thin and somewhat frayed alpaca coat and a straw hat which had certainly seen service for several summers, turned to his companions.

"This afternoon, as I stood before the fireplace in the president's room, there came to my mind for the first time in years an anecdote—or, rather, two anecdotes—of Andrew Jackson that I heard on good authority when I first came to Washington," he began. "But before I tell them to you as they were told to me I shall remind you of the fact that an intense animosity characterized the relations that existed between Jackson and Henry Clay. It was one of the rare cases in which Clay permitted himself to have a personal animosity, though frequently, as we all know, he would be a man's political enemy to the full limit of his powers.

"Well, one day, a friend, calling upon President Jackson, remarked in the course of the conversation: 'Henry Clay is not only a moral coward; he is a physical coward, as well.'

"Thereupon Jackson got up, knocked the ashes out of his corncob pipe into the presidential fireplace, straightened up to his full height; and retorted:

"'By God, you wrong him! The d——d scoundrel is as brave as a lion. I know his weakness and his strength.'

"Now, for many years Thomas H. Benton, for thirty successive years senator from Missouri, beginning in 1820, and Andrew Jackson had been bitter enemies, although they were of the same party. They had not spoken since 1813, I believe, when Benton was thrown downstairs at the time when his brother put a bullet through Jackson's shoulder down in North Carolina. At any rate, Benton had not visited the white house since Jackson had been its chief occupant. But it so happened that a day or two after President Jackson had paid his characteristic tribute to Clay's bravery, the man to whom Jackson had delivered the tribute met Benton and told him of the incident. Benton, clearly astonished for an instant, eagerly asked if his informant was sure that Jackson had made the remark as quoted, and the reply was that there was no doubt about it.

"'Then I will call upon him myself,' said Benton, with grim determination.

"Sure enough, a day or two later the senior senator from Missouri presented himself at the white house and his name was taken into his old enemy. In a moment he was admitted to the president's private office. Jackson was standing before the fireplace. He looked searchingly at Benton, who remained standing upon the threshold. At last Jackson spoke. 'Is it to be war or peace?' he asked.

"For answer, Benton, with both hands outstretched, went across the room, the next moment the differences of years were healed, and the friendship thus unexpectedly and suddenly re-established remained unbroken until Jackson's death, Benton becoming Jackson's lieutenant in many things on the floor of the senate.

"But to my mind," concluded Mr. Blaine, "the best part of the reconciliation of those two great characters lay in the reply that Benton gave to his friends when they asked him how he came to put aside his enmity toward Andrew Jackson. 'I could not afford to remain estranged from a man who was brave enough to pay such a tribute to an enemy as Andrew Jackson did to Henry Clay when he declared he was as brave as a lion,' said Senator Benton."

Prophecy That Was Fullfilled

General Garfield's Veiled Prediction of His Own Nomination for Presidency Just Before Starting to the Convention.

The late John H. Starin, who might have been governor of New York had he been willing to accept a nomination in the late 80s, and who was for some years a member of congress from one of the New York districts, was esteemed by business men as one of the ablest of American men of affairs. He accumulated a very large fortune, was prominent in civic affairs, and to him the city of New York owes a debt of gratitude for his services in aiding to establish the subway rapid transit system.

"During a part of the time that I was in congress," said Mr. Starin to me several years before his death, which occured in 1909, "my seat in the house of representatives adjoined that of James A. Garfield. We became very warm friends, and I conceived so great an admiration of his ability that a year or two before the presidential conventions of 1880 I had come to hold the opinion that General Garfield was in many respects the most available candidate from the west for the Republicans to nominate for the presidency. Of course, later on, as the delegate from my own state to the Republican convention, I was bound to support the nomination of General Grant. But I had a lurking feeling that if we could not nominate Grant, Garfield would be our man.

"It so happened that both General Garfield and I planned independently to go from Washington to Chicago to attend the convention by the same train. Garfield was chairman of the Ohio delegation, which had been instructed to support the nomination of John Sherman. We were greatly pleased when we discovered that we were to take the same train.

"We both were in the house of representatives the morning of the day we were to leave for Chicago. Rather late in the afternoon Garfield turned to me, and said: 'Starin, it is time for us to start. My gripsack is in the cloak room; and I suppose yours is also. Let's go together from the capitol to the railway station, and we'll keep company all the way to Chicago.'

"As I was taking my hat and my gripsack from the attendant in the cloak room, I heard some one say to Garfield—I do not now remember who it was, except that it was a Democrat: 'Garfield, whom are you going to nominate for president at the convention? You don't expect to nominate Sherman, do you? And we Democrats figure that Blaine and Grant will neutralize each other's votes.'

"In reply Garfield said: 'I am to nominate Sherman in behalf of the state of Ohio. Of course we all hope that he will be nominated by the convention.'

"'But whom are you going to nominate, Garfield?' persisted the Democrat.

"I remember perfectly how Garfield looked when that question was repeated to him. He turned half around, there was a cordial smile upon his face—one that was characteristic of him—and then he said: 'I don't know. It's very likely to be some one not now named. It is just as likely to be myself as anybody else.'

"I was mightily impressed by that reply. It confirmed my own impression that Garfield might be our candidate; I had already said to one or two friends: 'We can't nominate Grant, Blaine cannot be nominated, and in my opinion Garfield will be the man.' And I am satisfied that at the time Garfield left Washington for Chicago in my company he had reasoned the situation out exactly as I had done."

A Tip in Need.

She entered the Columbus avenue car carrying a huge bandbox in one hand and a number of parcels in her other doubled up arm. They were unmanageable parcels. Even after the woman got a seat they kept slipping off her lap at every lurch of the car and jolted all over the floor.

When the common sense man had picked up one particularly refractory parcel for the third time, he said: "Madam, may I ask if you have a hat in that box?"

The woman said she had.

"Then allow me to suggest," he said, "that you put it on your head and pack the small hat you now wear and all your bundles into the box. It is big enough to hold them all."

Resentment at his interference flashed across the woman's face, but just then two more packages slipped their moorings and her expression changed to gratitude.

"Thank you," she said. Then, with the aid of a mirror loaned by a woman opposite the transference of hats was effected and the woman rode the rest of the way home with only the bandbox to worry about.—New York Press.

Cliff Climber's Narrow Escape.

The perils of cliff climbing were instanced the other day by the remarkable escape of a young man named Frank Egan who, while scaling the steep cliffs just beyond the Bailey Lighthouse on the Irish coast, got to a perpendicular part, and being unable to get another hold could neither get up nor down, and was practically suspended by his fingers some seventy feet above the sea. Egan's companion, seeing his position, at the risk of his own neck scrambled down the face of the cliff, and gave the alarm. Coastguards promptly arrived on the scene, and one was lowered by a rope to the edge of the cliff, but owing to its overhanging nature he was unable to get a glimpse of the man. The roaring of the waves made it impossible to get an answer to repeated shouts. One man managed to get on to a projecting bank, and was just in time to see Egan sliding and slipping down the side of the rocks. Beyond a few scratches and exhaustion, and a severe shock, Egan escaped injury.

To better control others practise controlling yourself.

Hedgehogs Are Good Pets

English Woman Says One Carried in the Purge Pocket Is Sure Safeguard Against Thieves.

Few wild creatures make more interesting and useful pets than the hedgehog, says the Lady's Pictorial.

In country houses one or two are often kept in the wine cellars. This is owing to the hedgehog's fondness for black beetles and other insects which they hunt and eat in large quantities.

Many people, especially women, make pets of the creature, keeping it in smart hutches and during the day allowing it to roam about the sitting rooms and carrying its young ones about with it in their pockets. One Englishwoman says that there is no better safeguard against the pickpocket than to carry a baby hedgehog in the pocket in which you also carry your purse.

She adds, however, that care must be taken not to forget that the little creature is in the pocket and suddenly thrust your hand into it.

The hedgehog must be fed on bread and milk, grass, worms and all the insects that can be caught. Both the young and the old, and especially the former, are most interesting and amusing. Indeed, there is no prettier sight than a family of baby hedgehogs at play.

They can be taught to come and feed out of the hand and to drink milk from a spoon. They can also be taught to perform simple tricks. Another charm of the hedgehog as a pet is that if kept out of doors in a cold cellar it will hibernate during very cold weather when ladies and children might find it inconvenient.

The Successful Man.

The man who would succeed is the man who was never discouraged by failures. He turns his failures to good account by studying and analysing them.

Some Credit to Providence

Pompous Self-Made Man Willing to Admit He Might Have Received Slight Aid.

Andrew Carnegie, according to a Pittsburg banker, once told a Thanksgiving story with a moral.

"Too many men," said Mr. Carnegie, "are not thankful enough to Providence for their success. This is especially true of self-made men, who are prouder, as a rule, than kings and dukes.

"A self-made man I knew was talking to a minister. The topic was, of course, his own success.

"'Yes, doctor,' he said, 'I began life a barefooted newsboy. At 20 I was worth $8,000. I was a millionaire at 32. And yet everybody was against me. I have achieved my success, doctor, single-handed and by my own unaided efforts.'

"Here the proud self-made man seemed to remember that, in conversing with a minister, he ought to adopt a humbler and more religious tone. He said lightly, after a short pause:

"'Of course, I don't deny that Providence may, now and then, have been of some slight service.'"

Best Method of Judgment.

Voltaire: Judge of a man by his questions, rather than by his answers.

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W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO 43-1910.

GETTING EVEN WITH MAMMA

In This Case Child's Punishment Certainty Failed to Have Salutary Effect.

A little girl had been so very naughty that her mother found it necessary to shut her up in a dark closet. In that family, the direct punishment for the worst offense For 15 minutes the door had been locked without a sound coming from behind it. Not a whisper, not a sniffle.

At last the stern but anxious parent unlocked the closet door and peered into the darkness She could see nothing

"What are you doing in there?" she cried.

And then a little voice piped from the blackness

"I thpit on your new dress and I thpit on your new hat, and I'm waiting for more thpit to come to thpit on your new parasol!"

TERRIBLE SUFFERING ENDED.

How An Allegan, Mich., Woman Regained Her Health.

Mrs. Robert Schwabe, R. F. D. No 3, Allegan, Mich., says. "Doctors could not cure me and I was rapidly running into Bright's disease. Kidney secretions were like blood and I arose 8 to 10 times at night to void them. I became frightened at my condition My sight began to fail and pains in my back were like knife thrusts. I cried for hours, unable to control my nerves. After I started using Doan's Kidney Pills, I began to feel better and soon I was cured. I am a living testimonial of their merit."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Place of Honor.

Farmer Hodge was of the good, old fashioned school, and he always gave a feast to his hands at harvest time

It was harvest time and the feast was about to commence.

Giles was the oldest hand and the hostess, with beaming cordiality, motioned him to the seat by her right hand. But Giles remained silently unresponsive.

"Come," said the hostess, "don't be bashful, Mr. Giles" he was just Giles on ordinary occasions "you've a right to the place of honor, you know."

Giles deliberated a moment, then spoke.

"Thank you kindly, Mrs Hodge," he said, "but if it's all the same to you, I'd rather sit opposite this pudden."

Prudent Bridegroom.

"The uncertainties of life in New York are reflected in wedding rings," said the jeweler "Of all the wedding rings I have sold this season more than half were brought back after the ceremony to have the date put on. The rest of the inscription was engraved whenthe ring was purchased, but in order that the date might be correct it was cautiously omitted until after the knot was tied."

"Thank You's."

The man who is not thankful for the lessons he learned in adversity didn't learn any.

There must be plenty of thankfulness in the world if those who have loved and lost could know just what they have lost.

"Why are you giving thanks? They took $10,000 from you in Wall street a little while ago, didn't they?"

"Yes; but I got out with $20 they didn't know I had."—Judge.

Force of Habit Too Strong.

Diner—How is it that most of the things on your bill of fare are struck out?

Waiter (confidently)—Our new manager used to be an editor.

Heart's Trouble.

"Faint heart never won fair lady."

"Faint heart has no business to try to win anything; faint heart ought to see a doctor."

The next best thing to being rich is to have people think you are.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS

Fond du Lac.—Minnie Laura Cotrell, sociologist and Indian graduate of Grafton hall, has been employed to study the cause of the unusual amount of suicides among the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa She has made suicide a subject of study in New York and others of the largest cities in the United States and has written articles on the subject which have attracted much attention

Green Bay.—Friends of Judge Sam nel Smith at first set that he is the oldest survivor of Wisconsin living, also that he was the first white child born in Green Bay. Similar claims were made by the late Thomas McMillan Canna, but Mr Beall's friends say that he was born about six months before Mr Canna, on July 4 1827 Judge Beall was in Kalamazoo, Mich.

Janesville.—After deliberating seven and one half hours, the jury in the case of Fred E. Janvrin, Beloit policeman charged with the slaying of John Hayes, Beloit, on March 30, brought in a verdict of not guilty

Racine.—W. W. Rowlands, Milwaukee, and H. V. Cowling, Charles Kelley, Frank A. Cave, Robert Zasta and Walter Harman, all of Racine, each paid $10 fine and costs in municipal court on a charge of violating the city automobile speed limit

Soldiers Grove.—D. C. Posey, a pioneer of Crawford county and a Mexican war veteran, is dead

Viroqua.—Mrs Mary Tomkins was accidentally shot by a rifle in the hands of her son George. The bullet entered her arm, but the wound is not serious.

Viroqua.—While opening a peach basket, May Miller, eight years old, got a splinter in her eye which destroyed the sight

Kenosha.—Frank Klein, who for merly lived in Milwaukee, met death here in an unusual way. He had entered the store of the International Wine and Liquor company and, standing in a pool of water, where the floor had been scrubbed, he reached up and caught hold of an electric light. He fell over and died before a physician could be summoned. A post mortem revealed the fact that he had died from the shock

Elk Claire.—Ruby White, about twenty one years old, whose home is near Chippewa Falls, was brought to the police station here on a charge of stealing a watch. She drank a bottle of antiseptic solution, in an attempt to commit suicide. The quick work of a physician probably saved her life

Stoughton.—More than 100 delegates to the annual convention of the Madison district of the United Norwegian Lutheran church's young people's societies were here for the initial reception in the First Lutheran church. Rev M. H. Hegge, Stoughton, gave the address of welcome and Rev. O. G. B Siljan, Madison, president of the district, responded.

La Crosse.—John W Wilce of Milwaukee, director of athletics in the La Crosse high school, said he would decline the offer to become a manager of athletics and an instructor in the University of Wisconsin. He is building up a football team, and it is the intention of the board of education to give him full charge of athletics.

Menomonie.—Avis Lutz, aged twenty two, of this city, died in Cincinnati of pneumonia. Miss Lutz was graduated from the commercial college of the North American Gymnastic association at Minneapolis last June and had been in Cincinnati three weeks, giving instructions in gymnastics

Fond du Lac.—"I'm coming, mother," were the last words of Leslie Morcan, aged one and one-half years, before the wheels of a street car ran him down within two yards of his mother The little boy was lagging a few steps behind his parent. He died almost instantly.

Green Bay.—In an attempt to commit suicide Mrs. Herman Steffens drank the contents of a threeounce bottle of poison. Prompt medical attention saved her life. Herman Steffens, her husband, deserted her over a year ago

Green Bay.—Walter Noe overpowered a deputy sheriff and another prisoner at the county jail. He ran through the sheriff's residence, and kicking out a plate glass pane in the door escaped. He was charged with threatening to kill his wife.

Madison.—As a result of the common council's relegating Water Superintendent John B. Heim to the position of business manager and the later action of the board of water commissioners in reducing his salary from $2,000 to $1,200, some interesting revelations are promised and the affair may reach the proportions of a scandal. For some months the water department has been under inspection by the rate commission and only a few months ago the commission refused to allow the water board to increase rates along certain lines.

Waunakee.—Charles Tappa was sentenced to 30 days in the workhouse in Poshtigo for maliciously destroying property of the Bird & Wells Lumber company. It was alleged that an iron obstruction was placed in a machine to make it necessary to lay off the men with full pay until damages were repaired.

La Crosse.—Charles Edward Davis, graduate of Yale, convicted of swindling farmers on butter transactions in which he failed to pay, in United States court was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Fort Leavenworth.

Sheboygan.—Rev. C. P. Schultz, pastor of St. Petri church, Indianapolis, Ind., has accepted a call from the Trinity Lutheran church in this city and will move here in two or three weeks.

Wausau.—Medical men of the northern part of the state will gather in this city to remain several days. Medical problems arising in daily practise will be discussed.

Fond du Lac.—All of the schools are closed because of an epidemic of diphtheria. There are eight cases. The authorities are making every effort to check the spread of the disease.

Viroqua.—Almost simultaneously Mr. Sonnenburg, a farmer of this vicinity, received two telegrams, one telling of the illness of his son, Samuel, with pneumonia, in South Dakota, and another telling of the boy's death.

Beloit.—Beavers from all lodges in this part of the state will attend a banquet to be given by the local colony. A class of 30 members will be initiated in the lodge meeting following the banquet.

Eau Claire.—Herman Radenslaben, former city treasurer, is dead as the result of a stroke of apoplexy received three days ago.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S NEW ELDORADO

RESTAURANT IN THE NEW MINING CAMP

BITTER CREEK, 17 miles from Stewart City, British Columbia, is a new mining district that has been attracting great numbers of gold seekers, and though it has not fulfilled the high hopes raised by the first reports, a good many prospectors already have made their fortunes. There are now about 3,000 persons in the place, which is a typical western mining camp.

PENN, THE RAMBLER

Hobo Rounds Out 550,374th Mile in Beating It Into Chicago

Peregrinator, Who Never Pays Railroad Fare, Starts Southward—Astonished Harriman by Cross-Country Achievement.

Chicago. Penn, the Rapid Rambler, blew into Chicago the other day and announced that he had just completed his 550,374th mile of travel. To see as much of the world as this mileage indicates has cost the Rambler just $12.77 in railroad fares. You see, the Rambler never got into the habit of paying his way when he could help it Many a train has pulled out of Chicago since May 4, 1894, when Penn took to the road, with Penn as a passenger, but he has never appeared upon the bill of lading nor has any conductor ever collected fare from him

Penn is a hobo de luxe. He has beaten his way over all the railroads in this country and he has slidden in and on every part of a train except the smokestack, the boilers and the boil.

He says he was born with itching feet. He is 27 years old and has been "on the bum" ever since that night in May when he jumped out of a window of his home in Pittsburg and boarded a westbound freight. Since that time he has been around the world three times, he says, and has crossed the United States so many times he has lost count.

He was christened Frank C. Welch, but he is known as "Penn, the Rambler," to every trainman on the continent. His moniker appears on every water tank between New York and Frisco and Duluth and New Orleans. All along the line of the Mexican Central, clear down into Yucatan, one may see that same nom de road, "Penn the Rambler" with an arrow drawn through and the direction of his wanderings below

Penn was in the railroad yards at Grand Island, Neb., one day, carving his moniker on the side of a boxcar. A short man walked up to him, eyed his artistic efforts for a moment, and then snapped, "Hey, you! What are you trying to do to my cars?"

Penn told him.

The man laughed "Why, I've seen that same signature all over my system."

"Your system?" exclaimed the Rambler.

Then the little man introduced himself as E. H. Harriman. He questioned the Rambler for a few moments as to the time a man "on the bum" can make Penn told him he would undertake to ride from Boston to San Francisco in ten days without paying a cent for fare.

A crowd of railroad officials, who had overheard the boast, quickly made up a purse of $1,000 to be given to the Rambler should he make good Penn beat it to Boston, got one of the officials to call the time and showed up at the Frisco offices of the Southern Pacific just eight days, one hour and fifty minutes later, to claim the money, he says.

"I'm not a panhandler," said the Rambler yesterday. "I work at anything I can find for money to eat and sleep on. But I don't pay railroad fares."

The Rambler got into Chicago from the Northwest via Milwaukee. He pulled out the other night for Indianapolis, on the Big Four road, bound south.

FARMERS' SCHOOL ON BOAT

Cruise on Rivers of State of Washington Planned by College—Most Unique.

Portland, Ore.—Probably the most novel school ever held in this section of the United States is that to be sent out by the State College of Pullman, Wash. This will be installed on a steamboat, and will tour the inland waters of Washington, giving instruction to the farmers, live stock men and dairymen in better farming methods and scientific care of stock and orchards.

A great variety of farming demonstration apparatus will be on board the boat, which will have a two weeks' cruise. R. C. Ashby, assistant superintendent of farmers' institutes, will be in charge of the craft, and a staff of agricultural, horticultural and live stock experts will accompany him.

Two dairy cows will be carried on the boat, with a milking machine and model dairy outfit. Lectures on dairying will be given, telling of the best methods of milk production, care of dairy products and feeding problems.

There will be carried an interesting exhibit, showing the most common insect pests that attack fruit crops. Sprays will be advised for each pest; pruning methods will be illustrated, and picking and packing fruit will be shown in demonstrations.

A gasoline engine to drive farm machinery, such as the milking machine and separator, as well as the home lighting plant, will be carried on board the boat, and its use explained to the farmers. Stops will be made at the various landings along the rivers, dates being advertised in advance, and it is expected that the unique cruise will be a great success.

Students Bar Hobble Skirts.

St. Paul, Minn.—The first pronounced hobble skirt made its appearance on the University of Minnesota campus the other day. It was bound just above the ankles by a band of velvet ribbon drawn so tight that the wearer could scarcely move. In addition to stares from every one she received plenty of advice, mainly intimating that she go home and put the dress out of existence. With a red face and angry tears she made for the car line after remarking that "The students were the rudest things" and that she would never wear the dress again.

WHAT MAINE OWES TO SPRUCE

Tree Long Displaced by Pine, Now Building Cities Where Once Forests Stood.

Bangor, Me.—The swarms of visitors who come to Maine in summer and the thousands of sportsmen who come in autumn bring a great deal of money into the state, and some statisticians have declared that from these two classes is derived a greater revenue than from any one of the state's great industries. But while the summer visitors and the sportsmen are a great financial help to Maine, their presence is of small importance compared with the spruce tree.

While it was the pine that made possible the once prosperous West India trade and built up Maine's shipping in the days before the Civil war, it never in all the years of its pre-eminence accomplished half so much for the land of its birth as the coarse-grained spruce. For while the pine built ships and individual fortunes had made West India rum as cheap as cider all along the seaboard, the spruce has built towns in the midst of the wilderness, like Rumford Falls and Millinocket; brought outside millions of capital to Maine and given popular literature an amazing boom.

Millinocket, on the west branch of the Penobscot, is one of the spruce towns. A few years ago it consisted of a flag station and one Indian hut. The Indian murdered a Spaniard and was sent to state's prison, and the hut was burned, leaving only the flag station and the man who tended it. Then a big paper corporation looked the ground over, saw a fine chance to make pulp, and built an immense mill. Then came the town. It is called "the magic city," because it came into existence so suddenly.

The pulp and paper mill, which eats up about 60,000,000 feet of logs yearly, employs in one capacity or another about 1,000 men, and there are in the town 2,500 people. Where bears and moose roamed a dozen years ago, there are now streets lined with stores, dwellings, schoolhouses, hotels and churches, and lighted with electricity.

When the original settler, the Indian, murdered his chance guest, the Spaniard, reporters who went up from Bangor to see about it had to make a meal on salted pig's shoulder and saleratus biscuit at the flag station of the railroad. Now they have at Millinocket a hotel where the English language is considered inadequate to describe all the dishes on the dinner bill.

Today they have at Millinocket about everything in the way of conveniences that can be found in any small city, and are shipping 275 tons of paper daily, the brass band plays almost every night, prohibition has as hard luck as it has everywhere, and the spruce trees did it all.

TEXAS RAISES POLO PONIES

Bring Good Prices in Parts of Country Where Sport is Part of Daily Program.

Midland, Tex.—Large numbers of Texas ranch raised horses are being trained as polo ponies and sold for big prices in other parts of the United States and Europe where polo playing is freely indulged in. It is claimed that the best polo ponies in the world come from Texas.

The industry of breeding and training the animals upon ranches in this section has grown rapidly during the last few years. From 175 to 200 are sold and shipped from here each year. Fancy prices are obtained in most cases. Polo is played by a number of people of this section, the Midland Polo club having a membership of 17.

Polo ponies also are extensively raised and trained in the vicinity of San Antonio, Fort Davis, and other parts of the ranch territory of the state. There are a number of polo clubs in Texas and annual tournaments are given.

Recover Valuable Book.

Paw Paw, Mich.—A copy of the Weems "Life of Washington," which Abraham Lincoln read by the light of a tallow candle, has been recovered from a paper mill at Kalamazoo by E. Salesburg of this place. Salesburg loaned the volume, worth $2,000, to Prof. J. O'Leary of the local schools and in some way it was placed among a pile of discarded books and papers and sold to a ragman. In the paper mill it was discovered by an employe sorting rags, who sold it to a Kalamazoo man for almost nothing. Salesburg recovered it from this man, paying him $50.

IDEAS FROM SWISS FARMERS

American Agriculturists May Get Much Valuable Information at Coming Exhibition.

Berne.—Switzerland has just perfected plans for an exhibition that will interest Americans, particularly those who are feeling the stress of the high cost of living in the cities, and the listening to the call of "back to the farm." Especially will the exhibition appeal to those who are considering the reoccupation of the abandoned farms of New England; for if there is a country anywhere on earth that could teach the hill and mountain valley farmer of any other country how to wrest a living from their holdings to the best advantage it is Switzerland.

In Switzerland farming has been conducted on the intensive principle for centuries; all sorts and conditions of soils, locations, and even climates had to be dealt with to provide a hardy people with a livelihood. This experience has been wrought into the very marrow of the peasants, and they have evolved methods and processes by means of which they have been able to get the most out of their industry.

The results of these methods and processes will be shown at the fair, in the exhibits, so the announcement that has just been made of the holding of this general exhibition of Swiss rural industries at Lausanne should interest thoughtful people in America, including even the government. It will afford a unique opportunity for obtaining knowledge that will be of great value.

Lausanne's national exhibition will present a complete review of the processes of cultivating and fertilizing of the soil, of the raising of cattle, the utilizing of the products and the agricultural tools in use. It will illustrate the progress made in all these directions and will be particularly valuable as a demonstration of the possibilities of Swiss rural industry.

LAW TO SAVE BIRDS

Audubon Society Enlisting Many for Federal Legislation.

Prediction by Ornithologists and Conservation Congress Action Stirs Efforts to Save Feathered Tribe.

New York.—Following the recent recommendation for federal protection of migratory birds by the National Conservation congress at St. Paul, farmers, sportsmen and land owners throughout the country are today joining in a general movement to urge Uncle Sam to conserve his valuable feathered resources Under the leadership of the National Association of Audubon Societies it is planned to enlist every man who tills an acre or carries a gun, as well as every bird lover, in this campaign for the preservation of the insect and rodent eating and game birds of the nation. Unless migratory bird life is soon made safe from one end of the country to the other by a uniform protective statute leading ornithologists predict the speedy extermination of many species.

From delegates in every section of the continent reports are being received at headquarters of the Audubon organization here which show strong sentiment for the federal bird guardianship that was unanimously made a plank in the platform of the St. Paul congress. Irrespective of party politics, it is declared that the people of every locality now stand ready to urge Congress for legislation to protect the birds now being destroyed through lack of uniformity in state laws.

The recent action of the National Conservation congress is a practical indorsement of the principles contained in the Weeks bill, now pending at Washington, which gives the federal government authority to regulate the killing of migratory game and nongame birds

No interference with state laws for strictly resident birds would be involved in federal protection, according to authorities consulted by leaders of the movement, when the interests of the people of every section of the country would be served by proper protection of the migratory flocks upon which depend the nation's agricultural prosperity.

The National Association of Audubon Societies has succeeded in urging 37 states to protect their insectivorous birds by fairly adequate laws, but these may be changed on the impulse of any succeeding legislature. William Dutcher, president of the organization, declared that in federal protection alone lay the hope for America in preserving her commercially valuable bird species.

Fasting Reduces Weight.

Kittanning, Pa.—By fasting for four weeks William George has succeeded in reducing his weight 40 pounds. George weighed 200 pounds. For four continuous weeks he did not touch food and lived by drinking quantities of water.

It for Tat.

Lloyd C. Griscom, in an interview in New York, said of party dissensions:

"They are animated by a nasty spirit, a tit-for-tat spirit; and they go from bad to worse.

"It's like the case of the engaged couple at the seaside dance. The young man, a little jealous, said coldly to his fiancee at supper:

"'Let me see—was it you I kissed in the conservatory?"

"'About what time?' the young girl answered, with a little laugh."

Poor Prospects.

"Yes," said Miss Passay, "I found a very nice boarding house today, but the only room they had to offer me had a folding bed in it, and I detest those things."

"Of course," remarked Miss Pert, "one can never hope to find a man under a folding bed."—Catholic Standard and Times.

More to Be Pitied.

Tramp (to lonely spinster)—Come Missus, spread your 'usband if 'e ain't got a pair o' trousers to give away.

Spinster (anxious not to expose her solitude)—Sorry, my good man, he—eh—never wears such things.—Punch.

Against Orders.

"If you refuse me, Miss Gladys, I shall get a rope and commit suicide."

"No, colonel, you must not do that. Papa said distinctly he would not have you hanging about here."

Tired Out.

"Is the first edition of your novel exhausted yet?"

"No. Why?"

"I thought it might be from standing so long on the counters."

How can a woman be expected to have any regard for the truth when she is obliged to promise to obey in the marriage ceremony?

LEFT TO A WORSE FATE

Dynamiter, Himself a Married Man, Knew What Awaited Forgetful Husband.

The business man was sitting in his office, thinking of starting for home when a suspicious looking person came in with a leather bag in his hand.

"If you don't give me $25," said the visitor, coming at once to the point, "I will drop this on the floor."

The business man was cool. "What is in it?" he asked

"Dynamite," was the brief reply

"What will it do if you drop it?"

"Blow you up."

"Drop it!" was the instant command. "My wife told me when I left home this morning to be sure and send up a bag of flour, and I forgot it. I guess it will take just about as much dynamite as you have there to prepare me for the blowing up I'll get when she sees me!"

He threw himself back in his chair and waited for the explosion, but it did not come

"I'm a married man myself," said the dynamiter, and quietly slipped out.—Illustrated Bits.

CONVINCING PROOF

OF THE VIRTUE OF Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

What is the use of procrastinating in the face of such evidence as the following letters represent? If you are a sick woman or know one who is, what sensible reason have you for not giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial? For 30 years we have been publishing such testimonial letters as these—thousands of them—they are genuine and honest, too, every one of them.

Mrs. S. J. Barber says:

"I thank Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as the best medicine in the world for woman and I feel as my duty to let others know the good it has done for me. Three years ago I had a tumor which the doctor said would have to be removed by an operation or I could not live more than a year, or two, at most. I wrote Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for advice, and took 11 bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and today the tumor is gone and I am a perfectly well woman. I hope my testimonial will be of benefit to others." — Mrs. S. J. BARBER, Scott, N. Y.

Mrs. George May says:

"No one knows what I have suffered from female troubles, hemalgia, pains, and backache. My doctor said he could not give me anything to cure it. Through the advice of a friend I began to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and the pain soon disappeared. I continued its use and am now in perfect health. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been a God send to me as I believe I should have been in my grave if it had not been for Mrs. Pinkham's advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound." — Mrs. GEORGE MAY, 86 4th Ave., Paterson, N. J.

Mrs. E. F. Hayes says:

"I was under the doctor's treatment for a tumor. I suffered with pain, soreness, bloating, and could not walk or stand on my feet any length of time. I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice, followed her directions and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. To-day I am a well woman, the tumor was expelled and my whole system strengthened. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors or female troubles to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound." — Mrs. E. F. HAYES, 1809 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Mrs. W. K. Housh says:

"I have been completely cured of a severe female trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and want to recommend it to all suffering women." — Mrs. W. K. HOUSH, 7 Lodview Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Because your case is a difficult one, doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has cured many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, etc.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Slightly Mixed.

Two Englishmen were resting at the Red Horse inn at Stratford-on-Avon One of them discovered a print picturing a low, tumbling building underneath which was printed: "The House in Which Shakespeare Was Born." Turning to his friend in mild surprise he pointed to the print. His friend exhibited equal surprise and called a waiter, who assured them of the accuracy of the inscription.

"'Pon my word," said the observing Englishman, shaking his head dubiously, "I thought he was born in a manger!"

Just Guessed.

"Mrs. Wadsworth, I am very glad, indeed, to meet you. But, haven't I had the honor of being introduced to you before? What was your name formerly, if I may ask?"

"My maiden name?"

"No; your name before you were divorced"

"How did you know I had been divorced?"

"Why, hasn't everybody?"

When a girl marries for money the devil is usually the best man at the wedding.

To accept defeat gracefully, start your retreat in time.

Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DRUMB & SUTOR.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Oct. 26, 1910

Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids, Wis., as second-class mail matter.

Advertising Rates.—For display matter a flat rate of 10 cents an inch is charged. The columns in The Tribune are 24 inches long, making a one column advertisement cost $2.40 for one insertion. All local notices, cards of thanks, resolutions of respect, and all notices of entertainments where an admission fee is charged will be published at 5 cents per line.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....$1.50

Six Months.....75

An Appeal to Democrats from the State Chairman.

Milwaukee, Wis., October 13, 1910.

To the Democrats of the State of Wisconsin:

The State Central Committee takes this means of addressing the Democracy of this state. The facts that we wish to present to you are briefly these: The state organization has been seriously handicapped in this campaign by the so called twenty per cent law. As never before, it required an expenditure of approximately $2,500 by the State Central Committee to place its state ticket in nomination. It was the first bridge that had to be crossed, and it was of vital importance that the state ticket should get the requisite twenty per cent vote. It necessitated the expenditure of that amount of money by the State Central Committee to insure the nomination of a state ticket.

By reason of these unusual expenditures, our financial resources are low. In spite of contributions from county organizations and those received from many men of moderate means, we are in need of funds to run our campaign.

There are certain necessary expenses connected with party organization and a campaign. The printing bills, the clerical hire, and other expenses incidental to the campaign, make it absolutely necessary to have a moderate amount of money to work with. A great many prominent Democrats have volunteered to give their services as speakers in this campaign and to pay all their own expenses. There are evidences of loyalty and enthusiasm, and we have received individual contributions from loyal Democrats ranging from $5 to $100.

There are 170,000 Democrats in this state. If every Democrat would contribute but five cents, we would have an adequate campaign fund. Of course, it would be impossible to collect such a sum in that way, but there should be, and there are, a great many Democrats who would be willing and able to send the state organization a postoffice order or check for $1.00 or more, as their means will permit. There should be a large number of Democrats who could send $10.00, and still more who could send $50.00 or $100.00. The Democratic party has no sources of revenue except such as we are now appealing to. We are waging a poor man's campaign, and must expect our financial support from the "rank and file."

We have a splendid platform, with candidates whom we can present to the suffrage of this state with much pride. The outlook is more encouraging for Democratic success this year than it has been since 1890. Certainly this is true in the country at large, and is true of the situation in this state. We ask for your support. We ask that you send to the State Central Committee as much as you can afford. Every dollar will be deposited to the credit of the State Democratic Trust Fund, and every dollar will be carefully expended and accounted for. You can help us materially and we rely upon your loyalty to do so.

Now if upon reading this open letter you feel inclined and are able to help us, please do so, and do so immediately. Write your check or get your postoffice money order Now, put it in an envelope Now, and send it to us Right Now.

Yours very truly,

Democratic State Central Committee.

Joseph E. Davies, Chairman.

Plankinton House.

The Reason for it.

Some of our exchanges have made a note of the fact that there seems to be very little doing in politics this fall. That is that there is not as much interest being manifested in the campaign as has been customary in years gone by. This may be a fact, and it is hardly any wonder. When the campaign starts in right after the Fourth of July and continues until the 8th of November, it is hardly any wonder that those who are not directly interested in the matter may lose a bit of their enthusiasm.

PITTSVILLE.

(From the Record.)

Miss Lottie Ayers has taken a position with the Thompson Entertainers, who showed here some months ago, as musician.

Vote for W. E. Wheelan for Member of Assembly as by so doing you will be voting for your own interest. If you are identified with the interests of Wood County, vote for W. E. Wheelan, for member of Assembly, regardless of politics. If you are engaged in farming, dairying or have to work for a living, vote for W. E. Wheelan for Member of Assembly regardless of politics, as he is the friend of the farmer and the laborer.

Warren Severens left yesterday for Auburndale to join his family from which place he will go alone to the Pacific coast to be employed as surveyor.

RUDOLPH

Mrs. Dan Rozin has been seriously ill the past week, but is somewhat better at this writing. Her daughter, Mrs. Steve Warner of Warrens arrived on Tuesday to take care of her.

The marriage of Albert Krommenakker and Miss Bordena Hermson took place at the Catholic church on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, Rev. Van Sever officiating. The groom was attended by his uncle August Krommenakker and the bride by Miss Paulina Krommenakker, a sister of the groom. After the service a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Krommenakker to a number of relatives after which the young couple took the train for a wedding trip to Depere and Green Bay to be gone about two weeks and upon their return will go to Port Edwards and begin housekeeping, Mr. Krommenakker having a fine home all furnished awaiting them. The Tribune joins with numerous other friends in wishing them a happy wedded life.

Mr. and Mrs Vivian Newman returned on Saturday night from Canada where they have been farming the past year. Mr. Newman will again take charge of his farm in Rudolph but expects to go back to Canada in the spring having rented 135 acres of land which he sowed to fall wheat. He reports the crops a failure out there the past year and that many homesteaders are leaving the country, and some would like to but have not got the price. We would judge by our talk with Mr. Newman that he considers Wood County a pretty good place to live in after all, everything considered.

Mrs. Corrine Baldwin went to Merrill on Friday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Fillentreau.

Now is the time for farmers to clean up their farm machinery and get it under cover for the winter. No successful business man who tills the soil will allow his tools to wear out while idle. Show us a slovenly, lazy farmer and we will show you his machinery standing outside in the weather.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Joostin Oct. 13th.

Raymond Coulthart and Joseph Bankenbush are busy drilling a deep well for Fred Smith.

Jacob Kuter is confined to his home this week by illness. Dr. Jackson is the attending physician.

This cold weather has warned the people of the coming winter.

Peter Krause has plowed up a good part of his farm this fall which he intends to plant in the spring of 1911.

The box social which was held at the M. Denniston home was not very largely attended on account of the rainy weather.

John Fritsche is still working the Paul Junona farm.

The farmers in this locality have just about finished their fall work.

The M. E. Ladies Aid Society will be held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Bade Saturday, Oct. 29th.

Hoarseness in a child subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given at once or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Contains no poison. Sold by all dealers.

NEKOOSA.

(From the Times.

The Market street extension of the street railroad was completed last Friday morning and the first car passed over the new line at nine o'clock that morning. The first of the week the construction car was in use hauling gravel for the grading and soon the new track will be as level and smooth as any on the line. Until the street is graded up to its proper level the track will appear high in some places, but this is merely a temporary condition that will be overcome later when the village authorities can have the necessary work done to the best advantage.

M. H. Lynn has just completed the installation of a water works system, at his home, water being pumped to the house by a hydraulic ram operated by water from the pond near the residence. Mr. Lynn also built a new boat house and bath house on the pond and has otherwise added to the beauty and comfort of the surroundings. But the most important thing out there just now is the cranberry crop which amounts to over 500 boxes and the berries are of unusual good size and quality.

The case against Hubert Lewis of this city, wherein he is accused of cutting timber on Indian lands in the town of Armenia, has been put over to the December session of United States circuit court for the western district which convenes at Madison, the government's attorney desiring more time to prepare for the trial.

H. E. Collins of Gray's Lake, Ill., former cashier at the "Soo" station at Grand Rapids, has accepted the position of "Soo" agent at Nekoosa. Mr. Collins will move his family here as soon as he can find a suitable house.

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Johnson of Grand Rapids were guests at the H. J. Ostrusko and Julius Lassa homes the first of the week.

It is in time of sudden mishap or accident that Chamberlain's Liniment can be relied upon to take the place of the family docter, who cannot always be found at the moment. Then it is Chamberlain's Liniment is never found wanting. In cases of sprains, cuts, wounds and bruises Chamberlain's Liniment takes out the soreness and drives away the pain. Sold by all dealers.

REMINGTON

Mrs. Helen Lowe visited with relatives at Grand Rapids several days last week.

C. S. Lowe made a business trip to Grand Rapids last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Seebright entertained of party of their friends last Monday evening.

Mrs. Anna Cummings of Grand Rapids visited with relatives here last week.

Mr. Seebright, who has been visiting with his son Louis for several weeks, departed for his home in Union Center on Tuesday.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has become famous for its cures of coughs, colds, croup and influenza. Try it when in need. It contains no harmful substance and always gives prompt relief. Sold by all dealers.

WOOD COUNTY BOYS TO STUDY DAIRYING.

The flourishing condition of the dairy industry particularly cheesemaking, has led many young men who are interested in attending the 12 weeks winter dairy course in the dairy department at the State College of Agriculture at Madison.

Those who have registered to attend this year are: J. E. Rosplock, Grand Rapids; J. A. Bazal, Milladore; A. M. Kelnhofer, Blenker; A. C. Mark, Marshfield.

Those who attended last year from this vicinity are: J. Kohel, Auburndale; J. M. Zahradka, Granton.

The College has had many more applications for trained men than it has been able to supply, and cheesemakers are particularly scarce. The winter dairy course gives thorough and practical training in Creamery Buttermaking, Factory Cheesemaking, Pasteurizing, Testing Milk and its products, Dairy Machinery, etc. The new dairy laboratory costing $80,000 is just being completed and will offer better laboratory facilities. Many new dairy machines are being installed for use with the dairy course.

The advance enrollment has been quite heavy but other applications will be considered if received by Prof. E. H. Farrington, Madison, before the course opens November 2. The cost of the 12 weeks instruction ranges from $35 to $95.

The Promise Will be Kept.

The democratic party seeks the support of the electors of Wisconsin on no false promises. It contends, and rightfully too, that our state government has been and now is, extravagantly mismanaged; that a saving of not less than a half a million dollars a year in state expenses may be made without affecting the efficiency of government; that this vast sum of money, if appropriated to the building of public highways, would add substantially to the wealth of the state; that there is laxness in the management of state affairs no attempt at systematization, no business methods invoked, or attention paid to the rules governing the conduct of private business, and that because there is no responsible head, and because of lack of application of the rules governing prudently managed private business to the state's affairs, the money wrung from the taxpayer is recklessly squandered.

The democratic party offers as proof of these charges the vast increase in the number of people on the state's payrolls, the vast increase in taxes on railroads, insurance companies and on the farmers and homes of the state, an increase of over two hundred per cent in sixteen years. It insists that the enormous increase in taxes can be explained only upon the theory of reckless mismanagement and gross extravagance. It pledges its offices to economy and efficiency. It does more than this; it pledges them to institute actions to recover state money unlawfully paid out. In the legislative investigation of 1909 game wardens swore they had received money from the state for private political work, and the committee directed that the testimony so given be certified to the attorney general in order that he might bring action for the recovery of the money. No such action was ever brought. The presumption is that the attorney general has performed his duty. This presumption warrants the inference that the evidence was never given him. In view of the fact that the game wardens testified to getting state money they never earned, it is the duty of officers charged with law enforcement to recover this money. This the democrats promise to do.

Our state needs a thorough house-cleaning. There must be something wrong when taxes more than double in sixteen years. There must be actual dishonesty when public servants are paid out of the state's treasury for private services. There was some good reason for cessation of work by the senate probe committee, every republican member of which was Follette's friend. They promised startling revelations of bad stalwartism, and the moment the stalwarts appointed a committee to probe LaFollette's administration these boastful halfbreed probers were silenced.

The people want the facts and the democrats promise to reveal them.

BIRON

Mr. and Mrs. Nic Marsnan are rejoicing over the arrival of a big baby boy born Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bates of Rudolph Sundayed in this burg with their daughter, Mrs. Jeff DeMars and family. They also attended the funeral of the deceased. Oliver DeMars, on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Biron and family of Stevens Point attended the funeral of their deceased relative, Oliver DeMars, Monday.

Miss Jennie Clark of Minneapolis spent a day or so in this burg with her sister, Mrs. Bart Gaffney and family.

Mrs. C. Atwood and Mrs. Archie Shearier and little girls Sundayed in your city with Mrs. George Charmley.

Ed Atwood has returned from a two weeks visit with friends at Almond.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Klappa spent Saturday and Sunday at Wausau with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Witte of your city spent Sunday here with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Nic Possley of New Holstein were the guests of John Possley and family last week.

Notice of General Election.

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF STATE } SS

Notice is hereby given that at a general election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the State of Wisconsin, on the first Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D 1910, being the eighth day of said month, the following officers are to be elected:

A GOVERNOR, in place of James O. Davidson whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January A. D., 1911.

A LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in place of John Strange, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A SECRETARY OF STATE, in place of James A. Frear, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A STATE TREASURER, in place of Andrew H. Dahl, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

AN ATTORNEY GENERAL, in place of Frank L. Gilbert, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE, in place of George E. Beedle, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS for the Tenth Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Iron, Vilas, Oneida, Forest, Florence, Lanedale, Lincoln, Shawano, Marathon, Taylor, Price, Ashland and Wood.

A STATE SENATOR for the Ninth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Adams, Marquette, Wood and Waushara.

A MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY for Wood county and all county officers required by law to be elected at such election.

In accordance with Section 1, of Article XII, of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, and Chapters 478 508 and 514 of the Laws of 1909, the following Joint Resolutions adopted by the legislature of the state of Wisconsin at the regular sessions of 1907 and 1909, are made a part of the foregoing notice and are to be voted upon at said election, to-wit:

(NO. 35, S.)

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5.

Providing an amendment to section 3 of article IV of the Constitution of the state of Wisconsin, relating to apportionment.

Whereas, at the biennial session of the legislature for the year 1907 an amendment to the Constitution of this State was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which proposed amendment was in the following language:

"Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That section 3 of articles IV of the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin be amended to read as follows:

"Section 3. At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the Legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the Senate and Assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers and officers of the United States Army and Navy."

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin be and the same is agreed to by this legislature.

NO. 33 A.)

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 7.

To amend section 21 of Article 4 of the constitution, relating to the compensation of members of the legislature.

Whereas, At the biennial session of the legislature for the year 1907 an amendment to the constitution was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which proposed amendment is as follows:

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That section 21 of article IV of the constitution be amended by striking out the word "five," being the twentieth word in the body thereof, and by inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten" so that the same when amended shall read as follows:

Section 21. Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services for and during a regular session the sum of ten hundred dollars, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, except for mileage, to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other perquisites, except the salary and mileage above provided shall be received from the State by any member of the legislature for his services or in any other manner as such member; now therefore,

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring That the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, be and the same is hereby agreed to by this legislature.

(NO. 38, A.)

JOINT RESOLUTION.

To amend section 10 of article VIII of the constitution, relating to internal improvements.

Whereas, at the biennial session of the legislature for 1907, an amendment to the constitution was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which proposed amendment is as follows:

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, that section 10 of article VIII of the constitution be amended by adding at the end of said section the following: "Provided that the State may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving, and developing the water power and the forests of the State; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding State assessment."

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring That the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Wisconsin be and the same is agreed to by this legislature.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal. Done at the capitol in the city of Madison this 29th day of August A. D., 1910.

J. A. Frear,
Secretary of State

A COUNTY CLERK, in place of Fred H. Eberhardt, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A COUNTY TREASURER, in place of William H. Peters, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A SHERIFF, in place of Michael Griffin, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A CORONER, in place of John Werner, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT in place of Albert B. Bover, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A DISTRICT ATTORNEY, in place of Ross E. Andrews, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A REGISTER OF DEEDS in place of Elmer E. Ahnus, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A SURVEYOR in place of Donald McKercher whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

Also such other officers as are by law required to be elected at such election.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at the Court House in the City of Grand Rapids this 5th day of September, 1910.

F. H. Eberhardt,
County Clerk of Wood County.

Sept. 14 — Oct. 19

Order Limiting Time to Present Claims and Notice to Creditors

State of Wisconsin, Wood County, in County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Bridgett Burris, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Bridgett Burris, late of Grand Rapids, in said County of Wood, deceased, having been duly granted to Mary Vandenberg by this Court;

It is ordered, that the time from the date hereof until and including the 20th day of March, A. D. 1911, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Bridgett Burris, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Bridgett Burris, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Room in the Court House in the City of Grand Rapids, in said County, at the special term thereof appointed to be held on the third Tuesday of March, 1911, being March 21st and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in the County of Wood, the first publication to be within fifteen days of the date hereof.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1910.

By the Court,

D. D. Conway, Atty. for Administrator with Will annexed. — W. J. Conway, County Judge

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Sept. 26 — Oct. 19

Order Limiting Time to Present Claims and Notice to Creditors.

State of Wisconsin, Wood County, in County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Appel, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Charles Appel, late of the town of Sigel, in said county of Wood, deceased, having been duly granted to Anna Appel by this court;

It is ordered, that the time from the date hereof until and including the 4th day of April, A. D. 1911, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Charles Appel, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Charles Appel, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this court, at its court room in the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the second Tuesday of April, 1911, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in the County of Wood, the first publication to be within fifteen days of the date hereof.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1910.

By the Court,

W. J. Conway, County Judge

Good results always follow the use of Foley Kidney Pills. They contain just the ingredients necessary to tone, strenghten and regulate the kidneys and bladder, and to cure backache.

Notice of Application for Final Settlement

October 19 — November 2

Wood County Court—In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Maria Flewelling deceased.

On reading and filing the application of William H. Carey, administrator of said estate, representing among other things that he has fully administered the said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of his administration, and that the residue of said estate be assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same;

It is ordered, that said application be heard before this court, at a special term thereof to be held at the probate office, in the city of Grand Rapids, on the 29th day of November, 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of examining and allowing said account and of assigning the residue of said estate, be given to all persons interested, by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in said county, before the day fixed for said hearing.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1910.

By the Court,

Goggins, Brazeau & Briere, Attorneys for Estate — W. J. Conway, County Judge

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Oct. 19 — Nov. 9

Order Limiting Time to Present Claims and Notice to Creditors.

State of Wisconsin, Wood County, in County Court,

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Quasigroch, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Quasigroch, late of the city of Grand Rapids, in said County of Wood, deceased, having been duly granted to Anna Quasigroch by this court;

It is ordered, that the time from the date hereof until and including the 24th day of April, A. D. 1911, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Joseph Quasigroch deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Joseph Quasigroch, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this court, at its court room in the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the 4th Tuesday of April, 1911, being April 25, 1911, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in the county of Wood, the first publication to be within fifteen days of the date hereof.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1910.

By the Court,

W. J. Conway, County Judge

Notice of Application for Final Settlement

Oct. 12 — Oct. 26

Wood County Court—In Probate

In the matter of the estate of Agnes Golla, deceased.

On reading and filing the application of John Golla, executor of the will of Agnes Golla, deceased, representing among other things that he has fully administered the said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of his administration, and that the residue of the said estate be assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same;

It is ordered, that said application be heard before this court, at a special term thereof to be held at the probate office, in the city of Grand Rapids on the 22nd day of November, 1910 at 10 o'clock a. m.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of examining and allowing said account and of assigning the residue of said estate, be given to all persons interested by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in said county, before the day fixed for said hearing.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1910.

By the Court,

W. J. Conway, County Judge

Notice of Application for Proof of Will

October 12 — October 26

Wood County Court—In Probate.

State of Wisconsin } SS.
Wood County }

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of John W. Chambers, deceased.

Whereas, an instrument, in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of John W. Chambers, deceased, late of the town of Sherry, Wood County, Wisconsin, has been filed in this office;

And whereas, application has been made by W. L. Chambers, the executor named therein, praying that the same be proven and admitted to probate, according to the laws of this state, and that letters testamentary be granted thereon according to law;

It is ordered, that said application be heard before this Court, at a special term thereof, to be held at the probate office, in the Court House at Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place appointed for hearing said application be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper printed and published in said county, previous to said hearing;

Dated October 12, 1910.

By the Court,

W. E. Wheelan, Attorney for the Executor — W. J. Conway, County Judge

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Order Limiting Time to Present Claims and Notice to Creditors

October 12 — November 2

State of Wisconsin, Wood County, in county Court

In the matter of the estate of Katie Malicke, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Katie Malicke, late of the city of Grand Rapids, in said county of Wood, deceased, having been duly granted to John Malicke by this court;

It is ordered, that the time from the date hereof until and including the 1st day of May, A. D. 1910, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Katie Malicke, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Katie Malicke, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Room in the Court House in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of May, 1911, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in the County of Wood, the first publication to be within fifteen days of the date hereof.

Dated this 11th day of October, 1910.

By the Court,

W. J. Conway, County Judge

Oct. 19 — Nov. 2

Notice of Application for Letters of Administration

In Wood County, County Court—In Probate

State of Wisconsin } SS
County of Wood }

In the matter of the estate of Joel S. Williams deceased.

On this 18th day of October, A. D. 1910, upon reading and filing the petition of Mary Drake and "Savilla" L. Heath stating that Joel S. Williams of the county of Wood, died intestate on or about the 20th day of September, 1876, and praying that Charles F. Smith, Jr., be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered that said application be heard before me, at the probate office in Grand Rapids on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place appointed for hearing said application be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper printed in said county, previous to the time appointed for said hearing.

By the Court,

D. D. Conway, Attorney for Petitioner — W. J. Conway, County Judge

The Master of Craven

By MARIE VAN VORST

PICTURES BY CHAS W. ROSSER

12

SYNOPSIS.

Basil Tempest, world's greatest poet and novelist, refusing further to be lionized, shuts himself up in Craven, his country home. His gloomy meditations are broken by the admission of an American, Lucy Carew, who has come to England to get a study of the author, but more especially a synopsis of his new suite of poems. Tempest, angry at being disturbed, declares he will write no more and coldly asks her to go. Repenting of his rudeness he apologizes and offers to dictate to Lucy, who acts spellbound as his secretary. Tempest induces Lucy to remain and read her manuscript to him. Their interest in one another grows. Tempest burns the photographs and letters of Lady Ormond, with whom his name has been associated. He takes great pleasure in Lucy's presence, as their work progresses. Tempest tells his housekeeper that he is going blind and that the association with Lucy must cease, that she must tell her to go for her own good. The housekeeper tells Lucy.

CHAPTER VI—Continued.

"If there were only someone who cared for him who could save him." She whispered the words. She instinctively felt the pride in the woman beside her whose clasp on her arm did not lessen. She did not venture a further plea on the part of one who should make the pleas for himself.

Miss Carew said very slowly, with effort and in a voice so low that Mrs. Henly could hardly hear:

"If there were someone who would go through the world blind in his stead—suffer in his stead—bear all the burdens—near him if she might be so blessed!—and if not, then far away would bear it all the same—could such thing be—even if he were never to know it?"

Mrs. Henly watched her fascinated, a great hope dawning in her heart.

"Oh," she said, "I think he cares for the one too much to take her with him on his way, and so much that he would try to thrust her from him and go on alone to spare her—and him loving her dearly all the while."

The girl with an impulsive gesture threw her arms around the old woman's neck, hiding her face on the motherly bosom. Perhaps she cried softly there tears whose source was not all pain, for her cheeks grew warm and red, the strained white look had gone from her face when at length she lifted it.

"How good you are," she whispered. "What a mother you have made."

"My poor boy," sighed Mrs. Henly. She kissed the girl, pressed her hand, and found that her late flow of eloquence had deserted her—she had nothing more to say. She felt all of a sudden that further words would be inappropriate. Once more she dried her eyes, drew down her veil, and rose to go.

Miss Carew led her to the door, clinging to her arm.

"You have not told me yet your message," she half smiled. "I think Mr. Tempest bade you to send me away?"

Mrs. Henly smiled faintly, and instead of answering said impressively:

"He's all alone, and he doesn't know what I know, miss, and—"

Miss Carew caught her arm, blushed furiously, and commanded:

"Not one word to him, Mrs. Henly."

"Oh, of course not, miss, how could you think—"

"Or I will be gone forever from Craven—to-night—to-morrow."

"Don't go, miss," cried the housekeeper in great distress. "I give my sacred promise."

"I trust you, dear," said Miss Carew, tenderly, "but," and she questioned with her eyes as well as with her words, "are you quite sure, Mrs. Henly?"

The other's face saddened at once. "Sadly sure, dearie."

"Ah, not that; I mean—about his caring so—that he would spare her—at any cost?"

Mrs. Henly took the slender, cold hands between both hers:

"Quite sure," she said.

When she was left alone she found herself shut in with a new world. So full of bewilderment and confusion of sorrow, and dawning joy of doubt and love and despair, that she pressed her hands to her heart and prayed Heaven for strength to carry her through and for wisdom as to what course to take.

She found herself stifled with the thoughts and doubts that rose.

It was not enough for her that a woman should come to seek her and with her own fond eyes read Tempest, and with the skill of selfish love draw from her a confession she never thought to make—even to the man she adored. She required more tangible evidence from him, and as if to corrode and harm the love that welled up for him, the day at Penthuen came forcibly to her mind. With just as much delight as she remembered her hours with Tempest, with just so much distaste did she recall Lady Ormond. She cried to herself:

"I must be sure indeed—very sure; he must want me very much indeed."

After a sleepless night, she let the following morning go by with no word or sign to Craven. When the last of the interminable hours had dragged themselves to their end Polly Ramsdill brought her a note from Mrs. Henly.

"You can't have gone, miss! You couldn't go, I am sure. Remember, he is all alone."

With her heart on the rack, her steps turned time and again Cravenward, and a spirit, if unworthy, certainly very feminine, pulling her back to reason and to patient waiting for some sign to come to her from the master of Craven, she let pass three dreadful days. They marked her life with suffering. At the third, on its early morning, she woke to hear a horse coming up. It was gray dawn, no more, hardly light, and her window was clear of shade or blind. Lying as she was, she could see in the little mirror the bit of sky, the meadow in the mists, and the road. She saw too the rider who came at a mad pace and drew rein—Tempest himself, his soft hat pulled well over his face. He spoke a second with Mrs. Ramsdill and left a package in her hands and, turning, rode off as madly as ever knight could from a belle dame sans merci. The mists clouded the glass, and Lucy Carew was weeping when Mrs. Ramsdill came with the parcel for her. For a long time she held it unopened, not daring to break the envelope. She knew that whatever the contents might be, the rest of life would be for her henceforth as they should read.

Some dozen sheets of manuscript fell into her hands. She bent over the difficult handwriting—that of one who has written in his sleep, or who rises in the night to transcribe his thoughts in the dark. The uncertain aspect of the lines moved her with a great wave of tenderness that carried her to him like a sea, and as she followed the wonderful words she sat as one held in a spell—marvelling—confused—overwhelmed. One after another the famous sonnets to Lucia fell under her eyes. It was the conclusion of the old, beautiful theme. The series was complete—the suite had reached at last its mature and mellow—its perfect—conclusion.

The verses she beheld were immortal—they were luminous; in spite of the trembling transcription, they shone and burned on the pages in the girl's hands. They were all for her—all for her.

She rose unsteadily with burning cheeks and eyes that glowed through the tears. She started as she was towards the door with the fluttering papers in her hand, as though she would rush to him; then she caught sight of herself in the glass in her nightdress, her disheveled hair.

She remained musing before the glass, the papers now held to her breast. "A hand he could love to guide him," Mrs. Henly had said—guide him! He was her tyrant, her master! But he would be blind. At this thought and all that the verses meant, written half in obscurity and yet so illumined—she realized by reason of her love more perfectly than the man had been able to do the horror of his destiny.

The glass reflected her serious and lovely face, and gradually the sun, for the only time during that long day, came out from behind the fog as the sunrise sent one burst of brightness against the clear glass. It startled her—dazzled her—full as her eyes were of visions, and the glorious luminence hurt her with its cruel beauty.

"Oh, light for you—light for you, Basil," she breathed. "If I could make myself into eyes and vision and sight to be transformed into you and so be forever lost!"

Gradually the brief sunlight passed and the melancholy aspect of the cloudy day definitely filled the room and the glass ceased to be enchanted.

But the modern Lady of Shalot mused:

"I saw him ride across it, and it did not 'crack from side to side.' How can there be 'a curse' upon us?" and she turned away to dress in the old, plain dress she wore when she first braved the doors of Craven.

CHAPTER VII.

Miss Carew habitually came to Craven across the front lawns and terraces, but this day she changed her routine. She made the parks by way of the main road as she had done on the stormy night several weeks before, when she sought Craven for the first and so boldly demanded interview with its master.

As she followed the avenue in the cold morning she walked through mist. It cleared only to let her figure cut the vapor, which directly closed behind her again into one of the logs in which winter England is mysteriously veiled: before her the shapes of trees indistinctly designed themselves like seaweed in a muggy sea.

A little more than three-quarters of the way up the drive she heard the trot of a horse's feet, and before she could step aside to permit, as she supposed, some groom from Craven to pass her, an equine head and body loomed so close that she gave a cry, and the horse was suddenly drawn back until he almost reared.

The hand on the rein was a woman's, the rider a woman, her tricornered hat and coat and lips and cheeks all scarlet. She exclaimed, half frightened, half annoyed:

"Heaven! I might have hurt you!" and stared down at the roadside encumbrance—and at sight of Miss Carew nodded a sort of good-morning; an expression of quick curiosity shot across her handsome, mocking face—"hurt you or been thrown myself. You're not startled?"

The rider held her horse quiet in the fog, and mercilessly scrutinized the young woman, who, dark and slender, of a loveliness no less marked than her own, of a grace no less seductive than her ladyship's, appeared to have miraculously unfolded into existence in the elm avenue and to have taken form out of fog and mists. She presented a problem—suggested manifold possibilities and at least commanded attention.

Without excuse or preamble:

"You're walking up to Craven castle?" the rider asked her.

"Yes."

"You're nearly there, however, but perhaps you know the way?"

"I think I shall find it."

The pedestrian's dress was excessively plain. In her hands she carried a little packet which looked like a note-book. She had doubtless a Baedeker up her sleeve.

"You're an American?"

A slight smile touched the grave features of the younger woman.

"How did you know?"

The other laughed frankly.

"The same language, so different in transatlantic mouths. 'I mean to say you speak American.' Craven isn't open to visitors, like Penthuen and the neighboring castles."

"No?"

"It's shut and barred, I might say. You won't get in. But I expect you're a hero-worshipper and are going to try for a glimpse of the great writer? Your country people are hero-worshippers."

"I think we are."

The lady's horse stretched his long, shining neck. The smoke from his nostrils blended with the mist and stirred the vapor that flew away before his breath. It flew too around the head and form of the American girl and the trim red figure of the little equestrienne, to whom the monosyllables of the stranger were baffling and because of her rival beauty annoying.

She gathered up her slackened reins. "I've been following the hounds," she vouchsafed, "and I've cut through Craven by mistake—in a few minutes I shall hear the horn." She leaned on her pommel, her mind traveling back to her last interview with Mr. Tempest at Penthuen, and suddenly she exclaimed with a sharp "Ah!" of enlightenment, and as though she did not relish the discovery:

"Why, I've seen you before."

Miss Carew, who knew as well as if she had seen her daily for years, said: "I think never."

"But yes—a day or two ago—you wore a red dress—you were driving with Mr. Tempest in a motor. I was driving behind you to Penthuen."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Horse Was Suddenly Drawn Back Until He Almost Reared.

CARE OF HEALTH AT STATE UNIVERSITY

Medical Advice and Close Supervision of Students.

REST CURE FOR GIRLS

A Policy of Prevention of Serious Sickness and of Any Widespread Epidemic—New Department of Clinical Medicine.

Madison.—The fact that over one-fourth of the total number of students enrolled at the University of Wisconsin applied for medical advice during the past semester and the six weeks of summer scholo shows the necessity of the provisions made last February for the medical supervision of students by the new department of clinical medicine.

Fourteen hundred students were given attention by this department. This is 26.4 per cent. of the entire enrollment last year. Of this number 50 per cent. had minor ailments or desired advice as to preventive measures against disease; 19 per cent. had contracted contagious diseases, including eight cases of typhoid; 22 per cent. suffered from infected wounds, and 10 per cent. had met with accidents, such as fractures, sprains and burns, mainly due to outdoor sports and mishaps in laboratories.

The policy of prevention plays an important part in the new department of medical supervision. Every freshman must undergo a rigid examination to ascertain his general physical condition. Each professor and instructor who notices a pupil falling behind in his studies and suspects the condition may be caused by some physical defect, is asked to report the case to the dean of his department, who in turn informs the medical supervision department.

Classes in resting is one of the novel features introduced into the gymnasium work for women. It was discovered that there was a nervous type of girl who gets too much exercise and too little rest. As four hours of gymnasium work every week are required of all freshmen and sophomore women in the university, classes in resting were planned for this type of over-exercised girl. In these she is taught how to relax both mind and body; how to breathe properly and how to conserve her energy.

The vital importance of thus getting the student before he is actually confined to his bed, is well illustrated by a comparison of two typhoid epidemics that visited the university. Several years ago one student waiter at a university boarding house had "walking typhoid" for several days before he became seriously ill. All the while he was waiting upon a score or more of students. As a result, over twenty persons contracted the disease and a number, among them the student waiter, died.

To Debate Iowa and Nebraska.

The University of Wisconsin will meet the University of Iowa and the University of Nebraska in intercollegiate debate this year. The teams selected to represent the state university are as follows: For the Iowa debate, Andrew T. Weaver, Pewaukee; Howard T. Lewis, Madison; Hal. R. Martin, Madison; Frank Daley, Madison. For the Nebraska debate, Harry Meisner, Milwaukee; Raymond Bell, Madison; William Spohn, Janesville, and John L. Childs, Eau Claire.

The subject for both debates is, "Resolved, that the movement of organized labor to secure the 'closed shop' should receive the support of public opinion." Wisconsin will argue for the affirmative in the debate with Iowa and for the negative in the contest with Nebraska. Both debates will take place on December 2, the Iowa debate here and the Nebraska debate in Lincoln.

Fall Down in Geography.

A woeful lack of knowledge of University of Wisconsin freshmen in even the most rudimentary facts in geography is revealed by recent tests given by the department of geology to members of classes in physiography.

Many students did not know where Nashville, Atlanta, Scranton, Memphis and Mobile were. Others had vague conceptions of the location of Vienna, Athens, Moscow, Bombay, Shanghai and Melbourne, while still others could not even approximately tell where some of the largest rivers in the world are.

One of the students insisted that the Rhine was in Asia and the Euphrates in South America. Members of the department of geology declare that the secondary schools of Wisconsin and other cities are not devoting enough time to instruction in geography.

New Corporations.

Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of Secretary of State Frear as follows:

Watertown Investment company, Watertown; capital, $20,000; incorporators, A. H. Wegemann, E. W. Schultz, M. H. Gaebler.

Dopple-Adler Oesterreichischer Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein, Milwaukee; no capital stock; incorporators, John Kanatz, Florain Puschnig, John Meschnig, Mathias Schwei, Joseph Lewin, John Gratenauer, Paul Prenner.

Rault Construction company, Milwaukee; capital, $50,000; incorporators, S. C. Coddington, Charles Rault, Con. Rault, Jr., V. W. Coddingten.

Anderton-Smith Realty company, Milwaukee; capital, $40,000; incorporators, Charles E. Anderton, Adelaide Wallis, L. W. Anderton.

Wilton Light and Power company, Wilton; capital, $5,000; incorporators, Carl C. Vogel, W. F. Vogel, [illegible] Vogel.

Rusk County Land Clearing company, Ladysmith; capital, $5,000; incorporators, Ben F. Faast, A. Van Den Heuvel and Frank Ruda.

The Farmers' Creamery company of Walworth filed notice of dissolution.

Cook's Campaign Expense.

Samuel A. Cook of Neenah, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator, certifies to Secretary of State Frear that his expenses in that campaign were $5,215, made up of the following items:

Contributed to committee	$5,000
Postage	54
Railroad fare	56
Miscellaneous	105
Total	$5,215

Candidates for Student Conference.

The campaign for election to membership in the newly organized student conference at the University of Wisconsin began with a rush, when sixty-seven nomination papers were filed with Chairman Roy L. Johnson.

Women students are not allowed to vote, inasmuch as they are not represented on the conference. The largest number of candidates are in the senior and junior classes in the college of letters and science, where a hard fight will be made, thirteen seniors aspiring to places from the senior class and twelve from the junior.

The candidates are:

Letters and Science—Seniors: W. H. Ellis, Fred Merk, John Dorney, Hugh J. Jones, H. G. Abendroth, R. C. O'Malley, S. L. Odegard, Henry Myers, W. D. Richardson, P. H. Martin, Carl Mann, Alex Sladkey, R. K. Mitchell.

Juniors: Earl Lake, H. P. Thompson, Carl Wernecke, Bailey Ramsdell, Stuart Bythe, C. E. Howard, A. R. Taylor, Sam Neprud, R. E. Coleman, George Bailey, William Aberg, Carl Neprud.

Sophomores: Dode Boutin, D. W. Crile, H. L. Gohdus, M. F. Hendrickson, S. A. Stavrum, L. C. Piper.

Freshmen: A. R. Tormey, George Fuelk, H. P. Turmanser.

College of Engineering—Seniors: A. M. Bleyer, Charles Moritz, W. V. Bickelhaupt, H. D. Blake, A. G. Achler, A. McArthur.

Juniors: S. H. Ankeney, John Fraser, B. A. Corbett.

Sophomores: Malcolm McFarland, W. M. McMurry.

College of Agriculture—Seniors: Grif Richards, H. W. Ullsperger.

Juniors: J. E. Glasspole, Elmer Hughes, Walter Scoville, L. A. Henke, M. Uttgard, A. A. Brown.

Sophomores: W. C. Ketter, R. F. Murray, K. S. Templeton, B. F. Bradley.

Freshman: H. A. Arnold.

College of Law—Seniors: C. R. Fletcher, S. L. Emmett.

Juniors: J. A. Simpson, E. E. Johnson.

Middles: V. H. Whaley, Kenneth Burgess, L. J. Kuinn, D. S. Holmes.

The Girls' Self-Government association of the University of Wisconsin is planning a "co-educational" dance to be held in Lathrop hall in the near future. The affair will be in the nature of a leap year party, the girls inviting the men.

Board Completes Pharmacy Exam.

The Wisconsin board of pharmacy concluded its examination. Out of the forty-seven applicants who appeared, twenty-seven were successful. Five were granted registered pharmacist's certificates and twenty-two were granted assistant's certificates, as follows:

Registered Pharmacist Certificates—Peter Daleiden, Chilton; Bruno Leidel, Milwaukee; Charles L. Funk, Janesville; Charles F. Bassey, Madison, and J. H. Bliss, Janesville.

Registered Assistant Pharmacist Certificates—W. Harry Zimmerman, Waukesha; Leo A. Slawney, Milwaukee; Alvin A. Norton, Marinette; Costino Graffenberger, Milwaukee; Joseph B. A. Dorszynski, Milwaukee; Hazel E. Elwell, Tomah; Schiffe Dense Schiffender, Milwaukee; Harry E. Weland, Milwaukee; J. Joseph Eisenberg, Milwaukee; Robert H. Leonhardt, Sheboygan; Robert Hahmann, Milwaukee; Robert Thurow, Milwaukee; James A. Conway, Janesville; Carl Eckmeyer, Sheboygan; Carl C. Neubauer, Merrill; Cyril A. Kloety, Milwaukee; Fred Arnold, Appleton; Victor R. Noer, Colfax; Fred A. Quilling, Menomonie; Robert F. Bartlett, New Glarus; Charles A. Abbott, Amery, and Harry M. Lappley, Mazomanie.

Will Mourn Many Dead.

The ninety-fifth session for the conferring of degrees of Wisconsin Lodge of Perfection, Wisconsin council of Princes of Jerusalem, Wisconsin Chapter of Rose Croix and Wisconsin consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite for the northern Masonic jurisdiction, valley of Milwaukee, will be held in the Masonic temple on November 14 to 17. Last year the following members of the order passed away: Stephen Hotelling, John H. Friend, Paul M. Selms, John A. Schneider, Frank V. Egloff, Arne H. Tongen, Nathan G. Spencer, Thomas R. Bentley, Benjamin S. Kradwell, George Des Forges, Charles M. Gregg, Henry Park, Ferdinand T. Yahr, Robert Martin, William J. Brown, Ogden A. Southmayd, Richard B. Bates, Henry C. Koch, Hiram M. Dunfield, James W. Watson, William A. Farmer, George W. Ghoca, Frederick W. Sivyer, Frederick Devere, Florian J. Ries, Joseph H. Woodnorth, Crawford E. Phillips, Harry L. Williams, Carlos P. Whitford.

New Corporations.

Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of Secretary of State Frear as follows:

Southern Delta Land company, La Crosse; capital, $150,000; incorporators, W. L. Hixon, J. M. Hixon, George H. Gordon and W. D. Iden.

Boston store, Beaver Dam; capital, $10,000; incorporators, D. Werner, Ella Brose and E. Kloepel.

Presbyterian Synod Meets.

The Wisconsin synod of the Presbyterian church and the Woman's Synodical Missionary society met at Eau Claire. The convention opened with an address on "the Culture of Reverence" by Rev. Gerritt Verkuyl, Appleton. Among other speakers were Rev. Morris E. Ferguson, Newark, N. J., on "Spiritual Aspects of the Graded Work;" Rev. J. A. Melrose, Rice Lake, on "Conserving of Young Life;" Rev. M. G. Allison, university pastor, Madison, on "What Is Religious Education?"

Wisconsin Patents.

George W. Colles, patent expert, 404 Alhambra building, furnishes the following list of patents, issued October 11, 1910, to Wisconsin inventors: Patents—Gilbert and M. L. Bacon, Antigo, rail joints; Carl P. Rohland and J. J. Connelly, deceased, A. M. Connelly administratrix, molding machine; Thomas Diamond, Waukesha, and W. P. Diamond, Cleveland, ice harvester; Homer W. Israel, Waukesha, assignor to Modern Steel Structural company, back motion clutch for hoists.

Will Fight for Lower Rate on Gas.

The state railroad commission will be asked to order the Milwaukee Gas Light company to grant a lower rate on gas to residents of Wauwatosa.

This was decided at a meeting of the Graystone Park Advancement association. The company is now charging residents of the suburb $1.20 per 1,000 cubic feet for gas, while the rate in Milwaukee is 80 cents.

It was announced at the meeting that electric lights will be installed in Wauwatosa.

New News of Yesterday

by E. J. Edwards

Little Boy Who Loved Flowers

Charles C. Clarke's Delightful Reminiscences of the Childhood of David B. Hill, Former Governor of New York.

In May there died the last of the original group of men who were associated intimately with Commodore Vanderbilt in the building up of his great railroad system. This was Charles C. Clarke, who as auditor, treasurer and first vice-president of the commodore's railroad, was his employer's financial right-hand man for years. For more than half a century Mr. Clarke was a public character, first as a state employe and a banker, and from 1854 until his retirement, as a railroad man. In that period he came to meet most of the big men of his state, and his recollections of Millard Fillmore and Commodore Vanderbilt were particularly vivid. Yet what he called the most surprising experience in his long business life had nothing to do with either of these great men of yesterday.

"When I was assistant deputy treasurer of New York state at the time Millard Fillmore was comptroller," said Mr. Clarke, "I made the acquaintance of a number of men engaged in important business undertakings in western New York. One of these men was establishing a bank in the town of Havana; he asked me to take executive charge of it and I accepted his offer. That was in the year 1852.

Soon after I went to Havana it became necessary to make some important changes in the bank building and offices, and to do this work I employed a local carpenter, a very worthy man, who did honest work. One day he brought with him to the job a bright-eyed little fellow, who was, I should say, about nine years old. The youngster attracted my attention and I asked him if he went to school. He said he did, and then I asked him what he wanted to do when he became a man. He replied that he wanted to own a newspaper.

"The next day the little fellow again accompanied his father to work. He bore a bunch of violets in his hand which he diffidently held out to me, the while smiling quaintly. 'You want to put to put them in a pitcher with some water,' he cautioned.

"A day or two later the little fellow came again to the bank, this time bringing with him a bunch of daffodils. I took him between my knees, and after thanking him for his gift asked him if he was fond of flowers. 'Yes,' he answered, 'but I like the flowers that grow in the woods best and I know most of them.'

"As the season passed from spring to summer the boy marked the progress of the year by bringing to my office the seasonable flowers; and one day, when hot weather was on in dead earnest, he came bearing very proudly a bunch of pond lilies which he said he had gathered especially for me.

"Thus I was showered with the blooms of the seasons until the carpenter moved away from Havana—at least, I lost sight of him and the boy. Two years later I entered railroad life and myself moved away from Havana.

"More than 30 years passed. Then one day I found myself in Albany for a call upon the governor of the state in connection with some important business for my railroad company. As I entered the executive offices a gentleman, with every evidence of real pleasure showing in his face, came up to me and extended his hand. 'Why, how do you do, Mr. Clarke?' he exclaimed, heartily. 'I am very glad to see you after all these years. But I see that you do not remember me.'

"'I do not recall, governor, that I have ever met you. Have I?' I was forced to confess.

"The governor smiled. 'I'll try to aid your memory, Mr. Clarke,' he said. 'Don't you remember a carpenter named Hill who repaired your bank at Havana? Don't you remember his little boy, whom he used to call Davey, who sometimes brought you flowers?'

"'Are you that lad, Governor Hill?' I gasped, in astonishment. And then, as he smiled at my surprise, I added truthfully, 'Every spring I have been reminded of that little boy by the sight of violets, daffodils and pansies. I have often wonder what had become of him. But not once did it ever occur to me that David B. Hill, governor of New York, was the little Davey who used to bring me flowers and left me one of the most charming recollections of my early manhood.'

"'Yes,' said the governor when I had ceased, 'I was the boy, Mr. Clarke. I have never forgotten your kindness and your sympathetic talks with me. And I have long hoped that the day would come when I could see you again and renew that boyhood acquaintance.'"

He Made Up With Jackson

Thomas H. Benton Could Not Afford to Remain Estranged From General After Latter's Praise of Henry Clay.

One very warm evening in July, 1881, several members of President Garfield's cabinet went from the White House to the lawn and stood a while in such a position that they were able to catch the cooling breeze that came from the Potomac. There were two or three friends with them, and all were in a happier frame of mind than they had been for some time, for the physicians had reported but a short while before that the president was in a more comfortable condition than at any time since he had been shot.

As they stood thus, enjoying the cool breeze, Mr. Blaine, the secretary of state, who wore a very thin and somewhat frayed alpaca coat and a straw hat which had certainly seen service for several summers, turned to his companions.

"This afternoon, as I stood before the fireplace in the president's room, there came to my mind for the first time in years an anecdote or, rather, two anecdotes of Andrew Jackson that I heard on good authority when I first came to Washington," he began. "But before I tell them to you as they were told to me I shall remind you of the fact that an intense animosity characterized the relations that existed between Jackson and Henry Clay. It was one of the rare cases in which Clay permitted himself to have a personal animosity, though frequently, as we all know, he would be a man's political enemy to the full limit of his powers.

"Well, one day, a friend, calling upon President Jackson, remarked in the course of the conversation: 'Henry Clay is not only a moral coward; he is a physical coward, as well.'

"Thereupon Jackson got up, knocked the ashes out of his corncob pipe into the presidential fireplace, straightened up to his full height, and retorted:

"'By God, you wrong him! The d——d scoundrel is as brave as a lion. I know his weakness and his strength.'

"Now, for many years Thomas H. Benton, for thirty successive years senator from Missouri, beginning in 1820, and Andrew Jackson had been bitter enemies, although they were of the same party. They had not spoken since 1813, I believe, when Benton was thrown downstairs at the time when his brother put a bullet through Jackson's shoulder down in North Carolina. At any rate, Benton had not visited the white house since Jackson had been its chief occupant. But it so happened that a day or two after President Jackson had paid his characteristic tribute to Clay's bravery, the man to whom Jackson had delivered the tribute met Benton and told him of the incident. Benton, clearly astonished for an instant, eagerly asked if his informant was sure that Jackson had made the remark as quoted, and the reply was that there was no doubt about it.

"'Then I will call upon him myself,' said Benton, with grim determination.

"Sure enough, a day or two later the senior senator from Missouri presented himself at the white house and his name was taken into his old enemy. In a moment he was admitted to the president's private office. Jackson was standing before the fireplace. He looked searchingly at Benton, who remained standing upon the threshold. At last Jackson spoke. 'Is it to be war or peace?' he asked.

"For answer, Benton, with both hands outstretched, went across the room, the next moment the differences of years were healed, and the friendship thus unexpectedly and suddenly re-established remained unbroken until Jackson's death, Benton becoming Jackson's lieutenant in many things on the floor of the senate.

"But to my mind," concluded Mr. Blaine, "the best part of the reconciliation of those two great characters lay in the reply that Benton gave to his friends when they asked him how he came to put aside his enmity toward Andrew Jackson. 'I could not afford to remain estranged from a man who was brave enough to pay such a tribute to an enemy as Andrew Jackson did to Henry Clay when he declared he was as brave as a lion,' said Senator Benton."

A Last Resort.

"I'm not quite sure whether yours is a constitutional disease or not," admitted the physician.

"That being the case," sighed the invalid, "I'll have to get a decision from the United States Supreme court."

Prophecy That Was Fullfilled

General Garfield's Veiled Prediction of His Own Nomination for Presidency Just Before Starting to the Convention.

The late John H. Starin, who might have been governor of New York had he been willing to accept a nomination in the late 80s, and who was for some years a member of congress from one of the New York districts, was esteemed by business men as one of the ablest of American men of affairs. He accumulated a very large fortune, was prominent in civic affairs, and to him the city of New York owes a debt of gratitude for his services in aiding to establish the subway rapid transit system.

"During a part of the time that I was in congress," said Mr. Starin to me several years before his death, which occured in 1909, "my seat in the house of representatives adjoined that of James A. Garfield. We became very warm friends, and I conceived so great an admiration of his ability that a year or two before the presidential conventions of 1880 I had come to hold the opinion that General Garfield was in many respects the most available candidate from the west for the Republicans to nominate for the presidency. Of course, later on, as the delegate from my own state to the Republican convention, I was bound to support the nomination of General Grant. But I had a lurking feeling that if we could not nominate Grant, Garfield would be our man.

"It so happened that both General Garfield and I planned independently to go from Washington to Chicago to attend the convention by the same train. Garfield was chairman of the Ohio delegation, which had been instructed to support the nomination of John Sherman. We were greatly pleased when we discovered that we were to take the same train.

"We both were in the house of representatives the morning of the day we were to leave for Chicago. Rather late in the afternoon Garfield turned to me, and said: 'Starin, it is time for us to start. My gripsack is in the cloak room, and I suppose yours is also. Let's go together from the capitol to the railway station, and we'll keep company all the way to Chicago.'

"As I was taking my hat and my gripsack from the attendant in the cloak room, I heard some one say to Garfield—I do not now remember who it was, except that it was a Democrat: 'Garfield, whom are you going to nominate for president at the convention? You don't expect to nominate Sherman, do you? And we Democrats figure that Blaine and Grant will neutralize each other's votes.'

"In reply Garfield said: 'I am to nominate Sherman in behalf of the state of Ohio. Of course we all hope that he will be nominated by the convention.'

"'But whom are you going to nominate, Garfield?' persisted the Democrat.

"I remember perfectly how Garfield looked when that question was repeated to him. He turned half around, there was a cordial smile upon his face—one that was characteristic of him—and then he said: 'I don't know. It's very likely to be some one not now named. It is just as likely to be myself as anybody else.'

"I was mightily impressed by that reply. It confirmed my own impression that Garfield might be our candidate; I had already said to one or two friends: 'We can't nominate Grant, Blaine cannot be nominated, and in my opinion Garfield will be the man.' And I am satisfied that at the time Garfield left Washington for Chicago in my company he had reasoned the situation out exactly as I had done."

A Tip in Need.

She entered the Columbus avenue car carrying a huge bandbox in one hand and a number of parcels in her other doubled up arm. They were unmanageable parcels. Even after the woman got a seat they kept slipping off her lap at every lurch of the car and jolted all over the floor.

When the common sense man had picked up one particularly refractory parcel for the third time, he said: "Madam, may I ask if you have a hat in that box?"

The woman said she had.

"Then allow me to suggest," he said, "that you put it on your head and pack the small hat you now wear and all your bundles into the box it is big enough to hold them all."

Resentment at his interference flashed across the woman's face, but just then two more packages slipped their moorings and her expression changed to gratitude.

"Thank you," she said. Then, with the aid of a mirror loaned by a woman opposite the transference of hats was effected and the woman rode the rest of the way home with only the bandbox to worry about.—New York Press.

Some Credit to Providence

Pompous Self-Made Man Willing to Admit He Might Have Received Slight Aid.

Andrew Carnegie, according to a Pittsburg banker, once told a Thanksgiving story with a moral.

"Too many men," said Mr. Carnegie, "are not thankful enough to Providence for their success. This is especially true of self-made men, who are prouder, as a rule, than kings and dukes.

"A self-made man I knew was talking to a minister. The topic was, of course, his own success.

"'Yes, doctor,' he said, 'I began life a barefooted newsboy. At 20 I was worth $8,000. I was a millionaire at 32. And yet everybody was against me. I have achieved my success, doctor, single-handed and by my own unaided efforts.'

"Here the proud self-made man seemed to remember that, in conversing with a minister, he ought to adopt a humbler and more religious tone. He said lightly, after a short pause:

"'Of course, I don't deny that Providence may, now and then, have been of some slight service.'"

Best Method of Judgment.

Voltaire: Judge of a man by his questions, rather than by his answers.

Cliff Climber's Narrow Escape.

The perils of cliff climbing were instanced the other day by the remarkable escape of a young man named Frank Egan who, while scaling the steep cliffs just beyond the Bailey Lighthouse on the Irish coast, got to a perpendicular part, and being unable to get another hold could neither get up nor down, and was practically suspended by his fingers some seventy feet above the sea. Egan's companion, seeing his position, at the risk of his own neck scrambled down the face of the cliff, and gave the alarm. Coastguards promptly arrived on the scene, and one was lowered by a rope to the edge of the cliff, but owing to its overhanging nature he was unable to get a glimpse of the man. The roaring of the waves made it impossible to get an answer to repeated shouts. One man managed to get on to a projecting bank, and was just in time to see Egan sliding and slipping down the side of the rocks. Beyond a few scratches and exhaustion, and a severe shock, Egan escaped injury.

To better control others practise controlling yourself.

Hedgehogs Are Good Pets

English Woman Says One Carried in the Purse Pocket Is Sure Safeguard Against Thieves.

Few wild creatures make more interesting and useful pets than the hedgehog, says the Lady's Pictorial.

In country houses one or two are often kept in the wine cellars. This is owing to the hedgehog's fondness for black beetles and other insects which they hunt and eat in large quantities.

Many people, especially women, make pets of the creature, keeping it in smart hutches and during the day allowing it to roam about the sitting rooms and carrying its young ones about with it in their pockets. One Englishwoman says that there is no better safeguard against the pickpocket than to carry a baby hedgehog in the pocket in which you also carry your purse.

She adds, however, that care must be taken not to forget that the little creature is in the pocket and suddenly thrust your hand into it.

The hedgehog must be fed on bread and milk, grass, worms and all the insects that can be caught. Both the young and the old, and especially the former, are most interesting and amusing. Indeed, there is no prettier sight than a family of baby hedgehogs at play.

They can be taught to come and feed out of the hand and to drink milk from a spoon. They can also be taught to perform simple tricks. Another charm of the hedgehog as a pet is that it kept out of doors in a cold cellar it will hibernate during very cold weather when ladies and children might find it inconvenient.

The Successful Man.

The man who would succeed is the man who was never discouraged by failures. He turns his failures to good account by studying and analysing them.

THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE.

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Wednesday, October 26th, 1910.

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COMPARING THE TWO STATE PLATFORMS.

Edward C. Wall of Milwaukee makes a very commendable comparison between the Democratic and Republican state platforms.

"The Republicans stand for a reduction of the tariff, in a half-hearted way, the Democrats in a bold and positive manner, following the time-honored precedents of their party. In view of the promises made in the Republican national platform of 1908 and of the action of the Republican majority in the last congress, it must be obvious to all true believers in tariff reduction that it can only be obtained by putting the Democratic party in control of national legislation.

In state matters, both platforms are progressive, with no great difference except the omission on the part of the Republican platform of a matter of paramount importance, namely, the liquor question, so called. In other words, prohibition and opposition thereto.

The Democratic platform makes a declaration against sumptuary legislation—a species of prohibition. It emphasizes the same by denouncing county option. The Republican platform, on the other hand, is absolutely silent on this subject. It dodges the principle, evidently fearing to take a stand either for or against it, therefore, the important issue before the people of Wisconsin at this time is.

Shall paternalism prevail?

Shall prohibition be tacitly endorsed?

What do sumptuary laws and prohibition mean? The Century dictionary defines them as follows:

Sumptuary Laws: "Laws made to restrain excess in apparel, food or luxuries." * * * "The opponents in restraint of liquor traffic frequently stigmatize such laws as sumptuary laws."

Prohibition: "In a restricted sense, the interdiction by law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks, except for medicinal or sacramental uses."

Opposition to sumptuary legislation has ever been one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party. It has been a plank in national and state platforms. It was in the state platforms of 1890 and 1892 and in the national platform of 1892. In both of these years Wisconsin went overwhelmingly Democratic and in 1892 Mr. Cleveland was elected president of the United State, Wisconsin giving its electoral vote at that time to Mr. Cleveland. The people of Wisconsin have spoken most emphatically at the polls in opposition to parternalism. They have registered their opposition to trying to regulate by law their habits; as to what they should eat and drink; how they should educate their children, etc. With them it is a question of principle and if the question is again squarely submitted for their determination they will undoubtedly speak as decisively as they did the last time it was an issue, namely, in 1890.

Local option so-called is now a law of the state and should be repealed. It is as wrong in principle as county option. It is merely an entering wedge to prohibition and is only different in degree from county option. Home rule is not applicable to this question. It is just as foreign to the subject as it would be to relegate the decision of capital punishment or imprisonment for life for murder to local determination. These are questions that should be decited by the state legislature.

The Prohibitionists are consistent in their position on the liquor question and are therefore entitled to respect. They are not in favor of local option, county option, or any other option, but boldly stand for state prohibition—that is the honest, truthful Prohibitionist. With them it is a moral question and here they are right. They believe that the curse of intemperance can only be cured by strict state laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic drinks except for the arts, medicinal or sacramental uses.

Those opposed to prohibition—and the Democrats in their platform squarely make it an issue by denouncing sumptuary legislation—denounce prohibition in all its forms as wrong in principle.

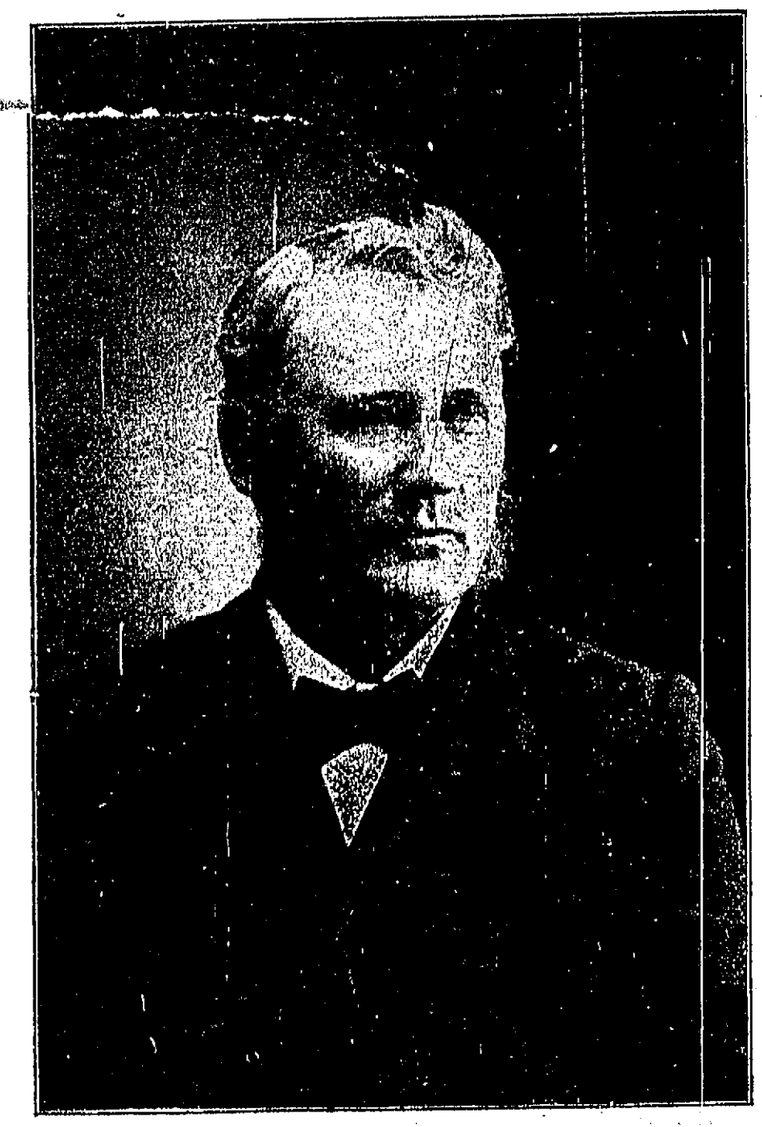
Opposition to sumptuary legislation and prohibition means disbelief that the evil can be cured by law. Experience has proved this and furthermore that hypocrisy and disregard for law has really been encouraged by prohibitory laws. Neither do those who are opposed to sumptuary legislation and prohibition oppose the regulation of saloons and liquor selling. They believe that localities should be permitted to regulate saloons as they now regulate slaughter houses and livery stables, theaters and places of amusemen, boulevards and streets, under their police powers. They do not take their stand on this question in the interest of the manufacturers or spirits, the brewers or the saloon keepers. The wishes of these people in no way enters into the question. It is a matter of principle solely. In fact they firmly believe that the only true way to help the cause of temperance is through education, example, argument and self-interest, and not by laws and they feel that agitation for prohibitory laws retards and does not assist good government.

He honest and upright thing to do is to come out into the open—as Democrats in their platform have done—and fight against prohibition which is a narrow and dangerous form of paternalism."

E. C. WALL.

Milwaukee, Oct. 12, 1910.

OUR SENATORIAL CANDIDATE.



Thomas H. Patterson.

OF WILD ROSE, WIS.,

Thomas H. Patterson, the Democratic candidate for state senator of this ninth senatorial district, who is interested in extensive business at Wild Rose and is a familiar figure in his home county Waushara, is thoroughly equipped for the discharge of duties of the office he stands for. He stands squarely on every plank in the Democratic plattform including home rule and is against county option. He believes taxes are out of all reason and that there is unnecessary extravagance and bad management in the transaction of publice business at Madison, and he pledges himself to devote his energies to straightening the books and to cleaning up the legislative machinery if elected.

The Wild Rose Times, a dyed-in-the-wool Republican paper has this to say about Mr. Patterson: "Sixty of the sixty-two years he has lived, he has spent in this county, dividing his time between Mt. Morris, Pine River and Wild Rose where he has been in mercantile trade for the last 9 years. The Democratic grab which he assumed when he reached his majority has been so pleasing to him that he has never changed and towards which party he has never been charged with inconsistency. He has at different times been a candidate for member of assembly, vice-governor congress, and now state senator.

Mr. Patterson is a man of marked individuality, quiet in his ways but far reaching in his plans, and there is something about the republican situation in this senatorial district that appears to please him and in which the inspiration of hope is not lacking, is evident from his demeanor when the subject of politics is being discussed. No one denies but what if he were elected, he would be a representative who would carefully look after the interests of the people of this district".

Herman J. Pankow.

OF MARSHFIELD.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Herman J. Pankow, the democratic candidate for Register of Deeds has been a resident of Marshfield for the past thirty-two years and has served the people in the capacity of member of the county borad, city treasurer and municipal judge to the credit of himself and the community. His greatest service to the people however has been in the work of upbuilding and developing of the county. During the last 26 years as editor and publisher of the Marshfield Demokrat he has been a fearless advocate of the people's interests and through the colums of that paper has contributed largely towards securing many of the desireable settlers, that are making Wood county one of the best agricultural counties in the state. If the people of Wood countyshould choose to elect Mr. Pankow to the office of Register of Deeds, it is an assured fact that this branch of the county's business will be in competend hands. Vote for Herman J. Pankow for Register of Deeds on election day.

There are so many kinds of insurgents now days that it is hard to determine which is of the "all wool and a yard wide quality." In Wisconsin the insurgent differs from the Roosevelt insurgent. Roosevelt insurges in the west and standpats in the east. Let no question as to the quality of insurgents arise. Vote the Democratic ticket and elect men who will bring about an honest revision of the tariff.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

ARTHUR P. MULROY

OF GRAND RAPIDS.

In Arthur P. Mulroy we are presenting the democratic nominee for county clerk, a young man of exceptional ability with all the necescary features to make an efficient and accommodating officer in that capacity. Our candidate is a son of Patrick Mulroy, the well know landlord of the Commercial Hotel and popular supervisor of the 7th Ward of the city of Grand Rapids. Arthur, who has grown up to manhood in the city of Grand Rapids is one of the most popular young men in that community. He received a thorough has school and business training and been active and energetic in all his undertakings. If elected to the office, he aspires for, the people of Wood county can rest assured that they will be served. Vote for him on election day, November 8.

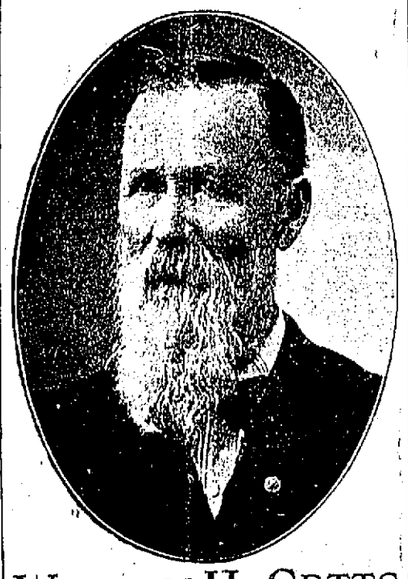
What is "progressiveness?" It's democracy in disguise. Be a real democrat. Be really progressive.

ONE OF WILSON'S ILLUSTRATIONS.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson, democratic candidate for governor in New Jersey, in a speech at Newark, Sept. 30, 1910: "A friend of mine was walking down the street in Wilkesbarre, Pa., one day, with two friends of his, who were lawyers, in very earnest conversation, and he asked one of them, "What are you talking about." He replied, "We are discussing who is the leader of the Luzerne county bar." "Why", the other said, "I am" "How do you prove it?" he was asked. He replied, "Why, I don't have to prove it; I admit it."

"Now that is the case with the Republican party; it admits it, and I am not going to jump on the poor thing when it is down."

FOR CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.



WILLIAM H. GETTS

OF GRAND RAPIDS.

We are presenting to you here to-day the name and photograph of one of the earliest pioneers of Wood county, Mr. W. H. Getts, who has been selected by the voters of the democratic party as their candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court. Mr. Getts, at but the age of 17 enlisted in the civel war and served his country for three years with honor and distinction. Soon after the close of the war he came ot Wood county and settled in Grand Rapids where he has been a resident and taxpayer ever since. He is well qualified for the office he aspired, having held the office of justice of the peace, and other minor city trusts and conducted them in very efficient and faithful manner. He is a pleasing genial good fellow and it would be a pleasure for the court house visitors to meet this gentleman in the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court should he be elected.

HAS TRUE RING.

The platform adopted by the Democrats has the true ring. It is in accord with Democratic teachings. That adopted by La Follette and his followers still clings to the idea of protection. The Milwaukee Journal which has been a great admirer of the insurgents and stood for McGovern and La Follette in the last campaign does not like the plank. In the Milwaukee Journal of Saturday October 1, the following appeared:

"The two party platforms in Wisconsin almost unconsciously, instinctively, emphasize the distinction between the fundamental principles upon which each believes government should be conducted. In many, perhaps most, details they advocate the same steps. Both would cut down the tariff, both would curtail the privileges nowenjoyed by certain individuals or classes; both would bring the individual voter more directly in contact with governmental acts, both oppose Prohibition in the form of county option. Notwithstanding these agreements in detail, the Republicnn platform still proclaims the policy of Special Privilege to such persons and classes as the government may choose to favor, while the Democratic document renounces opposition to such favoritism and stands for equal rights to all.

Republicans would withdraw tariff benefits from some who now revel in them, but would still frame tariff laws so as to permit its present favorites to levy tribute on the people at large. They are horrified that business men as capitalists should combine but would select new classes of favorites such as laborers and who may have the privilege to commit such crimes. In this principle of government are based the great bulk of our political and social evils. Once conceded a policy of allowing some to rob the others, it is not possible within the limits of human capacity to confine the privilege to good robbers nor the robbery to equitable limits. It would seem that the half-century's experience with a protective tariff must convince any thoughtful person of this fact.

"If government is to continue, the policy of distributing loot, cupidity and strength rather than merit will mark the prize winners, and corruption of the distributors in all branches of government will continue. No substantial reform can be expected from occasional revolts against details. Until we return to the fundamental principle "Equal rights to all, Special Privileges to none such evils will continue and increase.

The Republican party has never been right on the tariff.

The Song of the Tramp.

I gather here and there a pie,
And here and there a biscuit;
I snatch a spoon when no one's by,
It always pays to risk it.
I sleep at noon where waters flow
To soothe the weary comer,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on all summer.

I ride beneath the rushing freight
From Boston to Chicago;
I watch each chance to desecrate
The box of Wells & Fargo,
I sing and whistle as I go—
November'll find me lonely,
For in November falls the snow—
I walk in summer only.

—Exchange.

BIG BUSINESS.

Were it not for the tariff on cottons the dividends of the Dartmouth Cotton Co. could not be 66 per cent. Under the Dingley law the dividends of the Troy Cotton and Woolen Mfg. Co. were 67 per cent in 1907. The Massachusetts Cotton Mills, at Lowell, Mass., capitalized at $1,800,000 had a suplus of $1,679,000 and its net earnings for that year amounted to 41 30 per cent. Pepperell Manufacturing Co. of Maine, in 1906 declared dividends of 62 per cent. The Algonquin Calico company aggregated in nine years a net earning of 607 per cent, six times the amount of its invested capital and paid its stock holders an annual dividend of 67 per cent and instead of Congress reducing the tariff on the cotton schedules they raised the same so as to enable these institutions to make still a lager annual profit and Mr. Morse voted for all this and he asks to be re-elected. What do you say about that? And Mr. Morse says he's a "progressive."

FOR COUNTY SHERIFF.

JOHN SCHMITT.

OF MARSHFIELD.

The Democrats of Wood county have elected for their candidate for sheriff John Schmitt of Marshfield, who, not only being a genial good fellow to meet, has also the necessary qualities of marking a first-class officer for our county. Mr. Schmitt is at present the Landlord of the Thomas House at Marshfield and holds the office of deputy sheriff under Mike Griffin, therefore being already well acquainted with the duties of sheriff. He came to this part of the state some 30 years ago and lived a good share of that time in the city of Marshfield, where he has an abundance of friends, who irrespective of party affiliations, are earnestly and diligently working for his election. If the voters of Wood county shall decide to elect John Schmitt sheriff on November 8, we can assure them that they made no mistake in their choice, for his pastrecord has proven to us, that he will discharge his duties in that office in the most capable and efficient manner.

DOES'NT STAND FOR MORSE.

The Grand Rapids Reporter publishes the Progressive Republican ticket at the head of its editoral column. We notice that the name of Congressman Morse is omitted. It is conceded that Mr. Morse is one of the progressives. At least he says he is. We should not think that such a thing as being knocked out of the postoffice would stop the Reporter from supporting Mr. Morse. We would suggest that as he does not expect to support Mr. Morse that he place the name of John F. Lamont, the democratic candidate for congress in its column. He is an excellent man for the position and if he should be elected he would let the people know that there is a tenth district in Wisconsin. Better work for and support Mr. Lamont, Bro Fontaine. —Shawano Advocate.

JOHN A. GAYNOR.

OF GRAND RAPIDS.

Democratic Candidate

For District Attorney

We are pleased to present to you to-day for the office of distric attorney the name of Hon. John A. Gaynor, a candidate who not only has the widest of knowledge in law but is also a pronounced advocate of rightousness and justice. Mr. Gaynor is one of the old settlers of his city and has ever been ready to work in behalf of the upbuilding,, developement and betterment of his county. In every capacity that he has served the people of his county, in the past, he has always shown himself to be a faithful, fearless and an efficient servant of the people. If you, Mr. Voter, want an experienced lawyer, who has years of sucessful practice and knowledge of law back of him, vote for Mr. Gaynor on election day.

Just Struck One.

It was an old custom among highwaymen to stop prosperous looking men on the street at night and inquire the time and then, when the obliging party had pulled out his watch and named the hour, to snatch the watch and run off with it.

One night one of these footpads accosted an athlete.

"What time is it?" inquired the footpad.

The athlete dealt the crook a hard blow on the jaw.

"Just struck one," said the athlete, as the footpad went down before his stinging blow.

"Geo," said the crook, as myriads of stars were clouding his vision, "I'm glad I didn't meet you an hour ago."—Norman E. Mack's National Monthly.

EX-GOVERNOR HOARD ON STATE REPUBLICANS.

Ex-Governor Hoard has the following to say in his "Jefferson County Union" in regard to the republican party of this state:

"La Follette and his crowd use the term for the purpose of conveying the idea that his opponents are traitors to the welfare of the state and nation, while he and The Milwaukee Journal are sweet scented patriots. Well, there is no law against the devil appearing in the grab of an angel of light. The way is open and has always been for bigots and men who make merchandise of their fellowmen in politics and religion. It takes time for the people to see the inside of such men. Drunk with their victory, they can no more help arrogating to themselves all the wisdom, all the patroitism, and all the goodness of the country than any other inebriate. Meanwhile those who oppose the elevation of men who barter their friendships and their friends for place and power have no apologies to render."

Make this the banner Democratic year. Not in years have the people manifested such a deep interest. In Maine they have taken an advanced step. The next congress will be Democratic if the voters do their duty and Wisconsin wants to share in the credit. This is the year to achieve a victory. The protectionist party has failed—change medicine for a time. Take the remedy applied by the doctors of Democracy.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS

Fred Logan of Tomah was a business visitor in the city on Monday.

Mrs. J. W Bovee of Plainfield is a guest at the Alfred Emmem home this week.

Mrs. L. M. Nash and daughter Isabel visited in Milwaukee several days the past week.

Mrs. Henry Timm of Roodsburg is visiting with relatives and friends in the city this week.

Mr. and Mrs Joe Tracey returned last week from a two weeks visit in Charleston, South Carolina.

—Don t be fooled. H W. Barker's Cough Remedy made at Sparta cures Johnson & Hill Co.

John Langer, one of the solid farmers of Rudolph was a pleasant caller at this office on Friday.

George Otto, who is attending college at Davenport, Iowa, is home for a two weeks visit with his family.

W. C Aldrich returned to his home at Whitewater after spending several days at the J. H. Noyes home.

MEN WANTED By the Moler Barber College of Milwaukee, Wis., to learn the barber trade. They offer substantial inducements and a short term completes. They mail free a beautiful catalogue and ask all our readers to send for it.

Mrs. Fred Stamm returned on Friday from Milton Junction, where she had been visiting with relatives for a week.

Mrs. M. G. Gordon returned on Saturday from Tomah where she has been spending the past two weeks visiting with her mother, who has been ill.

Hon. T. E. Nash, accompanied by his brother John and son James, expect to leave in two weeks for Honolulu where they intend to spend the winter.

Mrs. Esther Reed of Chicago, who has been visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Dr. Waters, during the past two weeks, expects to leave for her home on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lacey Horton returned on Thursday from their wedding tour and have gone to housekeeping in the cottage on the corner of Second Avenue and McKinley street.

Chas. Eeklund returned on Monday night from a months visit with his sister at Limeburg, Kansas. Mr. Eeklund reports everybody prosperous out there and the farmers satisfied with this season's crops

Next Sunday the pastor of the Congregational church will preach at the morning service on the subject of "Education, Its Moral and Spiritual Significance." A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Herman Pagel of the town of Sigel and John Pagel of the town of Rudolph favored this office with a pleasant call on Saturday, and before leaving advanced their subscription to the Tribune for another year.

—See Dr. Jurden Saturday, Sunday and Monday at the Commercial Hotel.

O. C. Belanger of Wausau has been in the city since the first of the week completing the arrangements for opening the Amusement hall The floor of the rink has been put in first class condition.

B. S Fox and son, Fred B. Fox of Meehan were in the city on Tuesday and while here favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call. They report the potato crop turning out good around Meehan, altho the price is too low to cause much enthusiasm among growers

Walter Wright, who is engaged in the lumber business at Duluth, spent Monday in this city interviewing our manufacturers of sash and doors. Mr. Wright jobs extensively in sash and doors, having several retail yards located in the west and north, and buys a part of his stock here. He went from here to Merrill.

Geo. N Wood reports that work on his new cottage down river is progressing satisfactorily and that he will occupy the place before very long. Mr. Wood will be nicely situated in his new home, being about five minutes run to town by auto, during the summer months, and when the roads are bad he has the street cars running past his door.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Brockhausen is confined to her home with scarlet fever and the home has been quarantined. Mr. Brockhausen had his cigar factory located in the second story of his home and the result is that he will have to close down work until after the quarantine is raised. He has removed all of his stock from the premises but cannot engage in the manufacture of cigars elsewhere without a permit from the government, which would probably take a couple of weeks to secure, by which time the trouble would very likely be over.

—Dr. W. E. Jurden, the old established noted specialist of Eau Claire, Wis., will be at Commercial Hotel, Grand Rapids, Oct. 29, 30 and 31. Successful specialist for all diseases of men and women, eye, ear, catarrh, heart, lungs, stomach, liver, kidneys, bladder, piles, nervous diseases, blood diseases, chronic diseases. Consultations free at his rooms in the Hotel. The doctor will locate and explain your disease. No incurable cases taken. Thousands testify to the remarkable cures he has performed.

BIRTHS

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Joa. Zabawa.

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rember.

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Roland Napp on Sunday.

Changes at Telephone Office.

Some changes have been made at the office of the Wood County Telephone during the past few weeks, one of which is the receipt and installation of a new toll board, twice as large as the old one, so that now during the busy time of the day two operators can be used in this department, thus expediting the work to a considerable extent. The operating room has also been enlarged by the removal of a partition.

ARPIN

The Halloween party given by the M. W. A and R. N A. of Arpin at the hall was well attended Everyone enjoyed the speech by C E Briere of Grand Rapids After the speech the evening was pleasantly spent in card playing, singing and dancing

Mrs C. W. Hnett is now prepared to do dressmaking at her home or now by the day She will be pleased to have you call on her when you desire to have sewing done

A Halloween dance will be given at the hall Saturday evening, Oct. 29th Everyone is cordially invited to attend

Misses Tillie Pohn and Katie Hohn, who are attending school at Grand Rapids, spent Sunday with their parents here.

Jon Rosplock, who has been employed at Grand Rapids this summer, departed Saturday evening for Minnesota to be gone an indefinite time.

MEEHAN

Marshall Squares of Stevens Point while returning from an outing at Camp Douglas, visited friends here Saturday and Sunday.

Gene Clondenning returned Saturday from St. Cloud, Minn., where he has been employed at mason work since last July.

The first destructive frost struck here Saturday night, Oct. 22nd which is the latest a freeze has held off here for many years.

Wm. Brunker, republican candidate for sheriff of Portage County, was a caller here Saturday.

Rev. Aldo Raymond will continue to preach here the coming year having been appointed to this place by the annual W. B. conference

Leonard Pascavis recently went to Montana and joined his brother Jim who has been located there for some time.

A. E. Swensen was up from Chicago last week looking after his farming interests here. He was very well pleased with the abundant yield of farm products and the general appearance of the country for this time of the year.

Ed. Slack started for Glidden Monday where he expects to be employed for the winter.

Misses Dora Warner and Kate Boorman went to Saratoga Monday to visit with friends

ALTDORF

Prof. M. H. Jackson of the county training school spoke on his trip through Europe, in the school house here last Friday evening. Owing to the very disagreeable weather not a very large crowd was present, so it is hoped we may have the lecture repeated in the near future. Mrs Jackson accompanied Mr Jackson and while here they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs O. J. Len.

L. J. Roesch had a two days' shingling "bee" last week on his house. When Lee gets his house finished he will have one of the prettiest and best country houses in Wood County.

Quite a number of our local sportsmen are planning on going away deer hunting this fall as the deer are rather scarce here just now A few weeks ago deer were quite plentiful, but owing to the excessive amount of hunting west of here this fall the deer have left for more quiet quarters

And Bancroft is determined to run for attorney general. He certainly beats Banquo's ghost. But we hope and feel that the people will turn out and defeat him so badly again that he will never again be heard from politically.

There was a dance at the A. Kumatz home last Saturday night. There was a large crowd in attendance.

SIGEL

Mr. and Mrs. John Kissinger of Laona have been guests at the Jacob Kissinger home the past week.

Martin Kubislak, who is employed at the carpenter trade at Port Edwards, fell off an eight foot scaffold on Friday and broke his left arm at the wrist.

Misses Bordina and Floy Berg left last week for Chicago where they will make an extended visit.

Miss Hulda Holstrom left on Monday for Port Edwards where she will be employed.

Miss Ida Worlund will leave on Thursday for Chicago, where she will enter one of the hospitals to undergo a surgical operation.

Carl Holstrom left on Monday of last week for Shamagolden to spend the winter.

Axel and Victor Worlund and Otto Larson will leave today for Valparaiso, Indiana.

FOURTEEN MILE CREEK

Miss Pearl Winegarden, who has been working at the W. H. Jewell home, returned to her home in Bancroft last week.

Arthur Helsor and Miss Ida Carpenter of Grand Rapids visited at the Israel Jero home Sunday.

Rose Powers, our teacher who has been visiting her parents during vacation, began her school Monday.

Mattie Rous visited with her parents over Sunday.

Mrs. Bentley's sister of Stevens Point is here visiting her this week.

Mrs. Edith Tracy of Saratoga visited at the Israel Jero home from Saturday until Tuesday.

Market Report.

Patent Flour	$5 60
Rye Flour	4 00
Rye	70
Oats	35
Butter	20-25
Eggs	25
Beef live	$3.50-4.50
Pork dressed	$8.00-9.50
Hay, Timothy	$18
Potatoes	30

English Joke.

What is the difference between seasickness and putting a bankrupt's property under the hammer? When you put the bankrupt's property under the hammer it is a sale of effects; but sea-sickness is the effects of a sail.—London Tit-Bits.

Some Were Overlooked.

"I understand that twenty-five thousand bad eggs have been discovered in Pittsburg." "I always thought the population of Pittsburg was greater than that."

SAMPLE OFFICIAL BALLOT

If you desire to vote an entire party ticket for state, congressional, legislative and county offices make a cross (X) or other mark in the circle (O) under the party designation at the head of the ballot. If you desire to vote for any particular person without regard to party, mark in the square at the right of the name of the candidate for whom you desire to vote if it be there, or write any name you wish to vote for, in the proper place.

The following instructions are given for the information and guidance of voters (a) A voter upon entering the polling place and giving his name and residence, will receive a ballot from the ballot clerk which must have endorsed thereon the names or initials of both ballot clerks, and no other ballot can be used. Upon receiving his ballot, the voter must retire alone to a booth or compartment and prepare the same for voting. A ballot clerk may inform the voter as to the proper manner of marking a ballot, but he must not advise or indicate in any manner whom to vote for * * *

(b) If a voter wishes to vote for all the candidates nominated by any party he shall make a cross or other mark under the party designation printed at the top of the ballot in the circle made for that purpose. A ballot so marked and having no other mark will be counted for all the candidates of that party in the column underneath, unless the names of some of the candidates of the party have been erased or a name shall be written in or a cross mark be placed in the square at the right of the name or names of candidates in another column. If the voter does not wish to vote for all the candidates nominated by one party, he shall mark his ballot by making a cross or mark in the square at the right of the name of the candidate for whom he intends to vote or by inserting or writing in the name of the candidate

(c) A voter may vote for an entire group of candidates for presidential electors by making a cross (X) or mark in the square at the right of the names of candidates for president and vice president whose names appear in the column above the names of the candidates for presidential electors, or he may vote for the candidates for presidential electors by making a cross (X) or mark in the square at the right of the name of each candidate for elector for whom he wishes to vote. If a voter does not wish to vote for any one or more candidates for presidential electors in the goup, he may erase the name of such candidate or candidates and the cross (X) or mark at the right of the names of the candidates for president and vice president shall count as a vote for each of the other candidates for presidential electors in such group whose names are not erased. If a voter wishes to vote for another person in place of a candidate whose name he has erased he may insert or write in the name of such such person in one of the spaces in the blank column at the right of the ticket. If a voter does not wish to vote for any candidates for president or vice president or for any presidential electors, whose names appear upon the ballot, he may insert or write in the names of the candidates for president and vice president, and presidential electors to a number equal to the number of electors to be elected, in the appropriate spaces in the blank column at the right of the ballot.

(d) A voter may vote upon a question submitted to a vote of the people by making a cross (X) or mark in the square at the right of the answer which he intends to give

(e) The ballot should not be marked in any other manner. If the ballot be spoiled, it must be returned to the ballot clerk, who must issue another in its stead, but not more than three in all shall be issued to any one voter. Five minutes' time is allowed in booth to mark ballot Unofficial ballots or memorandum to assist the voter in marking his ballot can be taken into the booth, and may be used to copy from The ballot must not be shown so that any person can see how it has been marked by the other

(f) After it is marked it should be folded so that the inside cannot be seen, but so that the printed indorsements and signatures of the ballot clerks on the outside may be seen Then the voter should pass out of the booth or compartment, give his name to the inspector in charge of the ballot box, hand him his ballot to be placed in the box, and pass out of the voting place

(g) A voter, who declares to the presiding officer that he is unable to read, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot, can have assistance of one or two election officers in marking same, to be chosen by the voter, and if he declares that he is totally blind, he may be assisted by any person chosen by him from among the legal voters of the county. The presiding officer may administer an oath in his discretion as to such person's disability.

(h) The * * * following is a facsimile of the official ballot

F. H. EBERHARDT, County Clerk

Democrat O	Prohibition O	Republican O	Social Democrat O	Independent	Independent
For Governor— ADOLPH J. SCHMITZ	For Governor— BYRON E. VAN KEUREN	For Governor— FRANCIS E McGOVERN	For Governor— WILLIAM A JACOBS		For Governor— FRED G KREMER Social Labor Party "Nomination Papers"
Lieutenant Governor— HARRY W. BOLENS	Lieutenant Governor— CHARLES L. HILL	Lieutenant Governor— THOMAS MORRIS	Lieutenant Governor— HENRY BRUINS		Lieutenant Governor— JOHN HEROLD Social Labor Party "Nomination Papers"
Secretary of State— JOHN M. CALLAHAN	Secretary of State— WILLIAM C. DEAN	Secretary of State— JAMES A. FREAR	Secretary of State— GUSTAV A. HERING		Secretary of State— JOHN VIERTHALER Social Labor Party "Nomination Papers"
State Treasurer— JOHN RINGLE	State Treasurer— GEORGE W. WILSON	State Treasurer— ANDREW H. DAHL	State Treasurer— CHARLES W. SWANSON		State Treasurer— FRED FARCHMIN Social Labor Party "Nomination Papers"
Attorney General— JOHN F. DOHERTY	Attorney General—	Attorney General— LEVI H. BANCROFT	Attorney General— GERRIT T. THORN	Attorney General— WILLIAM R. NETHEROUT "Independent" Prohibition	Attorney General— CHAS. H. CROWNHART Progressive Rep "Nomination Papers"
Commissioner of Insurance— JOHN A. HAZELWOOD	Commissioner of Insurance—	Commissioner of Insurance— HERMAN L. EKERN	Commissioner of Insurance— FRED M. ALTHEN	Commissioner of Insurance— CHRIST. O. NORDBY "Independent" Prohibition	Commissioner of Insurance— ALBERT WAUG Social Labor Party "Nomination Papers"
Member of Congress 10th Dist.— JOHN F. LAMONT	Member of Congress 10th Dist.—	Member of Congress 10th Dist.— ELMER A. MORSE	Member of Congress 10th Dist — LYNN THOMPSON		
State Senator 9th Dist.— THOS. H. PATTERSON	State Senator—9th Dist.	State Senator 9th Dist — EDWARD F. KILEEN	State Senator 9th Dist.— C. A. BOORMAN		
Member of Assembly— WILLIAM E. WHEELAN	Member of Assembly—	Member of Assembly— PHILIP BEAN	Member of Assembly— AUGUST C. OTTO		
County Clerk— ARTHR P. MULROY	County Clerk—	County Clerk— FRED H. EBERHARDT	County Clerk— LOUIS E. CLAPP		
County Treasurer— JOHN JAGODZINSKI	County Treasurer—	County Treasurer— WILLIAM H. PETERS	County Treasurer— CLARK LYON		
Sheriff— JOHN SCHMITT	Sheriff—	Sheriff— LOUIS THOMPSON	Sheriff— JOE McCONNELL		
Coroner—	Coroner—	Corner—	Coroner— CHARLES CUMBERLAND		
Clerk of Circuit Court— WILLIAM H. GETTS	Clerk of Circuit Court—	Clerk of Circuit Court— ALBERT B. BEVER	Clerk of Circuit Court— OTTO MARX		
District Attorney— JOHN A. GAYNOR	District Attorney—	District Attorney— CHARLES E. BRIERE	District Attorney—		
Register of Deeds— HERMAN J. PANKOW	Register of Deeds—	Register of Deeds— ELMER E. AMES	Register of Deeds— H. SIEBENHAAR		
Surveyor— WILLIAM CORCORAN	Surveyor—	Surveyor—	Surveyor— HENRY WHITROCK		

Proposed amendment to section 21 of article 4 of the constitution, relating to the compensation of members of the legislature.

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, that section 21 of article IV of the constitution be amended by striking out the word "fi e," being the twentieth word in the body thereof, and by inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten" so that the same when amended shall read as follows:

Section 21. Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services for and during a regular session the sum of ten hundred dollars, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, except for mileage, to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other perquisites, except the salary and mileage above provided shall be received from the state by any member of the legislature for his services or in any other manner as such member.

"For the amendment providing that each member of the legislature shall receive for his services during a regular session the sum of ten hundred dollars." YES ☐ NO ☐

Proposed amendment to Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution relating to apportionment.

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, that section 3 of article IV of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

"Section 3 At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the Legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the Senate and Assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers, and officers of the United States Army and Navy."

"For the amendment striking out of the constitution the requirement for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state once every ten years." YES ☐ NO ☐

Proposed amendment to section 10 of article VIII of the constitution, relating to internal improvements.

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, that section 10 of article VIII of the constitution be amended by adding at the end of said section the following:

"Provided that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving, and developing the water power and the forests of the state, but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment."

"For the amendment providing for the appropriation of moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving, and developing the water power and forests of the state." YES ☐ NO ☐

If you wish to vote for the amendment, make a cross in the square under the word "YES"; If against it, make a cross under the word "NO"

KELLNER.

Mr. Serman of Chicago has bought the Chas. Knipple farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Fay of Wautoma are visiting with the G. H. Munroe family for a few days.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Plahmer last week.

Will Lord has gone to the northern part of the state to look at a logging job.

John Gage was on our streets this week with land buyers. Mr. Gage is a hustling real estate man.

Rev. and Mrs. Krusche spent Sunday in your city visiting with friends.

Aug. and Frank Buss and Mrs. Witt attended the funeral of the former's sister, Mrs. Knuth at Sigel.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Munroe and Mr. and Mrs. Fay spent Tuesday with relatives in Nekoosa.

The Jeffries-Johnson fight has long been forgotten, but the other day a fight took place in Kellner which will not be forgotten for some time, when a Kellner and Spring brancher picked a bone together. It would have been a good thing if the fight could be reproduced on films because it would be easy money. Kellner beat, so that is all we care for.

Funeral of Mrs. Neitzel.

The funeral of Mrs. Matilda Neitzel, who died at her home last Wednesday, was held on Friday from the First Moravian church, Rev. C. A. Mellicke conducting the services.

Mrs. Neitzel was born in Germany in 1843 and grew to womanhood in her native country and was married there. She came to this country in 1883 and has since resided here.

She is survived by four children two boys Emile and Reinbolt, and two girls, Mrs. Stefske and Mrs. Teske.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

The following marriage licenses were issued by County Clerk Eberhardt last week:

John Wollschlaeger to Anna Kuehnowski both of the town of Port Edwards.

Anna Schroeder of the town of Marshfield to Gustav Tinnel of Welcome.

George Korth of the town of Marshfield to Anna Welchelt of the town of Auburndale.

W. E. Bowman of Spokane, Wash., to Margaret E. Skell of Grand Rapids.

Ferry Ledvor of Beaver Dam to Clara Schingo of Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids Visitors.

Stevens Point Journal:—Ed. Krause, Ed. Spafford, S. Rawson, Hugh McGown and John Bell, Sr., of Grand Rapids spent that day in the city attending the stock fair. During the afternoon Mr. Bell, who established what is termed the first stock fair ever attempted in this state addressed the people telling of the good effects a day of this kind has upon both trade and disposing of a surplus of stock, etc. Mr. Bell has now charge of the Grand Rapids stock fair and says that he learned though he has had many years experience in the business, some good points while here, which he will inaugurate in Grand Rapids. The first stock fair in the state was started forty-three years ago at Watertown by Mr. Bell. Since that time the movement has spread throughout the state and has been a great benefit to the people at large. Mr. McGown, one of the party, drove stage from Berlin to Wausau in the early days and is quite well known here.

Klevene-Dean.

Miss Mathilda Klevene of Grand Rapids and Hugh Dean of Thief River Falls, Minn., were married on Thursday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rick on the east side, Rev. Maack of the German Lutheran church officiating.

They were attended by Miss Lena Klevene of Highland Park, Ill., and Henry Demitz of this city as bridesmaid and groomsman. After the ceremony a wedding dinner was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rick, and the bride and groom left at 4 o'clock the same afternoon on a short wedding tour. They will make their home at Thief River Falls.

Mrs. P. Murgatroyd of Vesper spent several days in the city last week the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Rowland.

Dancy Postoffice Robbed.

The postoffice at Dancy was robbed on Saturday evening and between $60 to $70 taken. The robbery was committed while the postmaster was at supper. Two men have been arrested on suspicion.

The Royal Neighbors of America gave a chicken pie supper at the Forester hall which was largely attended and was a financial success.

ADOLPH J. SCHMITZ.

Democratic Candidate for Governor.

Adolph J. Schmitz, Democratic candidate for Governor, acquired by inheritance, his uncompromising devotion to liberty in every form, civil, religious and personal. His parents were both born in Germany, where they imbibed the spirit of liberty in their native land during the stormy period of 1848. Our candidate, was born in the town of Newton, Manitowoc County, on June 4, 1852. He received his early education in the district school. At the age of sixteen he was sent to the German Reform Church Mission school at Franklin, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin. He attended Ripon College for one year and graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1875. In the fall of that year he commenced the practice of law in Manitowoc County.

He was elected to the office of District Attorney of Manitowoc County time after time and held other city and county trusts and discharged the duties thereof with credit. He now resides and is engaged in the practice of law in the city of Milwaukee, where he is associated with the law firm, O'Connor, Schmitz & Wild.

If anybody who had failed to look up the birth certificates were to be told that Adolph J. Schmitz, Democratic canididate for governor of Wisconsin, is 58, he wouldn't believe it.

Mr. Schmitz is one of those frank, smiling Germans, of open countenance and fair complexions, whose energetic ways belie their age.

He gained his standing in the Democratic party by long advocacy of its principles. He is a good impromptu speaker, and when he makes a set speech he usually has a lot of figures that are sometimes embarassing to his opponents in debate.

WILLIAM E. WHEELAN.

OF GRAND RAPIDS.

Democratic Candidate for

MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY.

Our candidate for Member of Assembly, Wm. E. Wheelan, needs no introduction to the citizens and voters of Wood county. One of the leading members of the Wood county bar, he is a man of fine legal attainments as well as business ability. His work has been continually recognized by the people of his home city, Grand Rapids, in his selection, term after term, as mayor of that city. Many matters of vital importance will come before the legislature this winter that will require the keenest analytical minds in the state to handle and there is none more capable of serving the people than Wm. E. Wheelan. The COUNTY OPTION bill—alone, which is going to be pressed for passage by the republicans, thus striking a blow directly at the personal liberty of the people—needs the fearless opposition of such men as our candidate for Member of Assembly, while the RECALL and REFERENDUM, for which he stands pledged, is recognized today as the only true method of control of the peoples servants. These and other measures need advocates who are something more than mere figure heads. A vote for Wm. E. Wheelan on November 8th. is a vote for the public weal.

THAT 20 PER CENT OUTRAGE

Voters Owe it to Themselves to Resent the Effort at Wholesale Disfranchisement.

The legislature had the questionable right to pass the 20 per cent. law, the same as they have the right to apportion the state in the rascally manner into which it is cut up into legislative districts, and they grabbed on to that questionable right. The decision of the supreme court is given on this ground. The courts must and will be respected and every good citizen will bow in humble submission to its decision.

The 20 per cent. law is, however, one of the most disgraceful laws ever put upon the statute books of Wisconsin. Every good citizen ought to resent it. Every voter who has the spunk of a rabbit ought to resent this outrageous attack on his citizenship. Party to the dogs in a case of this most dastardly attack on citizenship. Senator La Follette said recently that the law was unfair and ought to be repealed. Why didn't Senator La Follette say this when the manipulators were at work on their dastardly job? A word from him then would have saved Wisconsin from the disgrace that has been put upon her and will remain a stigma until a democratic legislature amends the law.

A. J. Schmitz, Democratic candidate for governor, had the following to say about the decision:

"The primary election law just sustained by the majority of the members of the supreme court is condemned by our people who like fair play. I have always believed and do now believe, that it was the object and purpose of the law to strangle the leading minority party in this state. All intelligent and patriotic men know and feel that a republic cannot live long unless there are maintained therein at least two strong political parties. I think our Republican friends will learn that the sense of fair play is so strong that this wrong will be resented on election day."

The little tricksters who invented and passed the 20 per cent. law cannot kill the democracy of Wisconsin.

This piece of premeditated deviltry will arouse, not only democrats, but votes of all people, who have a just pride in broad guage American citizenship, to resent the imposition of such a fetter upon it. It is "prohibition" in another form. It is tyranny and the people should wake up and notify the political foot pads who concocted the outrage that this is not Russia. All republicans as well as democrats owe it to themselves to put the stamp of their resentment of the 20 per cent. law outrage on their ballot election day by voting the democratic ticket from top to bottom and every man who believes in fair play will do this.

It matters little where the democratic candidates are on the ticket, through this trickery. The intelligent voter owes it to himself to find them out and vote for them.

Every voting precinct in Wisconsin should arouse itselfs and clean the rascals out.

Perhaps it is the best thing that ever happened the democrats—that ever happened the people of the state, irrespective of politics for if there has been any doubt about democratic success at the polls in November this 20 per cent. outrage removes that doubt.

(Wausau Sun.)

WM. CORCORAN.

Democratic Candidate

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

William Corcoran from Grand Rapids our candidate for county surveyor is well known throughout the county as a man that is well versed in this line of business. He has been in the service of the county as surveyor, even though he was not the elected candidate at that time. He is acquainted with every section of the county and if he runs a line, there is no ifs or ands about it. Vote for him for the above office and elect a surveyor that understands his business.

The "Pittsville Record" a republican paper edited by our friend E. C. McKee has the following good word for our candidate for Member of Assembly:

"Vote for W. E. Wheelan for Member of Assembly as by so doing you will be voting for your own interest. If you are identified with the interests of Wood County, vote for W. E. Wheelan, for Member of Assembly, regardless of politics. If you are engaged in farming, dairying or have to work for a living, vote for W. E. Wheelan for Member of Assembly regardless of politics, as he is the friend of the farmer and the laborer".

The woman who pays $20 for an imported woolen dress pattern, pays $9.75 for the goods and $10.25 tariff. If you don't like it, have your husband vote the democratic ticket.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

JOHN F. LAMONT, Wausau's popular mayor, is our candidate for congress and if the people are in earnest there can be little doubt about his election in this district. The tenth congressional district with its vast and growing interests, its agricultural resources, needs an able forceful, well equipped representative in Washington who has the brains and the courage and the ability to speak and act for this great body of farmers and laborers and merchants and manufacturers. It is not so much a matter of politics as it is of policy for everybody to vote for a man like John F. Lamont. The counties of Wood, Marathon, Lincoln, Taylor, Price, Ashland, Iron, Oneida, Vilas, Forest, Florence, Langlade and Shawano are all vitally interested and should act with good sense and firmness on this important matter.

The tenth congressional district is entitled to a representative with brains and tact and ability, not a blind follower, but a leader of men. Elect Lamont to congress and thereby put this central section of Wisconsin on the map. Give us a representative who will represent.

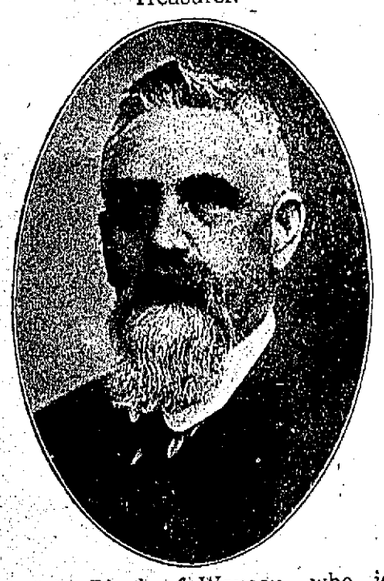
Col. Bryan on Col. Teddy.

Des Moines News: "What do you think of Col. Roosevelt?" was asked of Hon. William J. Bryan.

"It's an interesting study. I am watching him. You will notice that the quality of his insurgency, varies according to locality. He appears to be a great deal more of an Insurgent in Kansas than in New York. As for his new nationalism! I am not quite certain. If he will submit a dingram showing what is new in his nationalism and national in his newism, I will try to pass judgement upon it. But in what he has been saying and doing there is not very much that is either new or national."

JOHN RINGLE.

Democratic Candidate for State Treasurer.



John Ringle of Wausau, who is our candidate for state treasurer, was born in Dodge County, Wis., 62 years ago. He came to Wausau in the 60s were he held the office of county clerk, mayor of Wausau, member of assembly and state senator. Mr. Ringle has always been very active in public affairs and is very highly interested in the welfare of his home city as well as Marathon county. He is a man of very high standing and has been found true in every duty imposed upon him. He carries the controling interest in the Ringle Brick Company, is president of the First National Bank of Wausau and president of the State Clay Workers Association.

Should the voters of this state choose of electing Mr. Ringle to the office of state treasurer, there will be no question, but that this branch of the state's household will be in safe and trustworthy hands.

Cheer up.

What are you kicking about? Think of the poor chap who was the means of having his rich uncle committed to the insane asylum, and then finds after the uncle dies that the money has been left to him and then have to prove the old man was really sane after all.

Democrats Should Vote the Democratic Ticket.

The campaign of the republican insurgents in Wisconsin is logically unsound. In their argument and campaigning methods, they have almost entirely abandoned the republican national platform, and the republican administration, and congress.

In so far as they have abandoned the republican platforms and policies, they are entitled to the approval of all democrats.

Naturally, when asked to vote the republican ticket by the progressives, a democrat will answer, "You have repudiated your own national platform and largely adopted ours. Why should I change?" The usual answer given is, "You can not trust the democratic party, because few times in the last Congress, less than five per cent of the democratic Congressmen and Senators voted with the stalwarts. The plain answer to this objection is: If five per cent of the democratic legislators voted wrong a few times, and that is conclusive proof that the democratic party can not be trusted; then what have you to say to the charge that eighty-five per cent, of the republican senators in Congress during the last session, voted with the standpatters all of the time, as conclusive proof that the republican party is unworthy of trust? Your position would naturally lead the independent voter to believe that you admit that under republican administration, the special interests control the party, control legislation, the protected interests have framed and dictated all of the republican tariff bills. The Cabinet and Congress are composed largely of agents of the system. The present administration is an utter failure, and the protective system has broken down.

Your position would be more likely to lead the stalwart voter, if he wishes to vote for democratic principles, to vote for them under the name of the democratic ticket.

Generally the political faith of a party must be determined by its last national platform. Hence the progressives can not fairly claim to be republicans. Their principal political planks now supported in Wisconsin, were rejected at the last national convention in Chicago. The republican party has not given the party in Wisconsin the right to reject or amend its national faith. Their state platform is not entitled to recognition by the party in the next Congress.

The republicans of the next Congress will consist of the standpatters, loyal to the last national platform, and the different brands of insurgents elected on various kinds of Insurgent platforms in the different states.

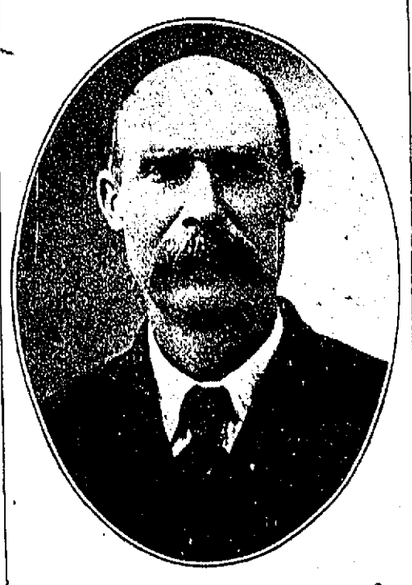
There is no insurgency in the democratic party for the reason that the national democratic platforms are in harmony with truth, and need no amendment. A vote for a democratic Congressman means a vote to carry out the principles of the national democratic platform, while a vote for a republican candidate for Congress.—No one knows what it means.

T. L. CLEARY.

Platteville, Wis., Oct. 5, 1910.

JOHN JAGODZINSKI

of the town of Sigel.



Democratic Candidate for County Treasurer.

Our candidate for county treasurer, Mr. John Jagodzinski, is of foreign born hailing from Prussia, which country he left 30 years ago coming direct to Wood county and settling down in the town of Sigel. Through hard work and everlasting energy he has cleared up a nice farm and home for himself and family, out of a dense wilderness. He was elected to different town offices by his fellow townsmen at various times, which trusts he has always held sacred and served his people honestly and in the most efficient manner. Mr. Jagodzinski has a number of years served as member on the county board and is therefor quite well known to a great number of the people of this county. He speaks three languages, German, English and Polish, very fluently and would make a valuable man in the court house. A vote for him on election day is a vote for an honest, plain and upright man for county treasurer.

The leading progressive republicans throughout the state are advising their voters to not vote the republican ticket as it is found on the election ballot. We agree with them that it is bad policy to vote that ticket especially this year and would advise the voters to make one cross at the top of the democratic ticket as we need not make any apolgy for any one of our candidates. They are all good and honorable men worthy of their election.

A Canadian paper says that "when a young man sits in the parlor talking nonsense to his girl--that's capital. When he has to stay at home an evening after he is married—that's labor." But we find that most best girls want their young men to labor that they may not sit in the parlor, but get out and blow in their capital. On them, of course.

Haggling.

"Has her marriage to the count really been indefinitely postponed?"

"Yes; there was some little misunderstanding, I believe."

"But dose the misunderstanding amount to much?"

"Only to about $500,000, I think."—Catholic Standard and Times.

A. J. Schmitz, Democratic nominee for governor, is making some telling speeches on the tariff inequities. The Republicans no longer descant on the "full dinner pail" but are rapidly coming to the Democratic point of view.—Rhinelander Herald

The difference between Republican revison of the tariff and Democratic revision of the tariff is just this; One favors the trust the other the consumer. Think this over Mr. Voter.

HOW TO VOTE.

Below we are publishing the first column and part of the official ballot sheet for the information of voters, with the names of candidates and offices as they appear in regular order. If you wish to vote the straight Democratic ticket make one cross in the circle under the black headline, **Democrat**, and you have then voted the entire Democratic ticket.

Democrat ○

For Governor—
ADOLPH J. SCHMITZ ☐

Lieutenant Governor—
HARRY W. BOLENS ☐

Secretary of State—
JOHN M. CALLAHAN ☐

State Treasurer—
JOHN RINGLE ☐

Attorney General—
JOHN F. DOHERTY ☐

Commissioner of Insurance—
JOHN A. HAZELWOOD ☐

Member of Congress, 10th Dist.
JOHN F. LAMONT ☐

State Senator 9th Dist.
THOMAS H. PATTERSON ☐

Member of Assembly, Wood Co.
WILLIAM E. WHEELAN ☐

County Clerk—
ARTHUR P. MULROY ☐

County Treasurer—
JOHN JAGODZINSKI ☐

Sheriff—
JOHN SCHMITT ☐

Coroner— ☐

Clerk of Circuit Court—
WILLIAM H. GETTS ☐

District Attorney—
JOHN A. GAYNOR ☐

Register of Deeds—
HERMAN J. PANKOW ☐

Surveyor—
WILLIAM CORCORAN ☐

A Boston preacher says that the hobble skirt, millinery atrocities and other dress extravagances are the best aids to morals and denote high character and moral and intellectual force. Dressmakers, milliners and happy togs designers in general will frame that and hang it in their shops.

Balloons may come down after a while but not the tariff under a republican administration.

Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DRUMM & SUTOR.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Oct. 26, 1910

Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids, Wis., as second-class mail matter.

Advertising Rates.—For display matter a flat rate of 10 cents an inch is charged. The columns in The Tribune are 24 inches long, making a one column advertisement cost $2.40 for one insertion. All local notices, cards of thanks, resolutions of respect, and all notices of entertainments where an admission fee is charged will be published at 5 cents per line.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....$1.50

Six Months..... 75

An Appeal to Democrats from the State Chairman.

Milwaukee, Wis., October 13, 1910.

To the Democrats of the State of Wisconsin:

The State Central Committee takes this means of addressing the Democracy of this state. The facts that we wish to present to you are briefly these: The state organization has been seriously handicapped in this campaign by the so called twenty per cent law. As never before, it required an expenditure of approximately $2,500 by the State Central Committee to place its state ticket in nomination. It was the first bridge that had to be crossed, and it was of vital importance that the state ticket should get the requisite twenty per cent vote. It necessitated the expenditure of that amount of money by the State Central Committee to insure the nomination of a state ticket.

By reason of those unusual expenditures, our financial resources are low. In spite of contributions from county organizations and those received from many men of moderate means, we are in need of funds to run our campaign.

There are certain necessary expenses connected with party organization and a campaign. The printing bills, the clerical hire, and other expenses incidental to the campaign, make it absolutely necessary to have a moderate amount of money to work with. A great many prominent Democrats have volunteered to give their services as speakers in this campaign and to pay all their own expenses. There are evidences of loyalty and enthusiasm, and we have received individual contributions from loyal Democrats ranging from $5 to $100.

There are 170,000 Democrats in this state. If every Democrat would contribute but five cents, we would have an adequate campaign fund. Of course, it would be impossible to collect such a sum in that way, but there should be, and there are, a great many Democrats who would be willing and able to send the state organization a postoffice order or check for $1.00 or more, as their means will permit. There should be a large number of Democrats who could send $10.00, and still more who could send $50.00 or $100.00. The Democratic party has no sources of revenue except such as we are now appealing to. We are waging a poor man's campaign, and must expect our financial support from the "rank and file."

We have a splendid platform, with candidates whom we can present to the suffrage of this state with much pride. The outlook is more encouraging for Democratic success this year than it has been since 1890. Certainly this is true in the country at large, and is true of the situation in this state. We ask for your support. We ask that you send to the State Central Committee as much as you can afford. Every dollar will be deposited to the credit of the State Democratic Trust Fund, and every dollar will be carefully expended and accounted for. You can help us materially and we rely upon your loyalty to do so.

Now if upon reading this open letter you feel inclined and are able to help us, please do so, and do so immediately. Write your check or get your postoffice money order Now, put it in an envelope Now, and send it to us Right Now.

Yours very truly,

Democratic State Central Committee.

Joseph E. Davies, Chairman.

Plankinton House.

The Reason for it.

Some of our exchanges have made a note of the fact that there seems to be very little doing in politics this fall. That is that there is not as much interest being manifested in the campaign as has been customary in years gone by. This may be a fact, and it is hardly any wonder. When the campaign starts in right after the Fourth of July and continues until the 8th of November, it is hardly any wonder that those who are not directly interested in the matter may lose a bit of their enthusiasm.

PITTSVILLE.

(From the Record.)

Miss Lottie Ayers has taken a position with the Thompson Entertainers, who showed here some months ago, as musician.

Vote for W. E. Wheelan for Member of Assembly as by so doing you will be voting for your own interest. If you are identified with the interests of Wood County, vote for W. E. Wheelan, for member of Assembly, regardless of politics. If you are engaged in farming, dairying or have to work for a living, vote for W. E. Wheelan for Member of Assembly regardless of politics, as he is the friend of the farmer and the laborer.

Warren Severens left yesterday for Auburndale to join his family from which place he will go alone to the Pacific coast to be employed as surveyor.

RUDOLPH

Mrs. Dan Rezin has been seriously ill the past week, but is somewhat better at this writing. Her daughter, Mrs. Steve Warner of Warrens arrived on Tuesday to take care of her.

The marriage of Albert Krommenakker and Miss Berdena Hermson took place at the Catholic church on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, Rev. Van Sever officiating. The groom was attended by his uncle August Krommenakker and the bride by Miss Pauline Krommenakker, a sister of the groom. After the service a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Krommenakker to a number of relatives after which the young couple took the train for a wedding trip to Depere and Green Bay to be gone about two weeks and upon their return will go to Port Edwards and begin housekeeping, Mr. Krommenakker having a fine home all furnished awaiting them. The Tribune joins with numerous other friends in wishing them a happy wedded life.

Mr. and Mrs Vivian Newman returned on Saturday night from Canada where they have been farming the past year. Mr. Newman will again take charge of his farm in Rudolph but expects to go back to Canada in the spring having rented 135 acres of land which he sowed to fall wheat. He reports the crops a failure out there the past year and that many homesteaders are leaving the country, and some would like to but have not got the price. We would judge by our talk with Mr. Newman that he considers Wood County a pretty good place to live in after all, everything considered.

Mrs. Corrine Baldwin went to Merrill on Friday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Filleatream.

Now is the time for farmers to clean up their farm machinery and get it under cover for the winter. No successful business man who tills the soil will allow his tools to wear out while idle. Show us a slovenly, lazy farmer and we will show you his machinery standing outside in the weather.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Joostin Oct. 13th.

Raymond Coulthart and Joseph Bankenhush are busy drilling a deep well for Fred Smith.

Jacob Kuter is confined to his home this week by illness. Dr. Jackson is the attending physician.

This cold weather has warned the people of the coming winter.

Peter Krause has plowed up a good part of his farm this fall which he intends to plant in the spring of 1911.

The box social which was held at the M. Denniston home was not very largely attended on account of the rainy weather.

John Fritsche is still working the Paul Juneau farm.

The farmers in this locality have just about finished their fall work.

The M. E. Ladies Aid Society will be held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Bade Saturday, Oct. 29th.

Hoarseness in a child subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given at once or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Contains no poison. Sold by all dealers.

NEKOOSA.

(From the Times.

The Market street extension of the street railroad was completed last Friday morning and the first car passed over the new line at nine o'clock that morning. The first of the week the construction car was in use hauling gravel for the grading and soon the new track will be as level and smooth as any on the line. Until the street is graded up to its proper level the track will appear high in some places, but this is merely a temporary condition that will be overcome later when the village authorities can have the necessary work done to the best advantage.

M. H. Lynn has just completed the installation of a water works system, at his home, water being pumped to the house by a hydraulic ram operated by water from the pond near the residence. Mr. Lynn also built a new boat house and bath house on the pond and has otherwise added to the beauty and comfort of the surroundings. But the most important thing out there just now is the cranberry crop which amounts to over 500 boxes and the berries are of unusual good size and quality.

The case against Hubert Lewis of this city, wherein he is accused of cutting timber on Indian lands in the town of Armenia, has been put over to the December session of United States circuit court for the western district which convenes at Madison, the government's attorney desiring more time to prepare for the trial.

H. E. Collins of Gray's Lake, Ill., former cashier at the "Soo" station at Grand Rapids, has accepted the position of "Soo" agent at Nekoosa. Mr. Collins will move his family here as soon as he can find a suitable house.

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Johnson of Grand Rapids were guests at the H. J. Ostruske and Julius Lassa homes the first of the week.

It is in time of sudden mishap or accident that Chamberlain's Liniment can be relied upon to take the place of the family doctor, who cannot always be found at the moment. Then it is Chamberlain's Liniment is never found wanting. In cases of sprains, cuts, wounds and bruises Chamberlain's Liniment takes out the soreness and drives away the pain. Sold by all dealers.

REMINGTON

Mrs. Helen Lowe visited with relatives at Grand Rapids several days last week.

O. S. Lowe made a business trip to Grand Rapids last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Seebright entertained a party of their friends last Monday evening.

Mrs. Anna Cummings of Grand Rapids visited with relatives here last week.

Mr. Seebright, who has been visiting with his son Louis for several weeks, departed for his home in Union Center on Tuesday.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has become famous for its cures of coughs, colds, croup and influenza. Try it when in need. It contains no harmful substance and always gives prompt relief. Sold by all dealers.

WOOD COUNTY BOYS TO STUDY DAIRYING.

The flourishing condition of the dairy industry particularly cheesemaking, has led many young men who are interested in attending the 12 weeks winter dairy course in the dairy department at the State College of Agriculture at Madison.

Those who have registered to attend this year are: J. E. Rosplock, Grand Rapids; J. A. Bazal, Milladore; A. M. Kelnhofer, Blenker; A. C. Mark, Marshfield.

Those who attended last year from this vicinity are: J. Kohel, Auburndale; J. M. Zahradka, Granton.

The College has had many more applications for trained men than it has been able to supply, and cheesemakers are particularly scarce. The winter dairy course gives thorough and practical training in Creamery Buttermaking, Factory Cheesemaking, Pasteurizing, Testing Milk and its products, Dairy Machinery, etc. The new dairy laboratory costing $30,000 is just being completed and will offer better laboratory facilities. Many new dairy machines are being installed for use with the dairy course.

The advance enrollment has been quite heavy but other applications will be considered if received by Prof. E. H. Farrington, Madison, before the course opens November 2. The cost of the 12 weeks instruction ranges from $85 to $95.

The Promise Will be Kept.

The democratic party seeks the support of the electors of Wisconsin on no false promises. It contends, and rightfully too, that our state government has been and now is, extravagantly mismanaged; that a saving of not less than a half a million dollars a year in state expenses may be made without affecting the efficiency of government; that this vast sum of money, if appropriated to the building of public highways, would add substantially to the wealth of the state; that there is laxness in the management of state affairs no attempt at systematization, no business methods invoked, or attention paid to the rules governing the conduct of private business, and that because there is no responsible head, and because of lack of application of the rules governing prudently managed private business to the state's affairs, the money wrung from the taxpayer is recklessly squandered.

The democratic party offers as proof of these charges the vast increase in the number of people on the state's payrolls, the vast increase in taxes on railroads, insurance companies and on the farmers and homes of the state, an increase of over two hundred per cent in sixteen years. It insists that the enormous increase in taxes can be explained only upon the theory of reckless mismanagement and gross extravagance. It pledges its offices to economy and efficiency. It does more than this; it pledges them to institute actions to recover state money unlawfully paid out. In the legislative investigation of 1909 game wardens swore they had received money from the state for private political work, and the committee directed that the testimony so given be certified to the attorney general in order that he might bring action for the recovery of the money. No such action was ever brought. The presumption is that the attorney general has performed his duty. This presumption warrants the inference that the evidence was never given him. In view of the fact that the game wardens testified to getting state money they never earned, it is the duty of officers charged with law enforcement to recover this money. This the democrats promise to do.

Our state needs a thorough housecleaning. There must be something wrong when taxes more than double in sixteen years. There must be actual dishonesty when public servants are paid out of the state's treasury for private services. There was some good reason for cessation of work by the senate probe committee, every republican member of which was Follette's friend. They promised startling revelations of bad stalwartism, and the moment the stalwarts appointed a committee to probe LaFollette's administration these boastful halfbreed probers were silenced.

The people want the facts and the democrats promise to reveal them.

BIRON

Mr. and Mrs. Nic Marxean are rejoicing over the arrival of a big baby boy born Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bates of Rudolph Sundayed in this burg with their daughter, Mrs. Jeff DeMars and family. They also attended the funeral of the deceased, Oliver DeMars, on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Biron and family of Stevens Point attended the funeral of their deceased relative, Oliver DeMars, Monday.

Miss Jennie Clark of Minneapolis spent a day or so in this burg with her sister, Mrs. Bart Gaffney and family.

Mrs. G. Atwood and Mrs. Archie Shearier and little girls Sundayed in your city with Mrs. George Charmley.

Ed Atwood has returned from a two weeks visit with friends at Almond.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Klapps spent Saturday and Sunday at Wausau with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Witte of your city spent Sunday here with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Nic Possley of New Holstein were the guests of John Possley and family last week.

Notice of General Election.

STATE OF WISCONSIN } SS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE }

Notice is hereby given that at a general election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the State of Wisconsin, on the first Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1910, being the eighth day of said month, the following officers are to be elected:

A GOVERNOR, in place of James O. Davidson whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January A. D. 1911.

A LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in place of John Strange, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A SECRETARY OF STATE, in place of James A. Frear, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A STATE TREASURER, in place of Andrew H. Dahl, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

AN ATTORNEY GENERAL, in place of Frank L. Gilbert, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE, in place of George E. Beed, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS for the Tenth Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Iron, Vilas, Oneida, Forest, Florence, Langlade, Lincoln, Shawano, Marathon, Taylor, Price, Ashland and Wood.

A STATE SENATOR for the Ninth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Adams, Marquette, Wood and Waushara.

A MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY for Wood county.

Also all county officers required by law to be elected at such election.

In accordance with Section 1, of Article XII, of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, and Chapters 475 and 614 of the Laws of 1909, the following Joint Resolutions adopted by the legislature of the state of Wisconsin at the regular sessions of 1907 and 1909, are made a part of the foregoing notice and are to be voted upon at said election, to-wit:

(NO. 35. S.)

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5.

Providing an amendment to section 3 of article IV of the Constitution of the state of Wisconsin, relating to apportionment.

Whereas, at the biennial session of the legislature for the year 1907 an amendment to the Constitution of this State was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which proposed amendment was in the following language:

"Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That section 3 of article IV of the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin be amended to read as follows:

"Section 3. At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the Legislature shall apportion and distribute anew the members of the Senate and Assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers and officers of the United States Army and Navy."

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin be and the same is agreed to by this legislature.

NO. 33 A.)

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 7.

To amend section 21 of Article 4 of the constitution, relative to the compensation of members of the legislature.

Whereas, At the biennial session of the legislature for the year 1907 an amendment to the constitution was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which proposed amendment is as follows:

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That section 21 of article IV of the constitution be amended by striking out the word "five," being the twelfth word in the body thereof, and by inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten" so that the same when amended shall read as follows:

Section 21. Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services for and during a regular session the sum of two hundred dollars, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, except for mileage, to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other perquisites, except the salary and mileage above provided shall be received from the State by any member of the legislature for his services or in any other manner as such member, now therefore,

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring That the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, be and the same is hereby agreed to by this legislature.

(NO. 38, A.)

JOINT RESOLUTION.

To amend section 10 of article VIII of the constitution, relating to internal improvements.

Whereas, at the biennial session of the legislature for 1907, an amendment to the constitution was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which proposed amendment is as follows:

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, that section 10 of article VIII of the constitution be amended by adding at the end of said section the following: "Provided that the State may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving, and developing the water power and the forests of the State; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding State assessment."

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring That the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Wisconsin be and the same is agreed to by this legislature.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal. Done at the capitol in the city of Madison this 29th day of August A. D., 1910.

J. A. Frear,
Secretary of State

A COUNTY CLERK, in place of Fred H. Eberhardt, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A COUNTY TREASURER, in place of William H. Peters, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A SHERIFF, in place of Michael Grifin, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A CORONER, in place of John Werner, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT in place of Albert H. Bever, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A DISTRICT ATTORNEY, in place of Ross E. Andrews, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A REGISTER OF DEEDS in place of Elmer E. Ahles, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A SURVEYOR in place of Donald McKercher whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

Also such other officers as are by law required to be elected at such election.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at the Court House in the City of Grand Rapids this 6th day of September, 1910.

F. H. Eberhardt,
County Clerk of Wood County

Sept. 14 Oct. 19

Order Limiting Time to Present Claims and Notice to Creditors

State of Wisconsin, Wood County, In County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Bridgett Burris, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Bridgett Burris, late of Grand Rapids, in said County of Wood, deceased, having been duly granted to Mary Vandenburg by this Court;

It is ordered, that the time from the date hereof until and including the 29th day of March, A. D. 1911, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Bridgett Burris, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Bridgett Burris, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Room in the Court House in the City of Grand Rapids, in said County, at the special term thereof appointed to be held on the third Tuesday of March, 1911, being March 21st and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in the County of Wood, the first publication to be within fifteen days of the date hereof.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1910.

By the Court,

D. D. Conway, Atty. for Administrator with Will annexed. W. J. Conway, County Judge

Sept. 26 Oct. 19

Order Limiting Time to Present Claims and Notice to Creditors.

State of Wisconsin, Wood County, In County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Appel, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Charles Appel, late of the town of Sigel, in said county of Wood, deceased, having been duly granted to Anna Appel by this court;

It is ordered, that the time from the date hereof until and including the 4th day of April, A. D. 1911, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Charles Appel, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Charles Appel, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this court, at its court room in the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the second Tuesday of April, 1911, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in the County of Wood, the first publication to be within fifteen days of the date hereof.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1910.

By the Court,

W. J. Conway, County Judge

Notice of Application for Final Settlement

October 19 November 2

Wood County Court—In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Maria Plewelling deceased.

On reading and filing the application of William H. Carey, administrator of said estate, representing among other things that he has fully administered the said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of his administration, and that the residue of said estate be assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same;

It is ordered, that said application be heard before this court, at a special term thereof to be held at the probate office, in the city of Grand Rapids, on the 29th day of November, 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of examining and allowing said account and of assigning the residue of said estate, be given to all persons interested, by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in said county, before the day fixed for said hearing.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1910.

By the Court,

Goggins, Brazeau & Briere, Attorneys for Estate W. J. Conway, County Judge

Oct. 19 Nov. 9

Order Limiting Time to Present Claims and Notice to Creditors.

State of Wisconsin, Wood County, In County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Quasigroch, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Quasigroch, late of the city of Grand Rapids, in said County of Wood, deceased, having been duly granted to Anna Quasigroch by this court;

It is ordered, that the time from the date hereof until and including the 24th day of April, A. D. 1911, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Joseph Quasigroch deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Joseph Quasigroch, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this court, at its court room in the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the 4th Tuesday of April, 1911, being April 25, 1911, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in the county of Wood, the first publication to be within fifteen days of the date hereof.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1910.

By the Court,

W. J. Conway, County Judge

Notice of Application for Final Settlement

Oct. 12 Oct. 26

Wood County Court—In Probate

In the matter of the estate of Agnes Golla, deceased.

On reading and filing the application of John Golla, executor of the will of Agnes Golla, deceased, representing among other things that he has fully administered the said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of his administration, and that the residue of the said estate be assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same;

It is ordered, that said application be heard before this court, at a special term thereof to be held at the probate office, in the city of Grand Rapids on the 22nd day of November, 1910 at 10 o'clock a. m.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of examining and allowing said account and of assigning the residue of said estate, be given to all persons interested by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in said county, before the day fixed for said hearing.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1910.

By the Court,

W. J. Conway, County Judge

Notice of Application for Proof of Will

October 12 October 26

Wood County Court—In Probate.

State of Wisconsin, } SS.
Wood County }

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of John W. Chambers, deceased.

Whereas an instrument, in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of John W. Chambers, deceased, late of the town of Sherry, Wood County, Wisconsin, has been filed in this office;

And whereas, application has been made by W. L. Chambers, the executor named therein, praying that the same be proven and admitted to probate, according to the laws of this state, and that letters testamentary be granted thereon according to law;

It is ordered, that said application be heard before this Court, at a special term thereof, to be held at the probate office, in the Court House at Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place appointed for hearing said application be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper printed and published in said county, previous to said hearing.

Dated October 12, 1910.

By the Court,

W. E. Wheelan, Attorney for the Executor W. J. Conway, County Judge

Order Limiting Time to Present Claims and Notice to Creditors

October 12 November 2

State of Wisconsin, Wood County, In county Court.

In the matter of the estate of Katie Malicke, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Katie Malicke, late of the city of Grand Rapids, in said county of Wood, deceased, having been duly granted to John Malicke by this court;

It is ordered, that the time from the date hereof until and including the 1st day of May, A. D. 1910, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Katie Malicke, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Katie Malicke, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Room in the Court House in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of May, 1911, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in the County of Wood, the first publication to be within fifteen days of the date hereof.

Dated this 11th day of October, 1910.

By the Court,

W. J. Conway, County Judge

Oct. 10 Nov. 2

Notice of Application for Letters of Administration

In Wood County, County Court—In Probate

State of Wisconsin } SS
County of Wood }

In the matter of the estate of Joel S. Williams deceased.

On this 18th day of October, A. D. 1910, upon reading and filing the petition of Mary Drake and Saville L. Heath stating that Joel S. Williams of the county of Wood, died intestate on or about the 29th day of September, 1875, and praying that Charles F. Smith, Jr., be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered that said application be heard before me, at the probate office in Grand Rapids on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place appointed for hearing said application be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper printed in said county, previous to the time appointed for said hearing.

By the Court,

D. D. Conway, Attorney for Petitioner W. J. Conway, County Judge

Wie man stimmt.

An anderer Stelle dieses Blattes, geben wir einen genauen Abdruck des demokratischen Tickets, wie dasselbe auf dem Wahlzettel am 8. November in der ersten Spalte zur linken Hand gefunden wird. Will man das ganze demokratische Ticket stimmen, so mache man in dem Zirkel über dieser Spalte, unter dem Namen **"Democrat"** ein einziges Kreuz, welches für das ganze demokratische Ticket zählt, und mache keine andere Bemerkungen.

Adolph J. Schmitz.

Demokratischer Kandidat für Gouverneur.

Adolph J. Schmitz, demokratischer Kandidat für Gouverneur ist ein Deutsch-Amerikaner, dessen Eltern in der stürmischen Periode von 1848 das deutsche Vaterland verließen, um in diesem Lande persönliche Freiheit zu finden, die ihnen dort zu jener Zeit versagt wurde. Heute steht ihr Sohn vor den Bürgern Wisconsins als Kandidat für die Erhaltung der persönlichen- und Gewissensfreiheit in unserem Staate, als Kandidat auf dem demokratischen Ticket für Gouverneur.

Herr Schmitz wurde am 4. Juni, 1852 in Newton, Manitowoc County, Wis., geboren, besuchte dort die öffentlichen Schulen und später die deutsche Schule der reformirten Kirche in Franklin, Sheboygan County. Später besuchte er ein Jahr das Ripon College und graduirte 1875 von der Staats-Universität in Madison. Er nahm dann in Manitowoc County die Advokatur auf in welchem Fach er noch heute in Milwaukee tätig ist mit den besten Erfolgen. Er wurde in Manitowoc County zum Countyanwalt gewählt, und des öfteren wiedergewählt, weil er sich in seinem Amt pflichttreu und durchaus fähig erwiesen hatte. In Milwaukee ist er jetzt ein Mitglied der Advokatenfirma O'Connor, Schmitz & Wild.

Stets den Prinzipien der demokratischen Partei treu geblieben, hat er für die Interessen dieser Partei oft seine Zeit geopfert und als flüssiger Sprecher in englisch und deutsch derselben gedient. In seinen Reden stützt er sich stets auf Tatsachen die nicht weggeleugnet werden können und daher stets den Stempel der Wahrheit tragen.

Da Herr Schmitz sich bisher in allen ihm anvertrauten Stellungen treu und gewissenhaft erwiesen hat, läßt es sich auch nicht anders annehmen als daß, wenn er erwählt wird, er auch das Gouverneursamt in gleicher Weise verwalten und darauf sehen wird, daß die Steuerlasten nicht mit jedem Jahre um hunderttausende in die Höhe klettern, sondern dieselben mehr erschwinglich zu machen, welches schon von Natur zu den demokratischen Prinzipien gehört. Eine Stimme für ihn am 8. Nov., ist eine Stimme für den rechten Mann am rechten Platz.

Der Unfried.

Es hat der Mich'l seinerzeit
A' reiche Bauerstochter g'freit,
Und er und sie und ihre Mamm
Die hausen in van Haus beisamm!

Und wia's halt geht, z'erst leben s' in Frieb';
Na' disputiert die alte mit
Und sagt: „I' wünsch'—i' wollt'—i möcht',
Daß's anders geht—so is's net recht!"

Bald tadelt s' des, bald tadelt s' das
Und predigt ohne Unterlaß;
So is der Unfried' firti' wor'n—
Der Mich'l knirscht und bebt vor Zorn,

Koa' Tag vergeht net ohne Streit
Und d' Heirat hat 'n oft scho' g'reut.—
Im Hausgang aber hab'n zur Frist
Zwoa Muttergottesvögerln g'nist't.

Es hab'n de Schwalberln mitanand'
In Eintracht g'haust an ihrer Wand.
Der Pfarrer sagt zu eahm und ihr:
„Nehmt's Enk a' Beispiel an de Tier'l

Sie hütaten mitananda 's Haus,
Sie segeln mitananda aus,
Sie schmieg'n sí' ananda fest
Friedferti' drin im Schwalberlnest!

Da hat der Mich'l z' Antwort' geb'n:
„De kinna leicht in Frieden leb'n,
Dieweil s' koa bösi Schwiegermamm
In ihran liab'n Nesterl hamm!

Wenn die republikanischen Vertreter Staaten Senatoren Aldrich, Burrows und Hale sich in den „wohlverdienten" Ruhestand begeben dann kann kein Zweifel darüber bestehen, daß sie genug „verdient" haben, um den Wolf von der Thür zu halten.

Ein Aufruf an Wisconsins Demokratie.

Das demokratische Staats Central Committee erläßt unter dem 13. Oktober ein öffentliches Circular. Dasselbe ist an alle ehrliche und treue Anhänger der Partei gerichtet. Es erklärt in klaren deutlichen Ausführungen die Verhältnisse in welchen sich die Partei gegenwärtig befindet. Es betont ganz besonders, daß die ganze Organisation der Partei nur durch freiwillige Beiträge der Mitglieder und Anhänger aufrecht erhalten wird. Es betont ferner daß eine große Anzahl hervorragender Demokraten ihre Dienste der Partei als öffentliche Redner nicht nur umsonst offeriert haben, sondern sie wollen auch selbst ihre eigenen Unkosten tragen. Aber die Druckkosten und Schreibengebühren nebst anderen unvermeidlichen Ausgaben machen es nothwendig daß die Partei über einen Fond verfügt der es ihr ermöglicht ihre Campagne wirksam zu betreiben. Es richtet daher an alle treuen Demokraten das Ersuchen dem Committee der Partei ungesäumt ihre Beiträge einzusenden.

Die Zahl der Demokraten im Staate wird auf 170,000 angegeben und wenn nur jeder 5 Cents beisteuern wollte, so würde das schon einen ganz entsprechenden Fond bilden. Es ist aber bekannt daß sich viele Anhänger der Partei in Verhältnissen befinden welche es recht gut erlauben daß sie 1, 10, 50 oder auch 100 Dollars beisteuern.

Es wird zum Schluß ganz besonders darauf hingewiesen daß besonders eine schleunige, möglichst sofortige Beihilfe recht nothwendig ist.

Die sorgfältigste Verwendung der Beiträge und eine korrekte Rechnungsablegung wird zugesichert. Man bedenke wohl es geschieht dies nur zum allgemeinen Besten. Beträge sende man an J. E. Davis, Chairm. D. Cl. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Stimmt für John F. Lamont für Kongreß.

Wenn es den Wählern des zehnten Congreß-Distrikts ernst ist, einen Vertreter im Congreß zu haben, der lange Jahre in diesem Distrikt wohnhaft ist und die Bedürfnisse desselben genau kennt und den Distrikt auf das Vorteilhafteste vertreten kann, dann werden sie weise handeln und ihre Stimme am Wahltage für unseren Congreß-Kandidaten John F. Lamont von Wausau abgeben, der die Fähigkeiten dazu vollauf besitzt und das volle Zutrauen aller die ihn kennen, hat. Der Distrikt, aus den nördlichen Countys unseres Staates bestehend, die sämtlich noch stark im Wachsen begriffen sind, benötigen einen Mann, der seinen Distrikt und dessen Verhältnisse durch und durch kennt, und die nötige Bildung hat um sich im Congreß Gehör zu verschaffen, um nützlich wirken zu können für das Interesse unseres zehnten Distrikts. Er ist nicht nur ein blinder Folger, sondern ein Leiter in allen öffentlichen Angelegenheiten, mit denen er bisher betraut worden ist und wird es auch im Kongreß sein, wenn er erwählt wird. Gebt uns einen Repräsentanten der auch repräsentiert.

Nebst anderen öffentlichen Aemtern ist er auch wiederholt von seiner Stadt Wausau mit dem Mayorsamt bedacht worden, welches er auch gegenwärtig inne hat und im Interesse der Stadt auf das Fähigste und Gewissenhafteste verwaltet. Eine Stimme für Herrn Lamont ist eine Stimme für den rechten Mann für Kongreß.

Kalte Füße.

Weil er an kalten Füßen litt,
Kam Michel jüngst zum Doktor Schmidt,
Er sollt' ein Mittel ihm verschreiben,
Um kalte Füße zu vertreiben.
"Ach was!„der Doktor zu ihm spricht,
„So schlimm ist dieses Uebel nicht,
Wenn ich mal kalte Füße hab',
Helf, ich gar bald dem Uebel ab,
Dann streck' ich meine Füße schlau
In's warme Bette meiner Frau."
„Das Mittel, glaub ich, is nit schlecht,"
Der Michel spricht, „und gerne möcht'
Ich mir de Füße wärmen lassen; —
Wann tut's denn der Frau Doktorn passen?"

Thomas H. Patterson.

Kandidat für Staats-Senator.

Thomas H. Patterson, der demokratische Kandidat für Staats-Senator unseres neunten Senatorial Distrikts, der in Wildrose, Waushara County, ein ausgedehntes Geschäft betreibt, ist in seinem County eine sehr bekannte Persönlichkeit und ist vollständig befähigt die Pflichten dieses Amtes auszuführen. Er tritt mit allem Ernst für die Planken in der demokratischen Platform mit Einschluß von „Home Rule" und gegen County-Option ein. Er glaubt, daß die Steuern zu einer Bürde herangewachsen sind und daß seit Jahren eine Extravaganz und eine Mißwirtschaft in Staatsangelegenheiten obwaltet, in der Handhabung des öffentlichen Geschäfts in Madison, und er verspricht, wenn erwählt, seine Energie daran zu setzen, diese Mißwirtschaft in der legislativen Maschine auszurotten.

Die „Wild Rose Times", ein echt republikanisches Blatt sagt das folgende über Herrn Patterson: "Sechzig von den zweiundsechzig Jahren seines Lebens, hat er in diesem County verlebt und verteilte seine Zeit zwischen Mt. Morris, Pine River und Wild Rose wo er seit den letzten 9 Jahren ein Kaufmannsgeschäft betreibt. Die demokratische Idee, die er mit seinem 21. Jahre aufgenommen, hat er so lieb gewonnen, daß er nie einen Wechsel machte und man ihn nicht nachsagen kann, daß er seiner Partei je untreu geworden sei. Er war zu verschiedenen Malen Kandidat für Assembly-Mitglied, Vize-Governeur, Kongreß, und jetzt für Staats-Senator.

Herr Patterson ist ein Mann von besonderer Individualität, ruhig in seinem Wesen aber weitreichend in seinen Plänen, und es ist auch etwas in der republikanischen Situation in diesem Senatorial-Distrikt, das ihm zuzusagen scheint und in welchem die Inspiration der Hoffnung nicht fehlt, wie man vernehmen kann wenn man mit ihm über Politik diskutiert. Niemand wird ihm nachsagen, daß wenn er erwählt, er nicht auch ein Repräsentant sein würde, der nicht auf das Vorsichtigste das Interesse seines Distrikts sehen würde."

Amor's Pfeile treffen!

Laßt sie radeln, unsre Madeln!
Laßt sie rudern, laßt sie schwimmen!
Laßt sie bauen oder zimmern!
Laßt sie über'm Hauptbuch schwitzen,
An der Schreibmaschine sitzen,
An die hohe Schule eilen,
Lernen Mensch und Thiere heilen!
Laßt sie in'eig'ner Competenz
Studiren auch Jurisprudenz!
Beliebt's ihr, werde sie Chasseur—
Eventuell auch Condukteur—
Laßt sie mit zerzausten Locken
In dem neuen Luftschiff hocken!
Laßt sie malen und radiren,
Meißel, Stift und Feder führen;
Aus der Seele Urgewalten
Für Gleichheit-Recht'nen Rede halten!
Was nur immer—laßt sie's treiben!
Glaubt nur, sie läßt's ja doch bleiben.
Denn das End' vom langen Liede
Führt in Amor's—kleine Schmiede.

Arthur P. Mulroy.

Demokratischer Kandidat für County Clerk.
Von Grand Rapids.

In der Wahl des Herrn Arthur P. Mulroy, als ihren Kandidaten für County Clerk, machte die Demokratie Wood Countys einen vorzüglichen Griff. Seine besondere Fähigkeiten wie auch Tugenden sind unantastbar, und dabei ist er jung und äußerst entgegenkommend bei Allen die mit ihm in Berührung kommen, welches sehr zu seinen Gunsten spricht. Er ist ein Sohn des bekannten Gastwirts des Commercial Hotels der zur Zeit Supervisor der 7. Ward der Stadt Grand Rapids ist. Seine Bekanntschaft im County ist eine ausgedehnte, da er seine Jugendjahre hier verbracht hat. Seine Ausbildung ist eine gründliche und geschäftliche, die ihn befähigt, das ihm zugedachte Amt vollständig zu verwalten. Wenn erwählt, kann man sich versichert sein, daß dieses Amt in guten Händen ruht. Man stimme für ihn am Wahltag, den 8. November.

John Ringle für Staats-Schatzmeister.

Herr John Ringle, ein Deutsch-Amerikaner, in 1848 in Dodge Co. Wis., geboren, ist stets ein treuer Anhänger der Demokratie unseres Landes gewesen und ist schon von seinen Mitbürgern wiederholt geehrt worden, wiez. B. in 1879, 1880, 1881 und 1892 als Mitglied der Staats Assembly, im Jahre 1883 und 1885 als Mitglied des Staats-Senats. Im Jahre 1877 war er Kandidat für das Staats-Schatzamt, und im Jahre 1887 Kandidat fürs Congreß im 9. Distrikt. Auch war er schon Mayor der Stadt Wausau und Vorsitzer des Marathon County Rats. Zur Zeit ist er Präsident der First National Bank in Wausau und Präsident der Slate Clay Workers Association of Wisconsin. Er hat sich stets für die Demokratie interessiert und die demokratischen Prinzipien nach bestem Können verfochten und manches Opfer für die Partei gebracht und ist daher auch im ganzen Staate bekannt und wegen seiner Rechtschaffenheit, die er stets geübt, geachtet. Er tritt ganz entschieden für bürgerliche Freiheit und Rechte ein, unter welchen auch seine Opposition gegen County Option zählt, die als demokratisches Prinzip aufgefaßt wird. Auch ist er für eine ehrliche Revision des Zolles, und will allen Raub daraus entfernt sehen, so daß der Konsument zu seinen Rechten kommt. Er tritt scharf für eine sparsame Verwaltung ein und eine ehrliche Regierung die eine gleichmäßige Begünstigung für Alle bezweckt. Er ist der rechte Mann für das Staatsschatzamt.

Michel, wach auf!

In Wisconsin ist die Mehrheit der Bevölkerung deutscher Abstammung, entweder deutsche Einwanderer, oder Kinder deutscher eingewanderter Eltern. Deutscher Fleiß und deutsche Arbeit hat den Urwald gelichtet, Sümpfe trocken gelegt und lachende Felder und blühende Fluren daraus gemacht. Deutscher Gewerbefleiß hat Städte erbaut, Fabriken angelegt und Banken gegründet. In der Literatur und Kunst und auf dem Gebiet des Schulunterrichts hat das deutsche Element hervorragendes geleistet, und daß Wisconsin einen so hohen Rang als Handels- und Industrie-Staat unter den 45 Staaten der Union einnimmt, verdankt es in erster Linie seiner fleißigen, arbeitssamen und sparsamen deutschen Bevölkerung. Im blutigen Bürgerkrieg von 1861—1865 betätigte sich der deutsche Einwanderer als patriotischer Amerikaner und opferte willig sein Blut für Union und Freiheit.

Nur auf einem Gebiet blieb bis jetzt das deutsche Element stets im Hintergrund, nämlich in der hohen Politik. Nicht daß es an ehrenhaften, fähigen und patriotischen Männern gefehlt hätte, welche würdig waren, die erste Stelle im Staat einzunehmen, ihrem Namen und ihrer deutschen Abstammung zur Ehre, sondern einerseits, weil sie vielleicht in angeborener deutscher Bescheidenheit fürchteten, unsere Landessprache, die englische, nicht mit der Sicherheit und der Eleganz zu beherrschen, wie es ihrer Meinung nach von dem Gouverneur unseres Staates verlangt wird, und anderseits mag auch deutsche Neidhammelei daran schuld sein, daß auf politischem Gebiet das deutsche Element eine so unbedeutende Rolle spielte.

So lang als noch Kandidaten bei Konventionen aufgestellt wurden, nahm man noch etwas Rücksicht auf das Deutschtum; man gab ihm hie und da ein Staatsämtchen, oder glaubte auch schon genug getan zu haben, wenn man einen Deutschen für ein Countyamt nominierte, was aber bloß geschah, um mit seinem Namen Stimmen für Parteizwecke zu fangen. Seit aber Konventionen abgeschafft sind und Kandidaten bloß durch Vorwahlen aufgestellt werden, hat der nativistische Ring die Oberhand gewonnen, und in den letzten zwei Jahren und auch jetzt wieder steht kein einziger deutscher Name auf dem republikanischen Staats-Wahlzettel. In deutschen Counties, wo man sich nicht helfen kann, gebraucht man deutsche Kandidaten, als Köder natürlich für die republikanischen Staatskandidaten. Die republikanische Partei fühlt sich sicher und geht von dem Grundsatz aus, der Mohr (Deutsche) hat seine Schuldigkeit getan, der Mohr kann gehen.

Wie alle anderen Bürger, so finden wir auch den Deutsch-Amerikaner in allen politischen Parteien; das liegt in der Natur der Sache. In großen politischen Fragen können sie nicht Alle einer Meinung sein, ebenso wenig als sich das religiöse Gefühl des Menschen in einer und derselben Weise äußert.

Wenn große politische Fragen durch das Volk entschieden werden mußten, wie Abschaffung der Sklaverei, die Wiedererrichtung der Union nach dem Bürgerkrieg, die Geldfrage oder Schutzzoll oder Freihandel, so wäre es unnatürlich gewesen, wenn alle Deutschen in solchen großen Fragen einerlei Meinung gewesen wären, und alle zu einer und derselben Partei gestanden hätten. Sie waren in diesen Fragen geteilt wie alle anderen Amerikaner, und stimmten wie es ihr Gewissen ihnen gebot.

Heute liegen aber die Sachen anders in Wisconsin.

In großen politischen Fragen welche das ganze Land betreffen, wie z. B. Erhaltung der natürlichen Hilfsmittel des Landes, gegen die unbeschränkte Macht des Sprechers im Kongreß, Erniedrigung des eben von der republikanischen Partei angenommenen Payne-Aldrich Tarifs, ist kein Unterschied zwischen der herrschenden republikanischen Faktion in Wisconsin, die als Insurgenten bezeichnet werden, und der demokratischen Partei. Die republikanischen Insurgenten, die sich schmeichelhaft Fortschritts-Männer nennen, kommen erst langsam da an, wo die Demokraten schon vor vielen Jahren standen. In der republikanischen Partei sind aber diese sogenannten Fortschritts-Männer so in der Minderheit, daß sie nichts ausrichten können, stehen sie doch selbst mit dem von ihnen gewählten Präsidenten auf dem Kriegsfuß.

In der Politik, welche das ganze Land betrifft, besteht kein nennenswerter Unterschied zwischen den Insurgenten und der demokratischen Partei, und das ist die Ursache, warum von Parteigefühl jetzt so wenig zu merken ist.

Ein großer Unterschied besteht aber in der Stellung der Parteien in Wisconsin in einer Frage, welche den Staat Wisconsin betrifft, und das ist die Frage über County-Option.

Die republikanische Partei mit ihrem Haupt McGovern, will diese Frage als nicht auf dem Tapet stehend totschweigen, trotzdem der republikanische Kandidat Mitchell Lewis, der diese Frage als die wichtigste, hielt sich für County Option erklärte und auf diese Frage hin allein über 40,000 Stimmen schon in der Vorwahl erhielt, und wie bekannt wird, sich 46 der Assembly Kandidaten zugunsten von County-Option erklärt und darauf hin nominiert worden sind, und unzweifelhaft tausende von Stimmen von County Option-Männern auch McGovern zufielen, der in dieser Frage geschickt lavierte und dessen von ihm selbst aufgestellte Platform über diese Frage sich so stumm wie ein Fisch verhält.

Die demokratische Partei hat sich klar und bestimmt dagegen ausgesprochen, aber ein noch größerer Unterschied besteht in der Persönlichkeit der Kandidaten, die sich um das Amt für Gouverneur bewerben.

Der Kandidat der demokratischen Partei, Herr Adolph Schmitz, ist ein Ehrenmann vom Scheitel bis zur Sohle, ein durch und durch ebenso fähiger und fähigerer Mann, wie sein Gegner McGovern, ein weitblickender Staatsmann mit liberalen Ansichten von Haus aus, ein Freund der persönlichen Freiheit.

Seit Jahren hat die gesamte deutsche Presse darauf aufmerksam gemacht, daß der Geist der Unduldsamkeit sich wieder mehr und mehr im Land ausbreitet, sich in Angriffen auf die von allen Deutschen mit Recht so hochgehaltene persönliche Freiheit äußert, wie Prohibition, in verschärften Sonntagsgesetzen und County-Option, was Prohibition im kleinen ist, und diese Angriffe hat das deutsche Element durch ganz Amerika zur Organisierung des Deutschen National-Vereins gezwungen, zur Abwehr dieser nativistischen Zwangsgesetze. Die beste Abwehr aber in Wisconsin gegen solche An- und Uebergriffe ist die Erwählung eines so fähigen, ehrlichen und furchtlosen patriotischen Mannes, wie Herr Adolph Schmitz zum Staats-Gouverneur, ein Mann, der in jeder Beziehung wenigstens so fortschrittlich gesinnt ist, wie sein Gegner McGovern, ohne damit zu prahlen, oder sich damit groß zu tun, der sich männlich und offen gegen County-Option erklärt hat, und der schon deswegen seinen Gegner weit vorzuziehen ist, weil McGovern anerkanntermaßen und milde gesagt, ein Leisetreter ist.

Deutsch-Amerikaner: Als Freunde der persönlichen Freiheit, zeigt euch am Wahltag als Männer von Ueberzeugung und stimmt für euren fortschrittlichen und liberal gesinnten Landsmann Adolph Schmitz und ehrt euch selbst, indem ihr euren Landsmann ehrt. (Wochenblatt.)

Einer unserer bekannten alten Republikaner, von dem wir es nie erwarteten, sagte uns dieser Tage: „Ich habe immer republikanisch gestimmt, um die Industrie unseres Landes aus den Kinderschuhen zu helfen, aber anstatt daß es Männerfüße geworden, wurden es Pferdefüße, die uns das heutige Monopol und die Trusts ins Genick setzten". Seine letzten Worte waren: „ich stimme demokratisch„ und damit ging er seiner Wege.

Der Unterschied zwischen der republikanischen Revision des Tarifs u. demokratischen Revision des Tarifs ist dieses: die erstere begünstigt die Trusts, die letztere die Konsumenten. Denkt darüber nach bevor Ihr zum Stimmkasten gehet und Ihr werdet bald wissen, für welche Partei Ihr zu stimmen habt.

County Option bedeutet Einschränkung der persönlichen Rechte und Freiheiten des einzelnen Bürgers. Es bedeutet, daß die verschiedenen Towns, Dörfer und Städte in einem County nicht ihre eigenen Angelegenheiten verwalten können, sondern sich Einmischung von auswärts gefallen lassen müssen. County Option ist der nächste Schritt zur vollständigen Staatsprohibition.

Fortwährender Sieg der republikanischen Partei in diesem Staate führt unzweifelhaft zu Prohibition. Die Prohibitionisten besitzen schon eine derartige Macht in den Reihen der Republikaner, daß einer der republikan. Gouverneurskandidaten sich bei der Primärwahl auf einer County-Option Platform um die Nomination bewarb und daß der jetzige Kandidat McGovern es nicht für notwendig befindet, sich gegen County Option zu erklären, wie die Platform auf der er steht, Euch deutlich zeigt.

Großes Aufsehen hat die Erklärung von Charles H. Young, des langjährigen Präsidenten des republikanischen Klubs in New York, hervorgerufen, daß er den demokratischen Governörs-Kandidaten John A. Dix, unterstützen werde. Die Roosevelterei in Saratoga habe ihn angeekelt.

"I am a progressive" says Mr. Morse. How could you be a "progressive" and vote for the Aldrich tariff law? The most outrageous specimen of tariff legislation ever enacted by any legislative body. The most oppressive tax statute since King George's tea tax and you know what our outraged forefathers did to that.

This is perfectly awful! A Cornell professor not only calls T. R. a liar, but does it twice in one evening and winds up by saying that the colonel's place in history "will be known as the time of the big wind." What is the world coming to?

If Mr. La Follette, who is a real Insurgent, will read the Saratoga platform and explain how anybody can call Col. Roosevelt an Insurgent the explanation would be extremely interesting.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Some very intelligent respectable people vote the democratic ticket nowdays. Try it once. Get in the habit. Get your friends to join you. It's worth your while. It will prove to be an alopathic dose of comford. Come across.

Gen. Fred Grant has suggested commandeering all the autos in the event of war. If he should load them with joyriders and send them running amuck among the enemy it certainly would do the business.

Down in New Mexico a donkey derailed a train. Is that a sign of what the Democratic donkey is going to do to the Republican train.

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

TEA AS JAPANESE MAKE IT

Secret of Perfection Lies in the Proper Fusion of Black and Green Varieties.

Many American women wonder why it is that the Japanese women make such good tea, and the manner in which they go about the operation, the Boston Herald says. When the Japanese woman makes tea the foreign spectator is impressed, not only with the extreme sensitiveness of her hands, but also with the evident delicacy of her senses of sight and smell. The secret of the tea lies in the proper fusion.

Black tea requires boiling water and green tea does not. Black tea requires fresh water poured on the leaves when it has just come to a decided boil. Hot water that has boiled a long time and has lost its life will not make a good tea. It should stand from three to seven minutes and only in a porcelain pot. Then all the liquid should be poured off. In other words, pour only as many cupfuls into the pot as you wish to serve at once.

Hot water standing on the leaves draws out the tannin, according to the Japanese women, and this is the main thing to be avoided. For second cup pour boiling water on the leaves already used. When making a green tea the thing to bear in mind is that an oily beverage is desired. Water between 150 degrees Fahrenheit tends to destroy the flavor and aroma by driving off the volatile oil.

Allow hot water to stand in the cups to be served in order that they may be thoroughly heated. Pour fresh hot water cooled to such an extent that the finger can be placed in it, over the green leaves and let it stand in a porcelain pot for two minutes and a half. Then pour a little into each cup and then a little more, and so on. This makes each cup of like quality. No sugar or milk is needed if the water is of the proper temperature. Japanese tea made in this manner should have a greenish amber color, with a true tea lush aroma and an oily taste.

Fatal Omission by Jones.

"My friend Jones," said Mr. Skinnerton, "invited me to spend a week at his place in the country and I went and had a delightful time, but I will never go again.

"Nice place Jones has and he gets a good table, his beds are good and everything about his house is charming, but there's something missing from his garden.

"It's a nice garden, Jones', flower beds and that sort of thing, and off at one end he has a place for vegetables; fine vegetables he raises, too. We had a generous taste of them. A nice garden sure enough, and still as I looked around there was something missing my eye sought without knowing what, something that it didn't find, and then it struck me all of a sudden.

"There wasn't a pergola!

"I can't stand for that. Most hospitable man, Jones; but I can't afford to visit anybody living in the country that doesn't have somewhere about his place a pergola."

The Ways of Women.

"You insist on doing this?" asked the husband.

"I do!" replied the wife firmly.

"But, my dear—"

"Stop!" she commanded. "Nothing you can say will alter my determination! My mind is made up."

"In that case," replied the husband, who had transmuted the base metal of experience into the precious gold of knowledge, "I have nothing more to say. I realize that once possessed of an idea you are, like all your sex, beyond argument."

"Do you mean," demanded the wife with displeasure, "that I am incapable of seeing reason?"

"Reason with a woman," answered the husband from behind his paper, "is like water on a duck's back, in one ear and out the other."

"You are wrong!" cried the wife triumphantly. "And to prove it, I have already changed my mind!" Smart Set.

Vendace of Lochmaben.

Last month an interesting old custom was observed at Lochmaben, in Dumfriesshire, when the towns people exercised an ancient right granted by charter of James VI. of netting the lochs surrounding the burgh for vendace, a very rare fish. The fishing, however, did not prove productive, very few vendace being captured, though in former years they were plentiful. This fish, which is peculiar to the Lochmaben lochs alone, takes no lure, and dies immediately when taken from the water. Its length varies from six to eight inches, and it is greatly prized by epicures, being a fish of great delicacy.—Court Journal.

To Judge by the Papers.

Mrs. Muggs—I 'ear yer father's in trouble with the police again. Was yer mother much upset?

The Child—No; she said she supposed every man had his trials.—M. A. P.

Got Enough.

"Biggins loves to talk about himself."

"Yes, but he's had about enough of it for once. He had a visit from the census man and two insurance agents today."

There's a Reason.

"What are you going to name the baby?"

"We thought of calling her 'Scandal!'"

"But why?"

"We can't hush her up."

The Secret Out.

"How did you break into the philosopher class?" asked the young man.

"By uttering truths I didn't believe and couldn't make others believe, either," answered the home-grown dispenser of alleged wisdom.

Just in Keeping.

"It is not often that a man's name is a congruity with his disposition or his occupation."

"Sometimes the latter. The police arrested a man named Vine the other day, and he turned out to be a porch-climber."

In Fact.

"I hear that young Spendit is going the pace that kills."

"Yes. He only got his racing automobile last month, and already he has been indicted for homicide."

AIRSHIP CREW SAFE

WELLMAN AND COMPANIONS PICKED UP OFF NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

SHIP TRENT RESCUES THEM

After Hours of Maneuvering America's Crew Are Hauled Aboard Steamer—Balloon Is Lost—Blown Far Out of Its Course.

New York. The first attempt to cross the Atlantic in a dirigible balloon has proved a failure. The America with Walter Wellman and his party of five on board, was picked up Tuesday morning almost 375 miles the east of Cape Hatteras, by the liner Bermuda Ruler Trent.

News of the rescue came in two wireless messages from Captain Down of the Trent, one reporting to the company agents here and another informing the New York Times of the result of the expedition in which it had taken a leading part.

Captain Down reported that at five o'clock Tuesday morning he first sighted the airship. Signals of distress and calls for help were given. For three hours the Trent maneuvered in the heavy sea to get alongside of Wellman and his wrecked companions. The entire party finally was taken aboard, even to the cat, which was taken along as a mascot. The America was abandoned where the rescue occurred, in latitude 35.43, longitude 68.18.

In abandoning their craft the crew of the airship America lowered themselves into the lifeboat which swung beneath it. Then they cast the lifeboat off and were afloat on the sea. The airship, relieved of the weight of the lifeboat, shot high into the air and was blown away rapidly. The transfer of the Wellman party from the lifeboat to the Trent was made with great difficulty.

At 4:30 a. m. the Trent sighted the airship America and wireless communication was established immediately. Irwin, the operator on the airship, informed Glasburg, operator on the Trent, that the America's crew wished to abandon the balloon. Wireless communication was kept up from this time on between the airship and the steamer.

After a council held on the airship it was decided that the best means of rescue was to launch the lifeboat. But this was such a hazardous undertaking that much time elapsed before the maneuvering was executed, as the tail of the airship, consisting of tanks of gasoline and wooden blocks, threatened to capsize the boat as it was dropped from the balloon into the water.

This danger was overcome at last and the task was carried out at 7:30 a. m. In the operation the trailer struck Wireless Operator Jack Irwin and Louis Loud, the engineer, and knocked a small hole in the side of the lifeboat.

All members of the crew are well after a thrilling experience.

Wellman said that the airship had been blown far out of its course, so that it was inadvisable to proceed.

TERRIFIC GALE SWEEPS CUBA

Island Is Hit by Furious Storm—Havana Inundated and Thousands Made Homeless.

Havana.—The island of Cuba has probably sustained the greatest material disaster in all her history in the practically continuous cyclone which began with light rains on Thursday morning, developing into torrential floods and devastating hurricanes. The western half of the island suffered more severely than the east.

It is impossible to estimate even roughly the amount of the damage, which doubtless will aggregate many millions of dollars. In addition to the great destruction to sugar and tobacco plantations many thousands of peasants in the three western provinces have been rendered homeless and destitute, losing their homes and the food crops, especially plantains and corn. It now seems probable that the republic may be compelled to request international aid for the relief of these sufferers whose condition is most deplorable.

While all communication with the interior has been cut off there is reason to hope that Oriente, Camagney and Santa Clara have escaped the greatest fury of the storm.

In the city of Havana the losses probably will exceed $1,000,000, mainly due to the destruction of the customs house sheds, which were filled with perishable goods, the sinking of scores of lighters, many of them containing valuable cargoes which had been unloaded from steamers, and the submerging of about one square mile of the residential section of the city, facing the sea.

La Follette Gets Setback.

Rochester, Minn.—The news of the sudden death of Senator Dolliver of Iowa caused a setback in the condition of Senator Robert La Follette, who is recuperating from an operation for appendicitis.

Count Tolstoi Ill.

St. Petersburg.—Count Tolstoi suffered several fainting spells Tuesday and was unconscious for several hours, but he was said to be in a somewhat improved condition Tuesday evening.

Thirty-Five Miners Fall; Six Killed.

Herne, Westphalia, Prussia.—A basket carrying 35 miners dropped to the bottom of the shaft in the Shamrock colliery Monday, when the supporting rope snapped. Six of the men were killed. All the others were injured, some seriously.

Turkey in Need of Money.

Constantinople.—The Turkish government is facing a financial crisis. Three members of the cabinet resigned Monday because of complications over the army budget.

Suspected Ship Is Released.

Baltimore, Md.—The steamer Breslau from Bremerhaven, held at quarantine since Wednesday with 1,100 passengers and the crew aboard, was released Friday, the authorities having found no cholera on board.

May Send Charlton Back.

New York.—Porter Charlton, confessed murderer of his wife, Mrs. Mary Scott Castle Charlton, was Friday ordered turned over to the federal authorities in proceedings for his extradition to Italy.

ROCKEFELLER ADDS TO GIFT

GIVES $3,820,000 TO INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH.

Brings Oil King's Donation to Institution Bearing His Name Up to $8,240,000.

New York. John D. Rockefeller gave an additional $3,820,000 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, thereby making his total gifts to this institution $8,240,000 and also increasing his known contributions to philanthropy, education and science to $125,004,662.

This total includes the estimated value of the buildings and land of the institute. The income bearing endowment, with the latest gift added, is $6,240,000.

Announcement of Mr. Rockefeller's latest gift to the institution which bears his name was made at the opening of the institute's new hospital at the foot of East Sixty-sixth street. The opening of the new hospital was also chosen as the day for the coming into being of the new board of trustees of the institute.

They will take over the Rockefeller gift of millions from the Rockefeller general education board, which has administered the gift in the past. The new board of trustees is made up of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; Frederick T. Gates, William H. Welch, Starr J. Murphy and Dr. Simon Flexner, medical head of the institute.

The initial gift of the institute was made by Mr. Rockefeller in 1901 when he donated a foundation fund of $200,000. In 1902 the donor added $1,000,000 to cover the erection of a laboratory and to provide running expenses for a few years. From the start the institute was a success and its work in discovering a new method of combating infantile paralysis, dysentery and spinal meningitis attracted the attention of scientific investigators all over the world.

RAIL COLLISION KILLS FIVE

Fatal Crash on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Road—Accident Due to the Fog.

Portland, Ind.—Five laborers were instantly killed and more than a score were injured, several seriously, when a north-bound extra freight train on the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad crashed head-on into a work train, seven and a half miles south of here Friday.

All were caught between flat cars on which they were riding and pulled under the wreckage of the engine, where their bodies were terribly mutilated. The head of Milutin Tomic was torn completely off, while Homic Mandic was completely disemboweled and his right leg cut off.

A special train ran to the wreck carried physicians, who dressed temporarily the wounds of the injured and brought a dozen of the worst hurt to the hospital here.

The two trains met in a stretch of straight track in the fog, the engine men being unable to see one another until the trains were within fifty feet of each other. All jumped and escaped injury. The track where the wreck occurred was being repaired by the men killed and both trains were running but ten miles per hour.

JULIA WARD HOWE EXPIRES

Author of "Battle Hymn of the Republic" Dies of Pneumonia at Middletown, R. I.

Middletown, R. I.—One of the world's most famous women, the venerable Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, poet and parlor, and stanch advocate of human liberty everywhere, passed peacefully away Monday at her summer home, "Oak Glen," in Middletown.

Mrs. Howe had been ill since Wednesday last, when she had a severe chill. Death was due to pneumonia. She was in her ninety-first year.

LONDON PRIVATE BANK FAILS

Charing Cross Institution, With Forty Branches, and $5,000,000 in Deposits, Closes.

London.—The Charing Cross bank, with headquarters in London and with 40 country banks, closed its doors.

An official receiver has been appointed. The deposits amount to $5,000,000.

The banks is of no importance in the financial world, as it is a private concern, doing an extensive loan business.

Frauds Found in Census.

Washington. — Staggered by the enormous growth shown by the returns of the new census for a number of western cities, Director Durand of the census bureau ordered an investigation, the result of which appeared in the announcement Saturday that gross frauds had been perpetrated.

Mr. Durand gave out also a letter from President Taft, directing that persons implicated in the alleged frauds should be prosecuted.

Twelve of Crew Drown.

Rio Janeiro.—The British freight steamship Portmarnock went ashore off Cape Frio Sunday. Twelve of the crew were drowned. The Portmarnock sailed from San Lorenzo, Argentina, on October 5.

Railway Loses by Fire.

Mexico City, Mex.—Following the explosion of a boiler Monday fire destroyed four departments of the shops of the National Railways of Mexico in this city, causing a loss of $200,000.

Soldiers Return From Manila.

San Francisco.—The United States army transport Sheridan arrived here Saturday from Manila with 300 soldiers returning from service in the Philippines and with 160 cabin passengers.

Train Kills Five Bridge Men.

Sandusky, O.—The bodies of five members of a bridge repair gang were found under a trestle at Bay Bridge, west of here Saturday. They are supposed to have been struck and killed by a Lake Shore train.

Fire Loss Is Exaggerated.

St. Paul, Minn.—Report of loss of life in the forest fires in northern Minnesota were greatly exaggerated by the terror-stricken people. Governor Eberhart on his return Friday from the north summarized the loss as 32 dead and property loss $2,000,000.

American Gunboats Leave Genoa.

Genoa, Italy.—The United States gunboats Wheeling and Petrel, which arrived at this port on October 5, left for Villefranche Friday.

I. C. FRAUD CHARGES

ANNUAL MEETING OF DIRECTORS INVADED BY SHERIFFS.

A $10,000,000 DAMAGE SUIT

Attorney Alleges Gross Mismanagement and Charges Giving of Rebates Demand for Probe Voted Down by Large Majority.

Chicago.—With the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central railroad company invaded by half dozen deputy sheriffs armed with subpoenas for the directors in a $10,000,000 "damage suit" and Attorney Maxwell Edgar, representing six stockholders, making sensational charges of mismanagement, corruption and graft against the officials of the company, the session was thrown into an uproar shortly after the opening of the meeting.

The praecipe in the suit was filed in the circuit court in the name of Jeanne Edgar, the wife of Attorney Edgar, who owns two shares of Illinois Central stock. The defendants named were J. T. Harahan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, H. W. DeForrest, R. S. Lovett, John Jacob Astor, J. Ogden Armour, Charles A. Peabody, A. H. Harkstaff, John G. Shedd, John W. Auchincloss and Robert Walter Goelet.

President Harahan was in the chair when Attorney Edgar started the campaign by presenting a resolution charging mismanagement in connection with the recent car repair fraud disclosures. He also declared that the road had violated the interstate commerce law in giving rebates.

The resolution provided for a committee to investigate the books of the company and with power to engage experts and report on the financial methods and physical standing of the road. In conclusion, Edgar moved for an adjournment for eighty days to await the report of the committee.

Blewett Lee, general solicitor for the road, replied to charges by flatly denying that there had been any violation of the interstate commerce law. He said the only irregularity had been in the car repair frauds, in which a few of the officials of the road had been involved, but that none of these were now holding any official position.

Desperate efforts had been made, he said, to get the present officials to suppress the car repair fraud investigation, but they had refused, an indication that confidence in them was not misplaced.

The Edgar resolution and motion was lost by a stock vote of 781,929 against the resolution and only 587 for it.

When it came to the election of three directors John T. Harahan, Cornelius Vanderbilt and H. W. DeForrest were reelected by a vote of 781,717 shares, against less than 100 for a rival ticket presented by Edgar.

MOISSANT FALLS; UNHURT

Paris-to-London Flyer Drops 200 Feet and Escapes Injury While Biplane Is Wrecked.

New York.—While at a height of 200 feet above the Belmont park course, John B. Moissant, the Paris-to-London flyer, lost control of his Bleriot monoplane and the craft was dashed to the earth and totally wrecked. Moissant escaped absolutely without a scratch.

Earlier in the day one of Charles K. Hamilton's biplanes was partly wrecked on the aviation field at Mineola when the Walden-Dyot monoplane crashed into it. The Mohawk biplane, driven by Marel Penot, a novice, also was damaged while flying in the fog at Mineola.

Moissant's sisters from Chicago had never seen him fly, and he brought them to Belmont park to witness a flight. As the wreck was hidden in a cloud of yellow dust the Misses Moissant became hysterical and were only reassured when they saw the brown clad figure of their brother emerge safely.

TO PUT CURB ON FRANKING

Department May Substitute Special Stamps as Check on Mail Matter Carried Free.

Washington.—Postmaster General Hitchcock aims a blow at the franking privileges of congressmen, so useful in political work, by the announcement of his intention to advocate the substitution of special official stamps and stamped envelopes for the various forms of franks now used to carry free of postage the vast volume of departmental and congressional mail matter.

All special official envelopes and stamps for free mail are to be issued on requisition to the various branches of the federal service requiring them, and records are to be kept of all official stamp supplies will enable this department to maintain a proper postage account, covering the entire volume of free governmental mail.

Give Verdict When Congress Meets.

Boise.—The senate investigating committee that probed the bribe charges against Senator William Lorimer of Illinois during its recent session at Chicago, will not decide on or report its verdict until just before the convening of the next session of congress, according to a statement of Senator Weldon B. Heyburn, upon his arrival in Boise. "The committee decided to meet at Washington," he said, "just before the next session to draw up its report, ready to present to the senate as soon as it convenes."

Portugal Abolishes House of Peers.

Lisbon.—The government has abolished the state council and the house of peers. The official gazette proposes the formation of a commission to raise a national subscription for the purpose of liquidating part of the foreign floating debt.

Paris.—The Petit Parisian says that Spain is on the verge of a rupture with Morocco over the payment of the indemnity of $26,000,000 exacted following the campaign against the Riff tribesmen in 1909, and may send 40,000 soldiers to occupy Tetuan.

Indiana Wheat in Danger.

Laporte.—The white fly is destroying thousands of acres sowed in wheat in northern Indiana counties. Reports gathered from the northern tier of counties indicate that the crop will be a total failure unless the coming cold wave destroys the eggs.

Cabinet Crisis at Lisbon.

Lisbon.—There are rumors of a cabinet crisis. The ministers of war, finance and public works, it is believed, will resign their posts.

THE DAYS SEEM LONGER TO HIM INSTEAD OF SHORTER

ATHLETICS VICTORS

PHILADELPHIANS TAKE SECOND GAME IN WORLD'S SERIES FROM CHICAGO.

PITCHER BROWN HIT HARD

American Leaguers Score Six Runs in the Seventh Inning and Outclass Their Western Opponents Both in Hitting and Pitching.

Philadelphia. — The Philadelphia Athletics proved too strong for the Chicago Nationals in the second baseball game of the world's series and romped away with a 9 to 3 victory.

The American league champions, who now have won two straight contests, looked superior to their opponents in both hitting and pitching. They outhit the Chicagos, fourteen to nine, and Jack Coombs, who was opposed by Mordecai Brown, had a big shade over the latter twirler.

While he did not prove as effective as Bender, Coombs was unhittable in the pinches, when he did magnificent work. Like Bender, he mixed his curves well, using speed, curves and a slow one alternately.

Brown did not appear at his best, as his deceptive curve ball did not break with the sharpness that it usually does. Brown also lacked the control and after getting two and three balls on his opponents he was compelled to stick the next over. As a result the Athletics hit timely and cinched the victory in the seventh round, when six runs were secured off him.

Score.									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—3	8	1
Athletics	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	6	0—9	15	4

Sacrifice hits—Zimmerman, Schulte 2, Shockard, Barry. Two-base hits—Collins 2, Tinker, Shockard, Davis, Murphy, Strunk, Steinfeldt, Zimmerman. Bases on balls—Shockard 3, Hofman 3, Murphy, Baker, Zimmerman, Thomas, Collins, Kling, Tinker. Stolen bases—Collins 2. Double plays—Collins to Davis 2, Tinker to Chance, Murphy to Thomas. Struck out—Steinfeldt, Strunk 3, Chance, Coombs 2, Kling, Barry, Brown, Beaumont. Time of game—2:25. Umpires—Rigler, Sheridan, Connolly, O'Day. Attendance—26,597.

Philadelphia.—Through the masterly pitching of "Chief" Bender the Philadelphia American baseball team defeated the Chicago Nationals by a score of 4 to 1 in the initial game of the world's championship series. The game was witnessed by 26,981 persons.

The game was a wonder in its way, and Chief Bender, who pitched for the Athletics, had the Chicagoans at his mercy up to the ninth inning, when he let down a bit and the Cubs got their single tally. It was not earned at that, as Tinker, who scored the run, was only enabled to make a single because Tho. as had previously muffed a foul from his bat.

Only thirty men faced the Athletics' pitcher in the nine innings, and but three hits were made off his delivery, two of them coming in the ninth. The Athletics secured seven hits, six of which were secured off Overall, who was replaced by McIntire in the fourth inning.

McIntire proved to be effective at once. The Athletics were retired in one, two, three order for the first time during the game.

In the first half of the fourth inning the Cubs managed to get a man to first base. This was Schulte, who got a pass from Chief Bender. He got no further, however, as he was caught stealing for the third out.

William Vaughn Moody Dead.

Chicago.—William Vaughn Moody, poet, playwright and critic and former professor of English literature at the University of Chicago, died Monday in Colorado Springs, Col., of tumor of the brain. He was forty-one years old.

David Rankin, Farmer, Dead.

Tarkio, Mo.—David Rankin, the richest and best-known farmer the world has ever known, died at his home in Tarkio Tuesday night very suddenly of paralysis.

Manuel Is Near Collapse.

Gibraltar.—His friends fear that King Manuel will become a nervous wreck. He never ventures outside the gardens of the government house and would not even leave his room did not his mother, Queen Amelie, insist on it. Manuel looks wretched, worn, scared, unkempt in fact. With broken step he walks around the government house gardens, lamenting his fate and saying he has nothing to live for now. His mother is always with him and has him under complete control.

Pumpkins Cause a Murder.

Lewistown, Ill.—In a dispute over a load of pumpkins in Woodland township, this county, John J. Horton shot and instantly killed his neighbor, Adam Vance. Horton was sent to jail.

Mexican War Veteran Dies.

Marion, Ill.—James Reed, aged eighty-six years, died at his home in Marion. Mr. Reed was a member of Captain Cunningham's company in the First Illinois regiment in the Mexican war.

CRIPPEN PLACED ON TRIAL

AMERICAN DOCTOR'S HEARING AS WIFE SLAYER BEGUN.

Pleads Not Guilty—Ethel Leneve Not in Court—Will Be Arraigned Later.

London. A jury, which was a typical body of tradesmen and clerks, was easily secured shortly after the trial of Dr. Hawley H. Crippen, charged with the murder of his wife, Belle Elmore, the American actress, was begun before a large crowd of spectators. Crippen after pleading not guilty gave his undivided attention to the opening address for the crown by Richard D. Muir, K. C.

The trial, which is being held in the New Bailey, promises to be one of the most historic in the annals of that famous court.

No less a personage than Lord Chief Justice Alverstone is presiding, and he was accompanied into court by Sir John Knill, lord mayor of London; Sir Thomas Vesey Strong, lord mayor-elect, and the sheriffs in their robes of office.

Richard D. Muir, K. C., conducts the prosecution, with the assistance of Solicitor Travers Humphreys, who represented the crown at the preliminary hearing. Crippen is represented by Alfred Aspinall Tobin, K. C., unionist member of parliament, and Huntly Eugene Jenkins.

Ethel Clara Leneve, the doctor's typist, who has been indicted as an accessory after the fact, was not in court. Her trial will follow in the event of Crippen's conviction.

REMOVED BODY ORGANS LIVE

Rockefeller Institute Surgeon Finds Success in Test on Parts of Human Tissues.

Baltimore, Md.—Along lines conceived by himself and worked out under the guidance of the Hopkins men at the head of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Dr. Alexius Carrel has made one of the most important and startling medical discoveries of the age. Briefly, Doctor Carrel's discovery involves a method of removal from the human body of portions of the stomach, blood vessels, skin, bone and practically every other tissue and of making them grow outside the body at as lively a rate as they did in the human form to which they belonged.

TAFT AT ELLIS ISLAND

President Visits Immigration Station With Secretary Nagel and Commissioner Williams.

New York, Oct. 19.—President Taft made his proposed visit to the Ellis Island immigration station, where he was met by William Williams, commissioner of immigration. Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor came from Washington to make the trip with the president.

The party had lunch on the cutter Immigrant, and the president met a number of men of prominence during his trip, some politicians among them.

Dietz Held for Murder.

Hayward, Wis.—John Dietz, his wife, Hattie Dietz, and Leslie Dietz, his son, were all bound over to the circuit court by Judge J. F. Riordan on the charge of having murdered Oscar Harp, a deputy, during the siege of the Dietz cabin at Cameron Dam recently.

Page Is Unopposed for Senate.

Montpelier, Vt.—United States Senator Carroll S. Page, Vermont's junior senator, was practically unopposed for re-election when the state senate and house of representatives met Tuesday to vote on the selection of his successor.

Cincinnati Wins State Honors.

Cincinnati.—Cincinnati Nationals Tuesday won the Ohio state baseball championship by defeating the Cleveland Americans by a score of 8 to 5 in the seventh and deciding game.

Foss Is Choice for Governor.

Boston.—Congressman Eugene N. Foss received a majority of one in the mail vote, expressing the preference of delegates to the recent Democratic state convention for the nomination for governor.

American Purity Congress Closes.

San Francisco.—The session here of the American purity congress was closed Monday. Three meetings were held during the final day, at which the existence of vice in large cities was discussed.

Posse Seeks Woman's Slayer.

Hammonton, N. J. — Her head crushed in with a grubbing hoe, the body of Mary Strong, the wife of W. H. Strong, a famer living near here, was discovered by her husband Saturday. Two tramps who passed the farm are suspected. A posse of farmers are searching for the tramps.

Fighter Dies in the Ring.

Enid, Okla.—A prize fighter known as "Kid" Fisher was killed in the tenth round of a fight at Messo, near here, Saturday.

WISCONSIN BREVITIES

Fond du Lac.—Miss Elizabeth Howard, seventy-four years old, saw a street car for the first time and took her first ride on a railroad train when she was taken to the Northern hospital at Oshkosh for treatment. It is said that Miss Howard has been ill since the mysterious disappearance, more than forty years ago, of William Potts, Wampun, whom she was to have married.

Fond du Lac.—Mrs. Ann Pier Carpenter, daughter of the late Edward Pier, and who lived in the first house built in Fond du Lac, died in her home in Pine River. She was eighty years old.

Racine.—Committees of the city council have decided to report at the next session against the adoption of an ordinance for the suppression of smoke coming from factory chimneys, licensing fortune tellers and clairvoyants, and a sane Fourth of July. They will pass measures regulating tenement houses, which are said to be in fearful condition in some sections of the city.

Markesan.—August Laper, a successful farmer, died at his residence here. He was sixty-one years old and leaves a widow and six children. One of the daughters is the wife of G. B. Kelley, county superintendent of schools in Green Lake county. Mr. Laper was interested in many enterprises.

Racine.—Arga Arnold, a nineteen-year-old boy from East Lynde, Ill., pleaded guilty in the municipal court to stealing the $2,500 automobile of Solomon Haas and was sentenced to one year in the reformatory at Green Bay. The boy also admitted that he assisted in the theft of the $7,500 Smith automobile at Milwaukee a short time ago, which was found in a barn west of Corliss.

Ripon.—The freshmen class of Ripon college slipped one over on the sophomores in the class party. The freshmen allowed it to leak out that the event would be held at Green Lake and sophomores tramped eight miles for the purpose of breaking up the affair, only to find they had been led on a wild goose chase. Further search for the under classmen kept the sophs tramping most of the night without results. In the meantime the freshmen were quietly enjoying their entertainment at Fairwater, a small village south of Ripon.

Eau Claire.—A serious wreck was narrowly averted here when an engine and mail car of passenger train No. 3 on the Omaha road left the rails at the end of the high bridge, just east of Eau Claire. Derailment occurred at a derailment switch which was open when the train came along. Little damage was done, but traffic was delayed two hours.

Rhinelander.—The coroner's jury decided that Alex Garvey, a shacker near Wolf Lake, was shot and killed by Bill Brundage in self defense. Brundage was freed. The shooting, it is said, was the outcome of a long quarrel. Garvey shot at Brundage, it is said, who returned the fire, killing Garvey, although he himself was wounded and may die.

Racine.—The J. I. Case Threshing Machine company will within two weeks have a flight made by an aeroplane now being constructed under the supervision of Louis Strang, the well-known automobile racer. If it is a success the company will engage in the construction of aeroplanes.

Kenosha.—A movement to secure state inspection of milk and the providing of a permanent state standard for sanitation and purity has been started in this county. Petitions are in circulation asking the Wisconsin legislature at its next session to take steps to enact a law providing for state inspection of all dairies and milk shipped from dairies to points in and out of the state.

Oshkosh.—Thomas Barlow, one of the four persons seriously injured in the smashup of George Foster's automobile, died at a hospital from pneumonia, resulting from internal injuries.

Appleton.—Rev. Theodore Marth, more than twenty years pastor of Zion Lutheran church of this city, has been given a unanimous call to the pastorate of St. Stephen's Lutheran church, Wausau. He will accept if the local congregation will release him.

Madison.—Dr. William Lorenz, formerly staff physician of the Illinois state insane hospital in Kankakee, has entered the Mendota institution as a medical superintendent. The staff has been reorganized with two superintendents, one for male and one for female patients.

Fond du Lac.—Children under fifteen years will not be permitted to attend any theater, moving picture show or public meeting of any sort until further notice. The city health authorities are taking this means to help control the diphtheria epidemic.

Madison.—Emil Stanke and Ralph Harrison pleaded guilty in the Dane county municipal court to the charge of robbing Fred Sherman of $20 while in a box car attached to a train running from Janesville to Madison. Each was sentenced to 18 months in the Green Bay reformatory.

Morrisonville.—The Madison-Chicago district convention of the Norwegian Lutheran synod is in convention in this city.

Markesan.—Edward Carter, a prominent farmer living near Fairwater, died. He was for many years chairman of the town of Metomen.

Eau Claire.—Mrs. Anna Qvale proposes to present a sum of money to the Norske Selskab, a Norwegian national society, the interest to be used to procure medals for declamatory contests under the auspices of the society. The fund will be known as the Sigvald Qvale memorial contest fund.

Florence.—Miss Mable V. Peters of this city was married to Edward M. Kaine, a banker of Mitchell, Ind.

Green Bay.—Arthur Meister, son of Alderman Herman E. Meister, is said to have fired a bullet into his breast in an attempt to end his life.

Eau Claire.—The Republican county committee organized with Mortimer McMillan, chairman; R. B. Swartch, secretary, and Chase E. Daub, treasurer. Resolutions were adopted declaring nominations at the primary, when free from fraud, binding upon the party at the November polls, and declaring the senatorial primary vote, under the same circumstances, binding upon members of the legislature.

Stevens Point.—Mrs. S. W. King forty years a resident of this city and vicinity, died in the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. O. Boslee, Buffalo Springs, N. D.

Old Educational Institution.

The University of Santo Tomas, Manila, is the oldest educational institution under the American flag.

Still a Woman.

Hewitt—She is a man in her enjoyment of baseball.

Jewett—But she showed that she is still a woman by refusing to sit through the thirteenth inning.

An Admission.

Fred—I proposed to Miss Pinkey last night.

Joe—Don't believe I know her. Is she well off?

Fred—Yes, I guess so. She refused me.

A Biased Opinion.

"Do you think buttermilk will prolong one's life, Colonel Soakshy?"

"Ahem! I have no doubt, Miss Plompy, that if a person had to drink buttermilk every day it would make life seem longer."

Like the Other Kind.

It was in a "down east" village that the young man met his sweetheart, a charming country beauty. When he returned to the city he sent her a jar of cold cream to keep her cheeks as fresh as the budding rose.

On his next visit he asked her how she liked his little gift.

"The taste was very nice," she said, with a rather sickly smile, "but I think that I like the other kind of cream best, dear."—Lippincott's.

Childlike Ignorance.

Laura Jean Libbey, discussing in Brooklyn her successful appearance on the stage, said:

"I talk in my monologue about love marriage and the other interests of the heart. On these subjects women, especially young women, are strangely ignorant.

"They really make me think, you know, of the little girl who was asked by her teacher:

"'What can you tell us about Solomon?'

"'Solomon,' replied the little girl, 'was very fond of animals.'

"'And how, my dear,' said the teacher, 'do you make that out?'

"'Because,' answered the little girl, 'the Bible says he had 500 porcupines.'"

Popularity of Thais.

"Every other young actress is calling herself Thais," said Henry E. Dixey at a dinner at Maugin's. "Thais McIlvaine, Thais Endicott, Thais Schubert—the thing is universal.

"Universal and ridiculous; for they who have read Anatole France's story of 'Thais' know that she was a very naughty little girl, indeed. I am quite sure that no real reader of 'Thais' would ever, under any circumstances, consent to be called such a name.

"It makes me think of a man who, taking his infant daughter to be baptized, told the clergyman to call her Venus.

"'But I refuse to call her Venus,' said the clergyman, indignantly. 'Venus is the name of a pagan goddess.'

"'Well, how about your own girl, Diana?' said the man."

History of Red Cross Seal.

"Charity stamps," first used in Boston in 1862 for the soldiers' relief funds during the Civil war, were the original forerunners of the Red Cross Christmas seal, which will be used this year to bring happiness and cheer to millions. The Delaware Anti-Tuberculosis society in 1907 for the first time in America made use of a stamp for the purpose of getting revenue to fight consumption. In a hastily organized campaign of only three weeks they realized $3,000. The next year, 1908, the American Red Cross conducted the first national tuberculosis stamp campaign. From this sale $135,000 was realized for the anti-tuberculosis movement. In 1909, under many adverse conditions, $250,000 was realized from these stamps. This year the slogan of the tuberculosis fighters and the Red Cross is "A Million for Tuberculosis From Red Cross Seals in 1910."

Glycerinus Bombenmeyer über das Heirathen.

—:—

Glycerin, du hast geschrieben
Ein Gedicht uns über's Lieben
Oder „Sparken",—sing' zuletzt
Was vom Heirathen uns jetzt!

Denn das ist, so steht's geschrieben,
Doch das End' von allem Lieben
Wenigstens, wie mir es scheint,
Wo's der Jüngling redlich meint.

's Heirathen nun wird hienieden
Jetzt beurtheilt sehr verschieden,
Einer sagt, der Ehestand
Sei dem Himmel nah verwandt.

Und er bring' für alle Beide
Nichts als Wohlsein, Lust und Freude,
Weshalb, wenn nicht wetterwend'sch,
Heirathen sollt' jeder Mensch.

And're haben uns bewiesen
Gerad' das Gegentheil von Diesem,
Und die Ehe, schrei'n sie frech,
Sei ein riesengroßes Pech.

In das täglich viele Paare
'neingerathen am Altare,
Und das klebrig wie der Leim
Sie zusammenhält daheim.

Beide mögen Recht wohl haben;
Mancher hat sein Glück begraben
Als er feiert' mit Gelag
Und mit Schmaus den Hochzeitstag.

Andern wieder bringt die Stunde
Die die Weihe giebt dem Bunde
Freude, Heil und Segen nur,
Und von Unglück keine Spur.

Alles dies ist leicht erklärlich:
Heirathen ist sehr gefährlich
Wenn ein Paar zusammenrennt,
Das sich kaum drei Wochen kennt.

Oder wo 'ne Modepuppe
Die kann kochen keine Suppe
Ein verliebter Jüngling nahm,
Erntet Aerger er und Gram,

Noch 'ne Klipp' vor der bewahre,
Ist der Unterschied der Jahre
's ist da zu beachten blos,
Daß derselbe nicht zu groß.

Gut ist's wenn der Mann ist älter,
Denn die Damen altern bälder.
Wenn er ist—das schadet nicht—
Zehn Jahr älter wohl als sie!

Doch wenn weißgelockte Greise
Junge Mädels dummerweise
Sich zur Gattin nehmen frech,
Trifft sie wohlverdientes Pech.

Gleichfalls, wenn es Frauen wagen
Noch in ihren alten Tagen
Einen jungen Mann zu frei'n,
Wird das stets ihr Unglück sein.

Denn der Gatte liebt dann immer
And're, jüng're Frauenzimmer,
Und dann gibt's ohn' Unterlaß
Eifersucht, und Streit und Haß.

Darum will ich jetzo rathen
Allen Heirathskandidaten:
Erstens, ob die Lieb' auch brennt,
Heirath't nicht, bis ihr euch kennt.

Ganz genau, so daß nicht später
Sehr enttäuscht sich findet Jeder!
Zweitens, lieber guter Mann,
Nimm 'ne Frau, die schaffen kann.

Kochen, backen, nähen, stricken,
Waschen, bügeln, Kleider flicken,
'ne Familie zu regier'n
Und 'ne Haushaltung zu führen.

Alles dies muß sie verstehen,
Dabei immer nett aussehen,
Einfach, aber schmuck und rein,
Freundlich auch und liebreich sein.

Und ihr Mädels: Sucht euch Männer,
Keine Cigarettenbrenner,
Keinen Säufer, keinen Lump,
Der vom Brummeln lebt und Pump!

Keinen, der euch nicht in Ehren
Und mit Anstand kann ernähren,
Wie's für euch auch Einen gibt,
Den ihr ganz von Herzen liebt!

Wer all' diese weisen Lehren
Thut befolgen, und d'rauf hören,
Wird, löst er den Heirathsschein,
Stets fidel und glücklich sein!

John A. Gaynor

von Grand Rapids.

—:—

Demokratischer Kandidat für County-Anwalt

—:—

Mit Vergnügen präsentieren wir heute Herrn John A. Gaynor als unseren Kandidaten für County-Anwalt auf dem demokratischen Ticket. Als einen der ältesten in unserem County ansässigen Advokaten, der schon verschiedene Ehrenämter innegehabt, wie auch das Amt eines Countyrichters, die er mit Ehren verwaltet und auf das fähigste vertreten hat, wäre es wohl kaum nötig, noch mehr über ihn zu sagen als seinen Namen zu nennen, der im ganzen County so vorteilhaft bekannt ist. Er hat sich stets für den Ausbau des County, für sparsame Verwaltung, für öffentliche Verschönerungen, kurzum, für jeden Fortschritt interessiert und ohne irgendwelche Vergütung oft seine Zeit für derartige Angelegenheiten geopfert und mit Rat und Tat unterstützt. Wenn erwählt, kann man sich darauf verlassen, daß er seinem Amt auch volle Aufmerksamkeit zukommen lassen wird. Man stimme am Wahltag den 8. November für Herrn John A. Gaynor.

William E. Wheelan

von Grand Rapids.

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Demokratischer Kandidat für Assembly-Mitglied.

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Herr William E. Wheelan hat keine besondere Bekanntmachung nötig, als Kandidat für Assembly-Mitglied, bei den Bürgern unseres County. Er ist einer der leitenden Männer im Countyrat und hat eine gute Rechtsausbildung wie auch eine vorsichtige Geschäftsbildung erhalten, welches ihm sogar von Männern anderer Parteien zugestanden wird. In seiner eigenen Stadt Grand Rapids hat man seine Fähigkeiten von allen Seiten anerkannt, indem er daselbst öfters hintereinander zum Mayor der Stadt gewählt worden ist. In der Legislatur unseres Staates werden äußerst wichtige Fragen in der nächsten Sitzung vorgelegt werden und ist es daher nötig, daß die tüchtigsten Kräfte des Countys gewählt werden, die schneidig und fähig sind alles in kürzester Zeit analisieren zu können, und da giebt es keinen, der besser darin die nötige Fähigkeit und Umsicht besitzt als Herr William E. Wheelan. Die County-Option Bill schon allein, die von republikanischer Seite in die Legislatur gepreßt werden soll, und ein direkter Angriff ist gegen die persönliche Freiheit unserer Bürgerschaft ist, benötigt schon die furchtlose Opposition eines solchen Mannes, wie unser Kandidat Willian E. Wheelan in der Assembly; weil Recall und Referendum, wofür wir eintreten, als die einzige wirkliche Metode dasteht, um die Diener des Volkes kontrollieren zu können. Diese und andere Maßnahmen benötigen schon Agitatoren, die etwas mehr bedeuten als der gewöhnliche Rechenmeister. Eine Stimme für Wm. E. Wheelan am 8. November ist eine Stimme für das allgemeine Wohl.

Tarif und Sparsamkeit.

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Als einer der Hauptvorzüge des neuen Tarifs wird besonders gerühmt, daß er die Einnahmen der Bundes-Regierung gesteigert habe.—Ein recht fragwürdiges Lob, denn das Volk hat für diese Mehreinnahmen der Regierung aufzukommen. Seine wichtigsten Mittel zur Lebenshaltung werden ihm vertheuert. Um aus der langen Liste von Zollerhöhungen nur eine herauszugreifen: die Zölle auf Baumwollstrümpfe, von denen das Dutzend auf nicht mehr, als einen Dollar gewerthet ist, wurden um 31 Prozent erhöht. Strümpfe besserer Qualität erfuhren eine Zollerhöhung von 30.95 Prozent. Die Zölle auf Baumwollzeuge im Werthe von sieben bis neun Cents pro Yard sind um 125 Prozent erhöht worden, die auf Baumwoll-Zwirne um 56.41 Prozent. All' das sind keine Luxus-Waaren, sondern solche, die von der ärmeren Klasse der Bevölkerung gebraucht werden. Nun wird man einwenden, daß es ja garnicht nothwendig ist, diese importirten Waaren zu kaufen. Wir produziren sie ja zum Ueberfluß im Inlande; also kauft inländische Produkte. Dabei wird aber übersehen, daß der inländische Fabrikant seine Preise so hoch stellt, als es ihm der Zollschutz gestattet. Hohe Zölle, hohe Preise für die Inland-Fabrikate, damit hoher Profit herausgeschlagen und an das Ausland billig verkauft werden kann. Hat der amerikanische Drahl-Trust, dessen Produkte für die Farmer unentbehrlich sind, nothwendig, daß ihm der Schutzzoll von 100 auf 553 Prozent erhöht wird? Die Liste solcher unverschämter Zollerhöhungen könnte noch wesentlich verlängert werden, doch wozu? Die Standpatters und mit ihnen Präsident Taft, erklären, daß der Payne-Aldrich-Tarif der beste sei, den das Land je gehabt habe. Und auch Hr. Roosevelt, der den republikanischen Convent in Saratoga ganz in der Tasche hatte, hat in der Platform kein Wort über die ungerechten Zollbelastungen zu sagen.

Der neue Tarif kommt den Trusts und Groß-Corporationen zu Gute, damit die geschwollenen Vermögen noch mehr anschwellen.

John Schmitt.

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Demokratischer Sherifs-Kandidat für Wood County.

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Hiermit bringen wir das Bildniß des von der demokratischen Partei unseres Countys aufgestellten Sherifs-Kandidaten, Herrn John Schmitt von Marshfield. Herr Schmitt ist zur Zeit Betriebsleiter des hiesigen Thomas House und zu gleicher Zeit Deputy-Sherif, und somit nicht unerfahren in den Pflichten des Amtes für das er von seinen zahlreichen Freunden und Gönnern aufgestellt wurde. Von Geburt ein Deutschamerikaner, der seit über dreizig Jahren in hiesiger Gegend gewohnt und mit diesem Teil des Countys emporgekommen ist, findet man ihn stets als einen zuvorkommenen Herren mit freundlichem Aeußeren, dem es gewiß nicht schwer fallen wird bei den Einwohnern des Countys die nötigen Freunde zu erlangen, die ihm mit Wort und Tat in seiner Campagne zur Seite stehen werden. Wo immer Schmitt gestanden ob im Amt oder im Geschäft, er hat sich stets als ein Ehrenmann ersten Ranges erwiesen und werden die Stimmgeber von Wood County gewiß nicht fehl gehen, wenn sie ihn am 8. November mit ihren Stimmen zum Sherif unseres Countys erwählen.

Eh' wir's vergessen!

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„Die County-Option ist bei der Primärwahl abgetan worden" so hörten wir neulich einen unserer liberal gesinnten Bürger sagen, „die spielt in Wisconsin einstweilen keine Rolle mehr."

Das wäre ja sehr schön, wenn's so wäre. Aber es ist leider nicht so.

Wollten wir dem Beispiel unseres Gewährsmannes folgen, so zögen wir uns nach Michelart die Schlafmütze wieder über die Ohren und drehten uns herum, um weiterzuschnarchen.

Darüber hätten die Countyoptionleute natürlich ihre helle Freude. Was Besseres gibt es nicht für sie. Denn sie arbeiten immer, wenn wir schlafen, und sie selber haben sich das Schlafen um dieser Arbeit willen abgewöhnt.

Also aufgepaßt, Michel! Die Wahl ist noch nicht vorüber, sondern erst zur Hälfte abgetan. Du kannst dich totsicher darauf verlassen, daß der nächsten Legislatur eine Unmenge freiheitsfeindlicher Gesetzentwürfe zugehen werden: Countyoption und andere. Woher ich das weiß? Ganz einfach: das war immer so und wird so bleiben, so lange die Feinde der Freiheit die geringste Aussichten entdecken durchzudringen und so lange wir so schrecklich gern auf unseren Lorbeeren ausruhen.

Wen willst du also in die Legislatur schicken, um sicher zu sein, daß er wacht, indessen du träumst?

Die Parteien stellen vor jeder Wahl eine Platform auf, gewissermaßen eine politische Speisekarte. Die sieh' dir an, ehe du dich entscheidest.

In der Staatsplatform der Demokraten findest du klipp und klar, einfach und unzweideutig die Worte: Wir sind gegen Countyoption. Gut, sagst du, nun weiß ich, wo die stehen.

Und nun suche die Worte gegen Countyoption in der republikanischen Platform. Du findest sie nicht. Dort fehlt diese Erklärung. Warum? Das kann ich dir nicht sagen. Tatsache ist: sie fehlt.

Und daß sie fehlt, mag sehr bezeichnend sein. Es ist möglich, daß auch die republikanischen Legislaturmitglieder, oder viele davon, sich dem Mord der Freiheit durch eine Countyoptionmaßregel wiedersetzen werden. Möglich ist das. Gewiß ist es keineswegs. Und sicher ist, daß sie durch ihre Platform nicht dazu verpflichtet sind.

Es wird behauptet, daß 46 republikanische Kandidaten für die Legislatur sich für die County Option erklärt haben und es ist bekannt, daß der republikanische Kandidat für den Gouverneursposten versprochen hat, ein solches Gesetz mit seiner Unterschrift zu versehen, wenn es von Assembly und Senat passiert werden sollte.

Und wir dürfen an dieser Stelle versichern, daß Herr Schmitz, der demokratische Kandidat für das Amt des Gouverneurs, im gleichen Falle sein Veto gegen das Gesetz einlegen wird.

Der Fall liegt also so klar wie möglich: der republikanische Sieg mag in gewissen Fällen der Countyoption günstig sein; der demokratische Sieg ist in jedem Falle ein Schlag und eine ausgesprochene Niederlage für sie.

Man wird gut daran tun, sich am Wahltage an die Worte: „Wir sind gegen Countyoption" zu erinnern. Denn der Dichter sagt: Was man schwarz auf weiß besitzt, kann man getrost nachhause tragen.

(Dodge Co. Banner.)

John Jagodzinski

von Town Sigel. Demokratischer Kandidat für County-Schatzmeister.

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Herr John Jagodzinski, Kandidat für das County-Schatzmeisteramt für Wood County, auf dem demokratischen Ticket, ist seit 30 Jahren ein Bewohner von Town Sigel. Von Europa direkt nach Wood County gekommen, ließ er sich mit Familie in seinem Town auf einer neuen Farm nieder, die er durch Fleiß und Umsicht zu einem begehrenswerten Anwesen heranbaute. Von seinen Mitbürgern und Nachbaren im Town mit verschieden Townämtern bedacht, hat er sich stets als gewissenhaft, ehrlich und entgegenkommend erwiesen und mehrmals als Supervisor seines Towns gewählt, hatte er die Gelegenheit, auch in weiteren Kreisen bekannt zu werden und Achtung zu gewinnen. Als Preuß-Pole geboren und seit 30 Jahren in Amerika, ist er imstande, sowohl englisch wie auch deutsch und polnisch zu sprechen, welches besonders zu Gunsten seiner Kandidatur spricht, da auch eine ganze Anzahl Polen in unserem County wohnen, die auch zuweilen im Courthause Geschäfte abzuwickeln haben. Man stimme für ihn am 8. November.

Ist konstitutionel.

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Das Staats-Obergericht in Madison hat in seiner Entscheidung über die 20 Prozent-Klausel in der Primärwahl am letzten Samstag dieselbe als konstitutionell erklärt. Jetzt heißt es, eine demokratische Legislatur erwählen, die dies ungerechte Gesetz wieder zunichte macht. Dies Gesetz drückt der Primärwahl den Stempel einer regulären Wahl auf die den Parteien die Kampagnekosten verdoppeln.

William H. Getts.

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Demokratischer Kandidat für "Clerk of the Court". Von Grand Rapids.

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Wohl einer der bekanntesten Bürger, unseres Countys ist Herr William H. Getts, welchen die Demokratie Wood Countys zu ihrem Kandidaten für das Amt des Gerichts-Schreibers aufgestellt und nominiert hat. Er ist einer der ersten Ansiedler unseres Countys und seit seinem Hiersein ein Steuerzahler. Als junger Mann von 17 Jahren trat er in's Militär ein und kämpfte drei Jahre lang im Bürgerkriege, als er seine ehrenhafte Entlassung erhielt. Ein Jahr später kam er nach Wood County und hat hier sein Heim gemacht bis auf den heutigen Tag. Seit einer Reihe von Jahren versahe er das Friedensrichteramt in Grand Rapids und beteiligte sich stets mit Energie an alle fortschrittliche Bewegungen des Countys. Seine Bekanntschaft und Zuvorkommenheit bei Jedermann, wie auch seine Kenntnisse in Gerichtssachen, würden ihn, wenn erwählt, zu einem idealen Beamten machen. Man erinnere sich sein an der Wahl am 8. Nov. — Trotz seiner jungen Jahre und einer schweren Verwundung im Kriege brachte er es soweit, daß er als Leutnant seiner Company H., des 31. Wis. Vol. Regiments, zurück in ihren heimatlichen Staat bringen konnte, wo sie nach Schluß des Krieges in Madison ausgemustert wurde.

Bancroft siegt.

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In dem Prozeß, welchen Leo. H. Bancroft führte, um als Kandidat der republikanischen Partei auf den offiziellen Wahlzettel zu kommen, entschied das Wisconsiner Obergericht zu Gunsten Bancroft's, des "Stallwards". Bancroft hatte bekanntlich als Kandidat für das Amt des Generalanwaltes in der Primärwahl weniger Stimmen erhalten als der tote Tucker. — Große Bestürzung in der Partei, ist die Folge.

Das 20 Prozent Gesetz.

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Letzte Woche meldeten wir, daß das 30 Prozent-Gesetz für die Primärwahlen im Staate N. Dakota von dem dortigen Staats-Obergericht als unkonstitutionell erklärt und verworfen worden sei, während wir diese Woche zu melden haben, daß unser Obergericht das 20 Prozentgesetz in unserem Staate Wisconsin, für konstitutionell erklärt hat, und folglich in Kraft bleibt. Die demokratischen Kandidaten, in mehr als 30 Countys, werden dadurch betroffen und können nicht in der demokratischen Wahlzettelspalte aufgenommen werden. Ferner wurden dadurch auch Kandidaten für die Legislatur und Kongreß betroffen. Nicht nur Demokraten sondern auch Männer anderer Parteien hatten das Gesetz für ungerecht, und nur gemacht, um die starke Minoritätspartei (welches die demokratische Partei ist) zu untergraben und zu vernichten. Man scheint jedoch überall Anstalten zu treffen, die demokratischen Kandidaten in solchen Countys, wo keine 20 Prozent erlangt wurden, in der Unabhängigen Spalte unterzubringen und wird dann hoffentlich fleißig gearbeitet, diese auch zu erwählen, damit die nächste Legislatur demokratisch werde und dieses ungerechte Gesetz widerrufen wird. Wenn es mal so weit gekommen, daß eine Majoritätspartei alle Kniffe anwendet, um alle andere Parteien im Staaten gesetzlich zu vernichten, sieht es böse aus für die Zukunft, und ist es Zeit daß das Volk erwacht und einem derartigen Ansinnen entgegen tritt und zwar auf das ganz Entschiedenste. Und ganz besonders sollten die demokratischen Zeitungen unseres Staates diese Sache ernstlich aufnehmen und gegen eine derartig ungerechte Vergewaltigung auftreten. Herunter mit den Schlafmützen und an die Arbeit gegangen. Ist es nicht genug, daß uns durch Raubzoll, Trusts und Monopole das Leben unerschwinglich vertheuert wird, will man sich auch noch zu einm Sklaven einer Partei machen lassen, die sich bisher damit gebrüstet hat, die Sklaverei aus unserem Lande vertrieben zu haben?

La Follette für Temperenz.

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Unter dieser Ueberschrift sagt die "Wausau Sun" von letztem Samstag: "An einer Versammlung der W. C. T. U., die hier am Samstag abgehalten wurde, berichtete die Sekretärin, daß Stimmkarten gezeichnet und gesandt wurden an den Senior Senator und an ihren Repräsentanten in Washington, mit der Bitte für Temperenz-Maßregeln zu arbeiten, "La Follette antwortete Ja."

Temperenz-Maßregeln meinen Prohibition und La Follette ist der Diktator der republikanischen Partei in Wisconsin. Eine Stimme für einen republikanischen Kandaten für die Legislatur, der sich für die Wahl La Follette's erklärt hat, ist eine Stimme für County Option und für Maßregeln prohibionistischen Charakters."

Herman J. Pankow.

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Demokratischer Kandidat für Urkunden-Registrator.

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Wenn die Stimmgeber von Wood County am 8. November zur Wahlurne gehen, wird ihnen die Gelegenheit geboten für einen der ersten Ansiedler des nördlichen Teils des Countys zu stimmen, ein Mann der in allen Aemtern die er je bekleidet und sonstigen Stufen des Lebens stets für Wahrheit, Rechtschaffenheit und Ehrlichkeit eingetreten und stets für die Rechte und das Wohlergehen des allgemeinen Volks gestanden und gewirkt hat, dieser Herr ist Herman J. Pankow, der Senior-Editor des Demokrat, der für Urkunden-Registrator (Register of Deeds) nominirt wurde. Herr Pankow kam schon im Jahre 1879 nach hiesiger Gegend siedelte sich hier in Marshfield an, bekleidete in früheren Jahren mehrere Stadtämter zur vollständigsten Zufriedenheit und war bei allen Unternehmen, die von der Bürgerschaft des County's oder Stadt ausgingen, stets einer der mit Rat und Tat mit an der Spitze stand. Er wurde nicht Kandidat für obiges Amt aus eigenem Trieb, sondern nahm die Nomination erst dann an und gab das Versprechen als Kandidat zu stehen und für seine Erwählung einzutreten, als er von seinen vielen Freunden und Gönnern förmlich bestürmt und dazu gezwungen wurde.

Inland.

Hohes Alter. Frau Ellen Glennon in Fitchburg, Wis., konnte ihren 105. Geburtstag feiern. Sie war in Irland geboren und kam im Jahre 1847 mit ihrem Gatten nach Amerika. Sie hatte sieben Kinder, von denen noch fünf Töchter am Leben sind, die alle in Dane County wohnen. Daneben hat sie noch 40 Enkel und 25 Urenkel. Die alte Dame ist noch recht rüstig und geht ohne Beistand im Hause herum.

Rückgang. Zwei von den größeren Städten der Vereinigten Staaten haben bei der letzten Volkszählung eine Abnahme der Bevölkerung gezeigt: Galveston in Texas und Chelsea in Massachusetts. Beide haben aber eine ausreichende Erklärung, denn sie wurden beide im letzten Jahrzehnt von schweren Katastrophen heimgesucht: Galveston von der großen Fluth im Jahre 1901 und Chelsea vor wenigen Jahren von einem verheerenden Brande. Bis zum nächsten Zensus werden sie den Verlust wettmachen.

Strenge Aufsicht. Die Gesundheitsbehörden von ganz Wisconsin beobachten mit Interesse eine Einrichtung, die die Schulbehörde in Wausau betroffen hat, um den Gesundheitszustand der Schulkinder überwachen zu können. Die Stadt Wausau ist in 6 Distrikte eingetheilt, dem je ein Arzt vorsteht, dessen Office sich im Schulgebäude befindet. Bleibt ein Kind ohne Entschuldigung einen Tag von der Schule weg, wird es, ehe es wieder zum Unterricht zugelassen wird, genau untersucht. Die Einrichtung arbeitet seit Wiedereröfnung der Schule und hat bereits gute Resultate gezeitigt.

Aufregendes Damenreiten. Ein aufregendes Schauspiel bot sich den Besuchern des Pferderennens auf der County-Fair in Glendive, Mont. Ein feuriger schwarzer Hengst, von der Indianaerin Maggie Lorenze geritten, die als sichere Siegerin im Dreitagewechselrennen galt, ging mit ihr durch und konnte erst vom Vater des Mädchens in echt indianischer Weise eingefangen und zur Ruhe gebracht werden. Inzwischen hatte die zweitbeste Reiterin, Frau Wise, die Kontrolle über ihr Pferd ebenfalls verloren; gerade als das Thier über den Schutzzaun in das Publikum rasen wollte, brachte sie es aber wieder in ihre Gewalt und erreichte das Ziel kurz vor der Indianerin.

Zwei Kinder ertrunken. Wie sie es schon oft gethan, spielten dieser Tage die 10-jährige Tesi Sadrian und die 4-jährige Rebecca Goldberg in Corona, L. J., auf dem Holzdeckel einer Zisterne im Hofe des Hauses. Die Zisterne ist etwa 20 Fuß mit Wasser gefüllt. Obwohl das Holzwerk des Deckels auf der Außenseite intakt ist, befanden sich auf der Innenseite, dort wo die Nägel hineingetrieben sind, morsche Stellen. Niemand erblickte in dem Spiel der Kinder eine Gefahr, und als sie nach längerer Zeit im Hause nicht auftauchten, suchte man erst die ganze Nachbarschaft ab, ehe es jemandem einfiel, nach der Zisterne zu gehen. Da fand man denn, daß der Deckel eingebrochen war. Nachbarn zogen die Kleinen als Leichen an die Oberfläche.

Verdrängung kleiner Dampfer. Unter den Redern auf den Großen Seen hat sich die Ueberzeugung Bahn gebrochen, daß die kleineren Dampfer, die diese Binnenseen bisher befuhren, in Zukunft keine Verwendung mehr finden werden. Der Grund dafür ist ein doppelter: Einmal sind genug große Dampfer vorhanden, welche den Erz- und Kohlentransport bewältigen können, dann aber, und das ist der Hauptgrund, sind die modernen Riesendampfer und die Docks mit Vorrichtungen versehen, die ein außerordentlich schnelles Laden und Löschen ermöglichen. Die kleineren Dampfer älterer Konstruktion sind nicht mit diesen Maschinen ausgerüstet, so daß es mitunter länger dauert, einen kleinen als einen doppelt so großen Dampfer zu laden.

Mußte Gattin erschießen. An Leib und Seele gebrochen, langte dieser Tage James McDowell, früher ein Pionier in der Einöde des kanadischen Nordwestens, in New York an, um Heilung von einer Nervenzerrüttung zu suchen, einer Folge der schrecklichsten Erfahrung, die wohl je einen Mann betroffen hat. Er hat seine Gattin, die bei einem Sturz von einem Felsen schwer verletzt worden war, auf deren Bitten erschießen müssen. Aerztliche Hilfe war auf hunderte von Meilen nicht zu erreichen, und die Gefahr lag vor, daß die Unglückliche den hungrigen Wölfen der Wildniß zum Opfer fallen würde, ehe eine Aussicht auf Erreichung zivilisirterer Gegenden sich böte. McDowell, der bei Freunden im Bronx abgestiegen ist, ist seit dem erschütternden Vorfall nur noch ein Schatten seines früheren Selbst, die Erinnerung an die Szene in der Einöde will nicht von ihm weichen, und ärztliche Behandlung ist bisher vergeblich gewesen.

THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE.

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COMPARING THE TWO STATE PLATFORMS.

Edward C. Wall of Milwaukee makes a very commendable comparison between the Democratic and Republican state platforms.

"The Republicans stand for a reduction of the tariff, *in a half-hearted way*, the Democrats in a bold and positive manner, following the time-honored precedents of their party. In view of the *promises made in the* Republican national platform of 1908 and of the action of the Republican majority in the last congress, it must be obvious to *all true believers* in tariff reduction that it can only be obtained by putting the Democratic party in control of national legislation.

In state matters, both platforms are progressive, with no great difference except the omission on the part of the Republican platform of a matter of *paramount importance, namely*, the liquor question, so called. In other words, prohibition and opposition thereto.

The Democratic platform makes a declaration against sumptuary legislation—a species of prohibition. It emphasizes the same by denouncing county option. The Republican platform, on the other hand, is absolutely silent on this subject. It dodges the principle, evidently fearing to take a *stand either for or against it*, therefore, the important issue before the people of Wisconsin at this *time is*.

Shall paternalism prevail?

Shall prohibition be tacitly endorsed?

What do sumptuary laws and prohibition mean? The Century dictionary defines them as follows:

Sumptuary Laws: "*Laws made to restrain excess* in apparel, food or luxuries." * * * "The opponents in *restraint of liquor traffic frequently* stigmatize such laws *as* sumptuary laws."

Prohibition: "In a restricted sense, the interdiction by law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks, except for medicinal or sacramental uses."

Opposition to sumptuary legislation has ever been one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party. It has been a plank in national and state platforms. It was in the state platforms of 1890 and 1892 and in the national platform of 1892. In both of these years Wisconsin went overwhelmingly Democratic and in 1892 Mr. Cleveland was elected president of the United State, Wisconsin giving its electoral vote at that time to Mr. Cleveland. The people of Wisconsin have spoken most emphatically at the polls in opposition to paternalism. They have registered their opposition to trying to regulate by law their habits; as to what they should eat and drink; how they should educate their children, etc. With them it is a question of *principle* and if the question is again squarely submitted for their determination they will undoubtedly *speak as decisively as they* did the last *time* it was an issue, namely, in 1890.

Local option so-called is now a law of the state *and should be repealed*. It is *as wrong in principle* as county option. It is merely an entering wedge to prohibition and is only different in degree from county option. *Home rule is not applicable to this* question. It is just as foreign to the subject as it would be to relegate the decision of capital punishment or imprisonment for life *for murder* to local determination. These are questions that should be decided by the state legislature.

The Prohibitionists are consistent in their *position* on the liquor question and are therefore entitled to respect. They are not in favor of local option, county option, or any other option, but boldly stand for state prohibition—that is the honest, truthful Prohibitionist. With them it is a moral question and here they are right. They believe that the curse of intemperance can only be cured by strict state laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic drinks except for the arts, medicinal or sacramental uses.

Those opposed to prohibition—and the Democrats in their platform squarely make it an issue by denouncing sumptuary legislation—denounce prohibition in all its *forms* as wrong in principle.

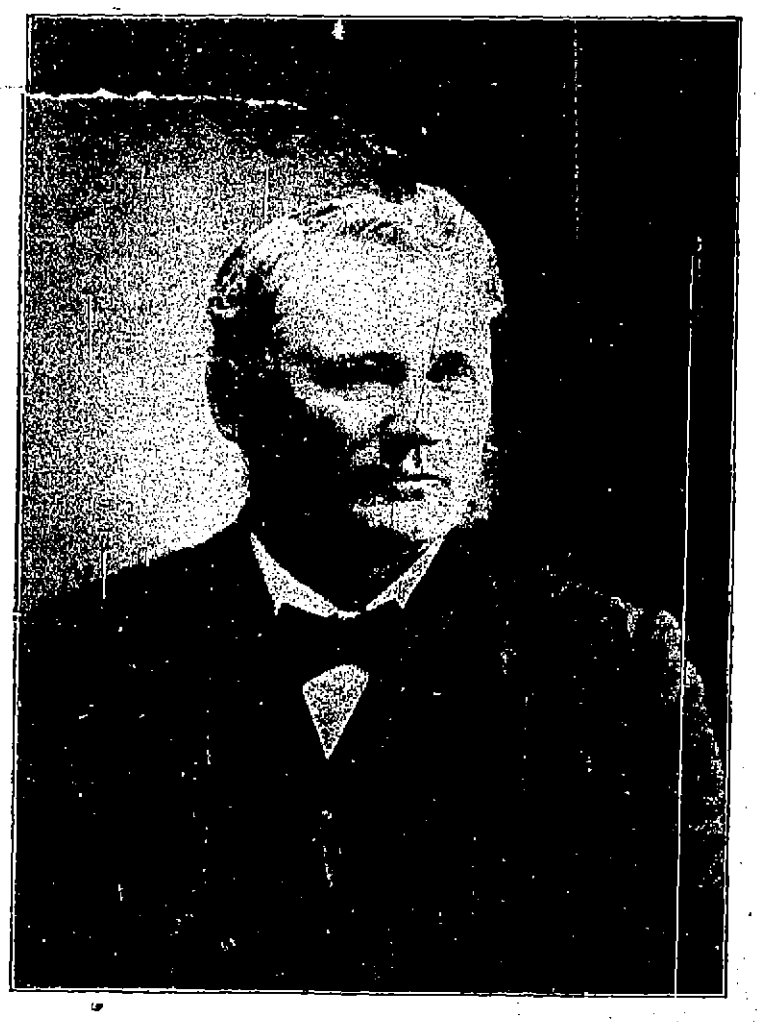
Opposition to sumptuary legislation and prohibition *means disbelief that the evil can be cured by* law. Experience has proved this and furthermore *that hypocrisy and disregard for* law has really been encouraged by prohibitory laws. Neither do *those who are opposed to sumptuary* legislation and prohibition oppose the regulation of saloons *and liquor selling. They believe* that localities should be permitted to regulate saloons as they *now regulate slaughter houses and livery stables*, theaters and places of amusement, boulevards and streets, *under their police powers. They do* not take their stand on this question in the interest of the manufacturers *or spirits, the brewers or* the saloon keepers. The wishes of these people in no *way enters into the question. It is a matter* of principle solely. In fact they firmly believe that *the only true way to help the cause of temperance* is through education, example, argument and self-interest, *and not by laws and they feel* that agitation for prohibitory laws retards and does not *assist good government*.

He honest and upright thing to do is to come out into the open—as Democrats in their platform have done—and fight against prohibition which is a narrow and dangerous form of paternalism."

E. C. WALL.

Milwaukee, Oct. 12, 1910.

OUR SENATORIAL CANDIDATE.



Thomas H. Patterson.

OF WILD ROSE, WIS.,

Thomas H. Patterson, the Democratic candidate for state senator of this ninth senatorial district, who is interested in extensive business at Wild Rose and is a familiar figure in his home county Waushara, is thoroughly equipped for the discharge of duties of the office he stands for. He stands squarely on every plank in the Democratic plattform including home rule and is against county option. He believes taxes are out of all reason and that there is unnecessary extravagance and bad management in the transaction of publice business at Madison, and he pledges himself to devote his energies to straightening the books and to cleaning up the legislative machinery if elected.

The Wild Rose Times, a dyed-in-the-wool Republican paper has this to say about Mr. Patterson: "Sixty of the sixty-two years he has lived, he has spent in this county, dividing his time between Mt. Morris, Pine River and Wild Rose where he has been in mercantile trade for the last 9 years. The Democratic grab which he assumed when he reached his majority has been so pleasing to him that he has never changed and towards which party he has never been charged with inconsistency. He has at different times been a candidate for member of assembly, vice-governor congress, and now state senator.

Mr. Patterson is a man of marked individuality, quiet in his ways but far reaching in his plans, and there is something about the republican situation in this senatorial district that appears to please him and in which the inspiration of hope is not lacking, is evident from his demeanor when the subject of politics is being discussed. No one denies but what if he were elected, he would be a representative who would carefully look after the interests of the people of this district".

Herman J. Pankow.

OF MARSHFIELD.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Herman J. Pankow, the democratic candidate for Register of Deeds has been a resident of Marshfield for the past thirty-two years and has served the people in the capacity of member of the county borad, city treasurer and municipal judge to the credit of himself and the community. His greatest service to the people however has been in the work of upbuilding and developing of the county. During the last 26 years as editor and publisher of the Marshfield Demokrat he has been a fearless advocate of the people's interests and through the colums of that paper has contributed largely towards securing many of the desireable settlers, that are making Wood county one of the best agricultural counties in the state. If the people of Wood countyshould choose to elect Mr. Pankow to the office of Register of Deeds, it is an assured fact that this branch of the county's business will be in competend hands. Vote for Herman J. Pankow for Register of Deeds on election day.

There are so many kinds of insurgents now days that it is hard to determine which is of the "all wool and a yard wide quality." In Wisconsin the insurgent differs from the Roosevelt insurgent. Roosevelt insurges in the west and standpats in the east. Let no question as to the quality of insurgents arise. Vote the Democratic ticket and elect men who will bring about an honest revision of the tariff.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

ARTHUR P. MULROY

OF GRAND RAPIDS.

In Arthur P. Mulroy we are presenting the democratic nominee for county clerk, a young man of exceptional ability with all the necessary features to make an efficient and accommodating officer in that capacity. Our candidate is a son of Patrick Mulroy, the well know landlord of the Commercial Hotel and popular supervisor of the 7th. Ward of the city of Grand Rapids. Arthur, who has grown up to manhood in the city of Grand Rapids is one of the most popular young men in that community. He received a thorough has school and business training and been active and energetic in all his undertakings. If elected to the office, he aspires for, the people of Wood county can rest assured that they will be served. Vote for him on election day, November 8.

What is "progressiveness?" It's democracy in disguise. Be a real democrat. Be really progressive.

ONE OF WILSON'S ILLUSTRATIONS.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson, democratic candidate for governor in New Jersey, in a speech at Newark, Sept. 30, 1910: "A friend of mine was walking down the street in Wilkesbarre, Pa., one day, with two friends of his, who were lawyers, in very earnest conversation, and he asked one of them, "What are you talking about." He replied, "We are discussing who is the leader of the Luzerne county bar." "Why", the other said, "I am" "How do you prove it?" he was asked. He replied, "Why, I don't have to prove it; I admit it."

"Now that is the case with the Republican party; it admits it, and I am not going to jump on the poor thing when it is down."

FOR CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

WILLIAM H. GETTS

OF GRAND RAPIDS.

We are presenting to you here to-day the name and photograph of one of the earliest pioneers of Wood county, Mr. W. H. Getts, who has been selected by the voters of the democratic party as their candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court. Mr. Getts, at but the age of 17 enlisted in the civel war and served his country for three years with honor and distinction. Soon after the close of the war he came ot Wood county and settled in Grand Rapids where he has been a resident and taxpayer ever since. He is well qualified for the office he aspired, having held the office of justice of the peace, and other minor city trusts and conducted them in very efficient and faithful manner. He is a pleasing genial good fellow and it would be a pleasure for the court house visitors to meet this gentleman in the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court should he be elected.

HAS TRUE RING.

The platform adopted by the Democrats has the true ring. It is in accord with Democratic teachings. That adopted by La Follette and his followers still clings to the idea of protection. The Milwaukee Journal which has been a great admirer of the insurgents and stood for McGovern and La Follette in the last campaign does not like the plank. In the Milwaukee Journal of Saterday October 1, the following appeared:

"The two party platforms in Wisconsin almost unconsciously, instinctively, emphasize the distinction between the fundamental principles upon which each believes government should be conducted. In many, perhaps most, details they advocate the same steps. Both would cut down the tariff, both would curtail the privileges nowenjoyed by certain individuals or classes: both would bring the individual voter more directly in contact with governmental acts, both oppose Prohibition in the form of county option. Notwithstanding these agreements in detail, the Republican platform still proclaims the policy of Special Privilege to such persons and classes as the government may choose *to favor*, while the Democratic document renounces opposition to such favoritism and stands for equal rights to all.

Republicans would withdraw tariff benefits from some who now revel in them, but would still frame tariff laws so as to permit its present favorites to levy tribute on the people at large. They are horrified that business men as capitalists should combine but would select new classes of favorites such as laborers and who may have the privilege to commit such crimes. In this principle of government are based the great bulk of our political and social evils. Once conceded a policy of allowing some to rob the others, it is not possible within the limits of human capacity to confine the privilege to good robbers nor the robbery to equitable limits. It would seem that the half-century's experience with a protective tariff must convince any thoughtful person of this fact.

"If government is to continue, the policy of distributing loot, cupidity and strength rather than merit will mark the prize winners, and corruption of the distributors in all branches of government will continue. No substantial reform can be expected from occasional revolts against details. Until we return to the fundamental principle, "Equal rights to all, Special Privileges to none such evils will continue and increase."

The Republican party has never been right on the tariff.

The Song of the Tramp.

I gather here and there a pie,
And here and there a biscuit;
I snatch a spoon when no one's by,
It always pays to risk it.
I sleep at noon where waters flow
To soothe the weary courier,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on all summer.

I ride beneath the rushing freight
From Boston to Chicago;
I watch each chance to desecrate
The box of Wells & Fargo,
I sing and whistle as I go—
November'll find me lonely,
For in November falls the snow—
I walk in summer only.

—Exchange.

BIG BUSINESS.

Were it not for the tariff on cottons the dividends of the Dartmouth Cotton Co. could not be 66 per cent. Under the Dingley law the dividends of the Troy Cotton and Woolen Mfg. Co. were 67 per cent in 1907. The Massachusetts Cotton Mills, at Lowell, Mass., capitalized at $1,800,000 had a suplus of $1,679,000 and its net earnings for that year amounted to 41 30 per cent. Pepperell Manufacturing Co. of Maine, in 1906 declared dividends of 62 per cent. The Algonquin Calico company aggregated in nine years a net earning of 607 per cent, six times the amount of its invested capital and paid its stock holders an annual dividend of 67 per cent and instead of Congress reducing the tariff on the cotton schedules they raised the same so as to enable these institutions to make still a lager annual profit and Mr. Morse voted for all this and he asks to be re-elected. What do you say about that? And Mr. Morse says he's a "progressive."

FOR COUNTY SHERIFF.

JOHN SCHMITT.

OF MARSHFIELD.

The Democrats of Wood county have elected for their candidate for sheriff John Schmitt of Marshfield, who, not only being a genial good fellow to meet, has also the necessary qualities of marking a first-class officer for our county. Mr. Schmitt is at present the Landlord of the Thomas House at Marshfield and holds the office of deputy sheriff under Mike Griffin, therefore being already well acquainted with the duties of sheriff. He came to this part of the state some 30 years ago and lived a good share of that time in the city of Marshfield, where he has an abundance of friends, who irrespective of party affiliations, are earnestly and diligently working for his election. If the voters of Wood county shall decide to elect John Schmitt sheriff on November 8., we can assure them that they made no mistake in their choice, for his past record has proven to us, that he will discharge his duties in that office in the most capable and efficient manner.

DOES'NT STAND FOR MORSE.

The Grand Rapids Reporter publishes the Progressive Republican ticket at the head of its editoral column. We notice that the name of Congressman Morse is omitted. It is conceded that Mr. Morse is one of the progressives. At least he says he is. We should not think that such a thing as being knocked out of the postoffice would stop the Reporter from supporting Mr. Morse. We would suggest that as he does not expect to support Mr. Morse that he place the name of John F. Lamont, the democratic candidate for congress in its column. He is an excellent man for the position and if he should be elected he would let the people know that there is a tenth district in Wisconsin. Better work for and support Mr. Lamont, Bro Fontaine. —Shawano Advocate.

JOHN A. GAYNOR.

OF GRAND RAPIDS.

Democratic Candidate For District Attorney

We are pleased to present to you to-day for the office of distric attorney the name of Hon. John A. Gaynor, a candidate who not only has the widest of knowledge in law but is also a pronounced advocate of rightousness and justice. Mr. Gaynor is one of the old settlers of his city and has ever been ready to work in behalf of the upbuilding,, developoment and betterment of his county. In every capacity that he has served the people of his county, in the past, he has always shown himself to be a faithful, fearless and an efficient servant of the people. If you, Mr. Voter, want an experienced lawyer, who has years of sucessful practice and knowledge of law back of him, vote for Mr. Gaynor on election day.

Just Struck One.

It was an old custom among highwaymen to stop prosperous looking men on the street at night and inquire the time and then, when the obliging party had pulled out his watch and named the hour, to snatch the watch and run off with it.

One night one of these footpads accosted an athlete.

"What time is it?" inquired the footpad.

The athlete dealt the crook a hard blow on the jaw.

"Just struck one," said the athlete, as the footpad went down before his stinging blow.

"Gee," said the crook, as myriads of stars were clouding his vision, "I'm glad I didn't meet you an hour ago."—Norman E. Mack's National Monthly.

EX-GOVERNOR HOARD ON STATE REPUBLICANS.

Ex-Governor Hoard has the following to say in his "Jefferson County Union" in regard to the republican party of this state:

"La Follette and his crowd use the term for the purpose of conveying the idea that his opponents are traitors to the welfare of the state and nation, while he and The Milwaukee Journal are sweet scented patriots. Well, there is no law against the devil appearing in the grab of an angel of light. The way is open and has always been for bigots and men who make merchandise of their fellowmen in politics and religion. It takes time for the people to see the inside of such men. Drunk with their victory, they can no more help arrogating to themselves all the wisdom, all the patroitism, and all the goodness of the country than any other inebriate. Meanwhile those who oppose the elevation of men who barter their friendships and their friends for place and power have no apologies to render."

Make this the banner Democratic year. Not in years have the people manifested such a deep interest. In Maine they have taken an advanced step. The next congress will be Democratic if the voters do their duty and Wisconsin wants to share in the credit. This is the year to achieve a victory. The protectionist party has failed—change medicine for a time. Take the remedy applied by the doctors of Democracy.

LOCAL ITEMS.

John E. Daly was in Milwaukee and Chicago last week on business.

John Murgatroyd of Vesper transacted business in the city on Saturday.

Dave Harney of Marshfield was a business visitor in the city on Saturday.

Miss Alma Hansen has accepted a position as stenographer in the office of the Oberbeck Mfg. Co.

Patrick Mulroy and S V. Topping were in Pittsville on Saturday to attend the monthly stock fair.

Mesdames D. McVicar, Ed. Caswell and Ellsworth Murgatroyd of Vesper were in the city shopping on Friday.

Frank Kobza, one of the solid farmers of the town of Sigel, was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday.

J. Ginsburg and son departed on Monday for Chicago where they will purchase a carload of apples and other fruits.

Mrs. Leon LeSarge and children of LaCrosse are visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hutchinson this week.

John Schmitt of Marshfield, democratic candidate for sheriff, was in the city on Monday. The Tribune acknowledges a pleasant call.

A. J. Schmitz, democratic candidate for governor, will speak at Marshfield tonight. A number from here will attend the speech.

Mrs. I. Baruch spent several days in Milwaukee and Chicago the past week engaged in buying goods for the Heineman Mercantile Co.

Mike Jackan of the town of Sigel was a caller at the Tribune office on Saturday, having dropped in to renew his subscription for another year.

C. L. Hayward, electrician at the Consolidated mill, left on Friday for Chicago on business He expected also to visit in Michigan before his return.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Garski and children returned on Sunday from Stevens Point where they spent the past month on the farm of Mr. Garski's brother.

--Look for Gilkey over the Wood County Bank when you want insurance or real estate.

T. P. Pearenboom spent several days in Chicago the past week where he attended to some business matters and incidentally attended the ball games between the Cubs and Philadelphia.

Eli Crotteau of Marshfield spent Thursday in the city visiting with friends while on his way home from Rudolph where he spent several days visiting with his mother. Mr. Crotteau made the trip in his Buick auto.

—FOR SALE:—The Halverson home on Elm St. New, elegantly finished. Has electric lights, sewer, city water, bath. See owner or J. H. Linderman. Phone 417.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Griffin have issued invitations to the wedding of their daughter Mae Catherine to Mr. Fred R. Gordon of Fond du Lac, which will take place on Thursday, Nov. 3rd, at 9 o'clock at SS. Peter and Paul church.

Attorney D. D. Conway spent several days in Milwaukee last week looking after some business matters. While there he disposed of his two cylinder Buick automobile and bought two new machines, a runabout and a seven passenger car.

The Womans Foreign Missionary Society of the Congregational church will meet with Mrs. Geo. W. Mead on Wednesday afternoon on Nov. 2nd. This is to be the annual free will offering meeting for home missions. All ladies are invited.

—Gilkey, the insurance man, is now located over the Wood County bank.

The city team has been engaged in dumping mud from the street into the hole in the river bank, left by the removal of the Harvey Goe building and this will soon be filled in and leveled off so as to present a neat appearance.

W. E. Bowman, a harness maker from Spokane, Wash., was in the city several days the past week looking over the situation with a view to locating here. He stated that he liked the appearances of things and that he might decide to open up a shop.

Martin Pfyl, who lives about two miles north of the city on the Biron road, was a pleasant caller at the Tribune office on Monday. Mr. Pfyl is the owner of a well drilling machine which he expects to move down from Arpin next week, after which he will do well drilling for anybody who may desire work of this kind.

While the season was reported to be unfavorable for the growing of potatoes, in this section, it seems that some people did get good sized tubers, nevertheless. Several of our exchanges have mentioned potatoes that were brought in weighing three pounds and over, altho it does not seem that any records were broken in this immediate vicinity.

A French astronomer has discovered that the solar system, including the earth, is spinning thru space at the rate of 108,000 miles an hour, and is headed toward the star Vega in the constellation Lyra. This is going some, all right, but even at this rate it will take us 400,000 years to reach our destination and it is doubtful if any of us now on earth will be able to serve on the reception committee.

The bee, the bee, the busy bee gathering honey for you and me. Ten thousand pounds is a heap of honey and considerable beeswax but such an amount was shipped last week by Frank Stoflet of Arpin to the Chicago markets. The price received was 15½c per pound which is an exceptionally good bulk price. The honey was made by 160 colonies and was No. 1 in color and flavor. Mr. Stoflet is seriously considering dividing his bees into colonies of 50 and summering them at different nearby points thus giving them a wider range and less travel. The bee business this year has been very profitable.—Marshfield News.

Henry Stahl of Vesper was a business visitor in the city on Friday.

Mrs. Wm. Bohmsach is visiting with friends in Wild Rose this week.

Attorney George L. Williams left on Tuesday for Milwaukee to be gone several days on legal business.

Martin Conway of Orient, S. D., is in the city this week visiting at the homes of D. D. and W. J. Conway.

Guy Getts has accepted a position with Joe Wheir and will have charge of his confectionery store this winter.

The Elks gave a social dancing party at their hall on Friday evening at which there was an enjoyable time.

Attorney T. W. Brazeau returned on Saturday from Milwaukee where he was looking after some legal business.

—Doctor Garbutt, expert in diseases of children will be at the Dixon House, Grand Rapids on Saturday and Sunday, November 5, 6.

Mrs. Chas. Podawiltz departed last week for Milwaukee, where she will spend several weeks visiting with her daughter, Mrs. George Anderson.

Attorney C. B. Edwards of Marshfield transacted some business in the city on Monday. While here he favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call

Frank B. Seymour, general manager of the Green Bay & Western Ry., spent Friday in this city looking after some business matters connected with his road.

H. J. Pankow, candidate for register of deeds on the democratic ticket, was in the city Monday and Tuesday looking over the political situation in this locality.

W. J. Mann of Arpin was in the city on Thursday on his way to Stoughton where he spent several days on business for the Vesper Creamery Co.

Mrs. Ida Gorham of Chicago and Miss Lena Kleveno of Highland Park, Ill, returned to their homes on Monday after a two weeks visit at the Jos. Rick home.

Jas. Block, one of the catchers for the Chicago White Sox, has been in this city and vicinity the past week, having come here to visit his people, who live in the town of Sigel.

Fred Vollmar, H. Hambright and C. H. Strecht of Marshfield were in the city on Monday looking after some matters connected with the sale of the plant of the Marshfield Bedding Co.

The socialist speech delivered at the opera house last Friday evening by Ralph Korngold, was listened to by a good sized audience and those who heard it report that it was well worth listening to.

Miss Stange Married.

Merrill News:—It seldom happens that a young couple can successfully elude their friends, get married and leave for a honeymoon trip without having someone learn of the plans and give them a farewell shower of rice and well wishes, but this is exactly what Miss Lydia Stange and Fred W. King, both well known and highly esteemed young people of the city, did Wednesday evening. They were quietly married at the home of the young lady's parents, Hon. and Mrs A. H. Stange, by Rev. Schlepsieck, pastor of the Lutheran Trinity church, at 6 o'clock and left on the 6:55 o'clock train for Chicago and other points south.

So closely did the young people and their parents guard the secret that not even close relatives were aware of what was to occur until several hours later. The only persons present when the ceremony was performed were Mr. and Mrs. Stange and Mr. and Mrs. E. S. King, parents of the groom.

After a short honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. King will return and go to housekeeping at 1200 Third street, the home formerly occupied by E. M. Smart and family, but which was purchased recently by Mr. Stange. It has been remodeled and improved and is one of the most comfortable homes in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. King begin their wedded life under very favorable conditions and that it may continue so through life is the wish of their many friends in Merrill.

Mrs. King is a graduate of the local public schools, of a young ladies school in Rockford, Ill., and she also attended Milwaukee Downer college. She is predominent in society and enjoys the esteem of all who know her.

Mr. King holds a responsible position with the Merrill Railway & Lighting company. He has already made a good start in life and has the stamina, and ambition to continue to push forward.

A LITTLE MORE VENICE THEN TO FLORENCE.

By M. H. Jackson

How would you like to live where to go in bathing you have only to dive out of your sitting room window? How would you like to walk on a street where three steps takes you you from one store to the store opposite? How would you like to study mosaic pictures under your feet, right on the floor?

This morning we spent two hours and ten cents on the Grand Canal and the lagoons. We rode on the street cars of Venice,—the steamboats. They collect two cents for a "straight" ride on the crooked canal and then come for more when the boat swings around to return or when we go beyond the limits of the canal. We settled up five times before we were all satisfied and then went ashore. This larger view of Venice was just what we needed as a climax to our visit.

I have made the acquaintance of nearly all of the gondoliers at the stand just outside our hotel, and you should hear us "talk." It is a mixture of articulation and muscular gymnastics, but we talk. On my gondola rides, they have taught me signals as we meet others or round corners. Those signals are to avoid collision and are shouted out with peculiar Italian intonations. One of my best gondolier friends, one whom I trusted, one whom I thought incapable of deceit, yesterday taught me the phrase "Look out", but alas, instead of the correct signal he gave me a phrase altogether too near a string of oaths for my comfort. Of course I was perfectly innocent, but when I roared out the phrase in foghorn tones and saw the whole gondolier crew and Italians on shore convulsed with laughter while my false friend was simply shrieking with delight, I realized that the foreigner had been "stung" in a foreign land.

It took my friend some time to get back into my good graces, but this morning he accomplished it effectually by actually allowing me to row his gondola. This is not an easy thing to do although from the side lines it looks very simple. My record speed in a gondola is forty foot in fifteen minutes, and I lost my oar only twice during the trial for speed.

Did I tell you that on our way here from Milan we passed through Verona where the "Two Gentlemen" lived. Verona you know was also the scene of the play Romeo and Juliet, and here is the tomb of Juliet,—at least the people of Verona will tell you that it is.

At two o'clock on a typical Venetian afternoon our flotilla of gondolas appear off shore, and then on shore, and we are packed away for our winding canal ride to the depot. "Good bye Venice! We're going to leave you now!" sing the travelers and the sun shines her brightest on the mosaic front of an old palace whose beauty can not fade; the sky takes on its many shades of blue. The gondoliers wear their happiest smiles as they send our boats flying over the water to the depot. Our train is ready and we pull out and over the two and one half miles of embankment bridge to the mainland where we head for the city of Florence beyond the Apennines.

Padua! Yes Padua! We are passing thru many cities connected with history and literature that we have studied.

We stop at Bologna for dinner. We crossed the Po River some time ago. From here we shall soon enter the Apennines, leaving the plains of Lombardy for the valley of the Arno River. We shall pass through forty-five tunnels in going eigty-two miles. Two of these tunnels are a mile long each. The fertile plains of Tuscany "the garden of Italy" are beyond the mountains.

While passing through Pistoja we are reminded that here long ago the pistol was invented, receiving its name from this locality.

Now we are at Florence. Seven days we shall be residents of this historic classic city. We shall not hear Savonarola, but we shall hear about him. We have been reading Romola again in preparation for our visit here, as we read parts of Les Miserables before going to Paris, and Stones of Venice for the "Queen of the Adriatic." Our reading must of necessity be fragmentary, but even the little we do helps to put us in the spirit of those who visited these places and wrote about them.

Letters from home are in our rooms at the hotel, and we all hurry up stairs to enjoy them. Six letters this time! What a treat! Here among strangers, in a land where the language is very nearly unintelligible, where the customs, manners and habits of the people are so very different from what we are accustomed to; a land where we are "peculiar," and occasionally objects of curiosity, what a luxury a letter is, coming from the faraway home across the sea. In our travels, sometimes it seems as though this were in a dream, and that we may yet wake up at home; sometimes this seems like the reality while the only spot in the world for us, takes on a dim unreality, and we wonder if we are forgotten. So many experiences have been crowded in since we sailed from Boston that nothing but the almanac can convince us that it was not ages ago that we started. And then the letters! They come to us just when they are needed, and we know, after reading them, that we are not so far from home as we had thought we were. We know that oceans are not wide enough to separate us from those we left behind.

The history of Florence reads like fiction, and pretty wild fiction at that. Many of its buildings show by their structure how necessary it used to be to fortify one family against a turbulent element and a rival family or party. Most of the houses are castles with barred windows. New buildings are built as though these people are beginning to expect permanent peace but much of old Florence is made up of battlements and barricades. I must not write history. You can get that from your libraries. I can however stimulate your imaginations when I tell you that today we visited the home of Dante. Yesterday we saw Galileo's house. We also saw the room in the convent of St. Mark's where Fra Girolamo Savonarola used to stay. In it we saw manuscripts written by him, and many things said to have belonged to him.

On every hand we see objects that remind us of the great Medici family who ruled Florence for so long.

But the greatest Florentine of them all, the man far above any other Italian; to whom the whole world bows, was the great Michel Angelo. An artist, in painting, sculpture and architecture we find his works in abundance here in his native city and we shall find them again in Rome. No city in the world can surpass Florence in her art history, and her collections of art are numerous. Her old palaces and churches are full of treasures coming down from past centuries. Here we may see the originals of the past artists about whom we have read so much, and copies of whose work we have seen so often.

Letters from home say that it has been very hot over there, and one says, "What must the weather be in Italy?" Our very hottest day so far was 87 degrees. It very seldom reaches 95 degrees here in Florence, and it lasts but a short time when it does reach that mark. They say we shall experience hot weather at Naples, but not here or in Rome. In winter the cold winds come down the Arno River from the Apennines. Some one has said that it can hardly be conceived how people can live in Florence in the winter or die there in the summer."

There are many Americans living here in Florence. A large number of the villas outside are owned by Americans. In the city there are American schools taught by American teachers. The higher cost of living in Florence, and the heavy taxes paid by Americans may stop further growth in the American colony. We find too, a large number of students here who are studying the languages, music and painting. The Uffizi Gallery you know is one of the three greatest art collections in the world.

A few days ago our group went up the mountain upon which the old town of Fiesole stands. Within the past twenty years there has been unearthed there an old Roman amphitheater. It was not known that this ever existed until it was discovered by accident. It is a small enclosure, and as we shall see larger and better examples of the old Roman playhouse when we get to Rome, it will not be best to take time and space for a description here.

Up to the old town we come by trolley over a winding road. Now we go on foot to the top of the mountain 800 feet above the city of Florence, not quite as high as the Eiffel tower is above the city of Paris.

Florence, from this hill-top is a veritable paradise. No one who sees the city from this point ever forgets it. The Apennine mountains on the north, frame in a beautiful cluster of hills and valleys upon which are built the villas and business streets of the city and adjacent country. To the east lie the mountains of the Casentino and Vallombroso. To the south are hills and vineyards with dots of bright colors in green settings. Houses are seen, partly hidden in apple orchards and beyond are churches among olives and cypresses. The city of Florence is divided by the Arno, which from this viewpoint reflects like silver the rays of the afternoon sun. Italy is indeed the country of sunshine.

"Oh Italia, Italia beloved,
Land of beauty, of sunlight and song."

The old song comes involuntarily to our lips, and my thoughts go back to old Columbus, Wisconsin, where our chorus worked so faithfully to produce the song in the spirit of this scene. It is no wonder that the Florentine never leaves his native city without definite plans for returning, and as this "land of beauty and sunlight and song," becomes more and more prosperous, as it certainly will in this century of peace, we shall see fewer and fewer who will find it necessary to leave the land which they love so well.

In making the acquaintance of Italians I have already uncovered evidences of intense patriotism, and it has pleased me exceedingly to feel that this beautiful land, after centuries of strife is at last united and in the double quick march for the center of the world's activity.

Italy is already second only to the United States in the development of her water powers, and Italian engineers take second place for none in any other country in the world in developing the natural resources of their native land.

The Italian people do not always please us. We find ourselves exceedingly provoked at their business methods, and their lack of refinement as measured by our standards, but when we consider the thorny road they have traveled, and the obstacles they have overcome and are now overcoming in their fight for a place among the nations, our respect grows tremendously and our sympathy deepens toward them. Italy is surely a coming nation, and she is coming rapidly. Her study of agriculture is adding to her harvests; her manufactures are increasing rapidly, and her facilities for transportation are one hundred per cent better than they were twenty years ago. This condition is leading these people to discover their own powers in the world's competition for business, and they are encouraged to renewed efforts in bringing about still greater results. I have said before that you should visit Italy to be able fully to realize the latent and growing strength of her people.

Notice.

My wife Barbara having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby notify all persons not to trust her on my account as I will not be responsible for any debts of her contracting.

3t John H. McCrillis, Jr.

Report of Relief Committee of Woman's Federated Clubs.

DEBITS.

May 1, Am't. on hand		
Bonds	$200 00	
Note	500 00	
Cash	21 50	
		$721 25
May 19 Int. on Bonds	$1 17	
May 19 Int. on Bonds	16 52	
		17 42
Total receipts		$738 67

CREDITS.

Rent	$7 00	
Groceries	73 61	
Wood	4 00	
Hospital	21 50	
		$106 11
Balance on hand		
Bond	$100 00	
Note	457 87	
Cash	74 69	
		$632 56
Total		$738 67

Francis Linderman,
Treas.

CURE YOUR KIDNEYS.

No Need to Take Any Further Risks.

Why will people continue to suffer the agonies of kidney complaint, backache, urinary disorders, lameness, headaches, languor, why allow themselves to become chronic invalids, when a certain cure is offered them?

Doan's Kidney Pills is the remedy to use, because it gives to the kidneys the help they need to perform their work.

If you have any, even one, of the symptoms of kidney diseases, cure yourself now, before diabetes, dropsy or Bright's disease sets in. Can Grand Rapids residents demand more convincing proof than the following:

Dehis Dorney, 442 Freemont St., Stevens Point, Wis., says: "I had more or less trouble from my kidneys for several years. These organs were weak and the secretions passed too frequently. At times I was in misery on account of the terrible pains in my kidneys. I tried many remedies but was not helped until I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. They relieved me promptly and in two months I was cured." For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

The Democratic Candidate.

Wild Rose Times, Republican.

T. H. Patterson of this village who is the democratic candidate for state senator from this district is one of the familiar personalties of this county. Sixty of the sixty-two years he has lived, he has spent in this county, dividing his time between Mt. Morris, Pine River and Wild Rose where he has been in mercantile trade for the last 9 years. The democratic garb which he assumed when he reached his majority has been so pleasing to him that he has never changed and toward which party he has never been charged with inconsistency. He has at different times been a candidate for member of assembly, Lt. Gov., congress, and now state senator.

Mr. Patterson is a man of marked individuality, quiet in his ways but far reaching in his plans, and there is something about the republican situation in this senatorial district that appears to please him and in which the inspiration of hope is not lacking, is evident from his demeanor when the subject of politics is being discussed. No one denies but what if he were elected, he would be a representative who would carefully look after the interest of the people of this district. The friendships of sixty years is oftentimes thicker and stronger than party lines, and it would not be surprising to find that at the election his vote will be much stronger than at the primaries and that many of the votes will come from the rank and file of the republican party.

"It Beats All."

This is quoted from a letter of M. Stockwell, Hannibal, Mo. "I recently used Foley's Honey and Tar for the first time. To say I am pleased does not half express my feelings. It beats all the remedies I ever used. I contracted a bad cold and was threatened with pneumonia. The first dose gave great relief and one bottle completely cured me." Contains no opiates.

Mars' Canals.

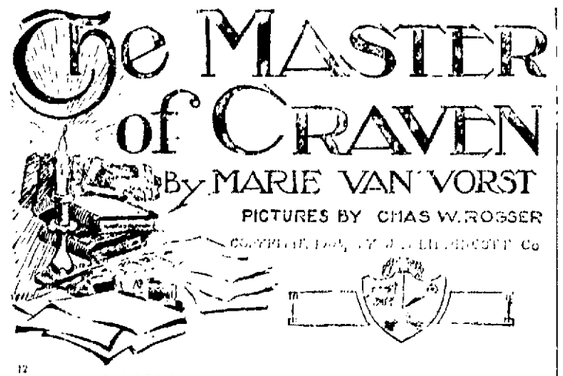
Bill—"I see a wise astronomer is telling the people that he has noticed some disturbance on Mars."

Jill—"Perhaps it's one of those canal mules kicking again."

The Master of Craven

By MARIE VAN VORST

PICTURES BY CHAS W. ROSSER



12

SYNOPSIS.

Basil Tempest, worldly, gifted poet and novelist, returns home to find his ward, Daisy, turned up in Cinderella country home. He grows in Daisy's eyes, but she is troubled by the odd devotion of Mr. Lane, Lady Crewe, who has come to take Daisy to a society of the richer but more especially is exposed at his feet. Tempest, meanwhile, is being alternately drawn to Will Crewe and more and more, and he begins to go. By pointing to Daisy's photographs and letters of Lady Osmond, with whom his name has been mentioned, he takes great pleasure in leaving behind his work, pleasure. Tempest feels his freedom is to be ending blind and that he must settle with Daisy and Lane. But she has left Tempest to go to her home, and he hears Daisy's letter.

CHAPTER VI Continued.

"If there were only someone who cared for him who could save him!" She whispered the words. She instinctively felt the pride in the woman he made her whose clasp on her arm did not loosen. She did not yet trace a further plea on the part of one who would make the plea for herself.

Mrs. Crewe said very slowly, with effort and in a voice so low that Mr. Henly could hardly hear.

"If there were someone who would go through the world blind in his head, after in his stead bear all the burdens, near him till she might be to his eyes, and if not then far away would bear it all the same, could such thing be, even if he were never to know it?"

Mrs. Henly watched her fascinated, a great hope dawning in her heart.

"Oh," she said, "I think he cares for the one too much to take her with him on his way, and so much that he would try to thrust her from him and go on alone to spare her—and him loving her dearly all the while."

The girl with an impulsive gesture threw her arms around the old woman's neck, hiding her face on the motherly bosom. Perhaps she cried softly there tears whose source was not all pain, for her cheeks grew warm and red, the strained white look had gone from her face when at length she lifted it.

"How good you are," she whispered. "What a mother you have made."

"My poor boy," sighed Mrs. Henly. She kissed the girl, pressed her hand, and found that her late flow of eloquence had deserted her—she had nothing more to say. She felt all of a sudden that further words would be inappropriate. Once more she dried her eyes, drew down her veil, and rose to go.

Miss Carew led her to the door, clinging to her arm.

"You have not told me yet your message," she half smiled. "I think Mr. Tempest bade you to send me away?"

Mrs. Henly smiled faintly, and instead of answering said impressively:

"He's all alone, and he doesn't know what I know, miss, and—"

Miss Carew caught her arm, blushed furiously, and commanded:

"Not one word to him, Mrs. Henly."

"Oh, of course not, miss, how could you think—"

"Or I will be gone forever from Craven—to-night—to-morrow."

"Don't go, miss," cried the housekeeper in great distress. "I give my sacred promise."

"I trust you, dear," said Miss Carew, tenderly, "but," and she questioned with her eyes as well as with her words, "are you quite sure, Mrs. Henly?"

The other's face saddened at once. "Sadly sure, dearie."

"Ah, not that—I mean about his caring so that he would spare her at any cost?"

Mrs. Henly took the slender, cold hands between both hers.

"Quite sure," she said.

When she was left alone she found herself shut in with a new world. So full of bewilderment and confusion of sorrow, and dawning joy of doubt and love and despair, that she pressed her hands to her heart and prayed Heaven for strength to carry her through and for wisdom as to what course to take.

She found herself stilled with the thoughts and doubts that rose.

It was not enough for her that a woman should come to seek her and with her own tear-dim eyes read Tempest, and with the skill of selfless love draw from her a confession she never thought to make—even to the man she adored. She required more tangible evidence from him, and as if to corrode and harm the love that welled up for him, the day at Penthuen came terribly to her mind. With last so much delight as she remembered her hours with Tempest, with last so much delicate did she recall Lady Osmond. She cried to herself:

"I must be sure indeed very sure; he must want me very much indeed."

After a sleepless night, she let the following morning go by with no word or sign to Craven. When the last of the international hours had dragged themselves to their end Polly Ramsdill brought her a note from Mrs. Henly.

"You can't have gone, miss! You couldn't go, I am sure. Remember, he is all alone."

With her heart on the rack, her steps turned time and again Cravenward, and a spirit, if unworthy, certainly very feminine, pulling her back to reason and to patient waiting for some sign to come to her from the master of Craven, she let pass three dreadful days. They marked her life with suffering. At the third, on the early morning, she woke to hear a horse coming up. It was gray dawn, no more, hardly light, and her window was clear of shade or blind. Lying as she was, she could see in the little mirror the bit of sky, the meadow in the mists, and the road. She saw too the rider who came at a mad pace and drew rein—Tempest himself, his soft hat pulled well over his face. He spoke a second with Mrs. Ramsdill and left a package in her hands and, turning, rode off as madly as ever knight could from a belle dame sans merci. The mists clouded the glass, and Lucy Carew was weeping when Mrs. Ramsdill came with the parcel for her. For a long time she held it unopened, not daring to break the envelope. She knew that whatever the contents might be, the cost of life would be for her henceforth as they should read.

Some dozen sheets of manuscript fell into her hands. She bent over the difficult handwriting—that of one who has written in his sleep, or who rises in the night to transcribe his thoughts in the dark. The uncertain aspect of the lines moved her with a great wave of tenderness that carried her to him like a sea, and as she followed the wonderful words she sat as one held in a spell—marvelling—confused—overwhelmed. One after another the famous sonnets to Lucia fell under her eyes. It was the conclusion of the old, beautiful theme. The series was complete—the suite had reached at last its finiture and melodious perfect—conclusion.

The verses she held were immortal, they were luminous; in spite of the tumbling transcription, they shone and burned on the pages in the girl's hands. They were all for her—all for her.

She rose unsteadily with burning cheeks and eyes that glowed through the tears. She started as she was towards the door with the fluttering papers in her hand, as though she would rush to him; then she caught sight of herself in the glass in her nightdress, her disheveled hair.

She remained musing before the glass, the papers now held to her breast. "A hand he could love to guide him," Mrs. Henly had said—guide him! He was her tyrant, her master! But he would be blind. At this thought and all that the verses meant, written half in obscurity and yet so illumined—she realized by reason of her love more perfectly than the man had been able to do the horror of his destiny.

The glass reflected her serious and lovely face, and gradually the sun, for the only time during that long day, came out from behind the fog as the sunrise sent one burst of brightness against the clear glass. It startled her—dazzled her—full as her eyes were of visions, and the glorious luminence hurt her with its cruel beauty.

"Oh, light for you—light for you, Basil," she breathed. "If I could make myself into eyes and vision and sight to be transformed into you and so be forever lost!"

Gradually the brief sunlight passed and the melancholy aspect of the cloudy day definitely filled the room and the glass ceased to be enchanted.

But the modern Lady of Shalott mused:

"I saw him ride across it, and it did not 'crack from side to side.' How can there be 'a curse' upon us?" and she turned away to dress in the old, plain dress she wore when she first braved the doors of Craven.

CHAPTER VII.

Miss Carew habitually came to Craven across the front lawns and terraces, but this day she changed her routine. She made the parks by way of the main road as she had done on the stormy night several weeks before, when she sought Craven for the first and so boldly demanded interview with its master.

As she followed the avenue in the cold morning she walked through mist. It cleared only to let her figure cut the vapor, which directly closed behind her again into one of the fogs in which winter England is mysteriously veiled; before her the shapes of trees indistinctly designed themselves like seaweed in a muggy sea.

A little more than three-quarters of the way up the drive she heard the trot of a horse's feet, and before she could step aside to permit, as she supposed, some groom from Craven to pass her, an equine head and body loomed so close that she gave a cry, and the horse was suddenly drawn back until he almost reared.

The hand on the rein was a woman's, the rider a woman, her tricornered hat and coat and lips and cheeks all scarlet. She exclaimed, half frightened, half annoyed:

"Heaven! I might have hurt you!" and stared down at the roadside encumbrance—and at sight of Miss Carew nodded a sort of good-morning, an expression of quick curiosity shot across her handsome, mocking face—"hurt you or been thrown myself. You're not startled?"

The rider held her horse quiet in the fog, and mercilessly scrutinized the young woman, who, dark and slender, of a loveliness no less marked than her own, of a grace no less seductive than her ladyship's, appeared to have miraculously unfolded into existence in the elm avenue and to have taken form out of fog and mists. She presented a problem—suggested manifold possibilities and at least commanded attention.

Without excuse or preamble:

"You're walking up to Craven castle?" the rider asked her.

"Yes."

"You're nearly there, however, but perhaps you know the way?"

"I think I shall find it."

The pedestrian's dress was excessively plain. In her hands she carried a little packet which looked like a note-book. She had doubtless a Baedeker up her sleeve.

"You're an American?"

A slight smile touched the grave features of the younger woman.

"How did you know?"

The other laughed frankly.

"The same language, so different in transatlantic mouths. 'I mean to say you speak American.' Craven isn't open to visitors, like Penthuen and the neighboring castles."

"No?"

"It's shut and barred, I might say. You won't get in. But I expect you're a hero-worshipper and are going to try for a glimpse of the great writer? Your country people are hero-worshippers."

"I think we are."

The lady's horse stretched his long, shining neck. The smoke from his nostrils blended with the mist and stirred the vapor that flew away before his breath. It flew too around the head and form of the American girl and the trim red figure of the little equestrienne, to whom the monosyllables of the stranger were baffling and a cause of her rival beauty annoying.

She gathered up her slackened reins. "I've been following the hounds," she vouchsafed, "and I've cut through Craven by mistake—in a few minutes I shall hear the horn." She leaned on her pommel, her mind traveling back to her last interview with Mr. Tempest at Penthuen, and suddenly she exclaimed with a sharp "Ah!" of enlightenment, and as though she did not relish the discovery:

"Why, I've seen you before."

Miss Carew, who knew as well as if she had seen her daily for years, said: "I think never."

"But yes—a day or two ago—you wore a red dress—you were driving with Mr. Tempest in a motor. I was driving behind you to Penthuen."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Horse Was Suddenly Drawn Back Until He Almost Reared.

Some Credit to Providence

Pompous Self-Made Man Willing to Admit He Might Have Received Slight Aid.

Andrew Carnegie, according to a Pittsburg banker, once told a Thanksgiving story with a moral.

"Too many men," said Mr. Carnegie, "are not thankful enough to Providence for their success. This is especially true of self-made men, who are prouder, as a rule, than kings and dukes.

"A self-made man I knew was talking to a minister. The topic was, of course, his own success.

"'Yes, doctor,' he said, 'I began life a barefooted newsboy. At 20 I was worth $8,000. I was a millionaire at 32. And yet everybody was against me. I have achieved my success, doctor, single-handed and by my own unaided efforts.'

"Here the proud self-made man seemed to remember that, in conversing with a minister, he ought to adopt a humbler and more religious tone. He said lightly, after a short pause:

"'Of course, I don't deny that Providence may, now and then, have been of some slight service.'"

Best Method of Judgment.

Voltaire: Judge of a man by his questions, rather than by his answers.

CARE OF HEALTH AT STATE UNIVERSITY

Medical Advice and Close Supervision of Students.

REST CURE FOR GIRLS

A Policy of Prevention of Serious Sickness and of Any Widespread Epidemic—New Department of Clinical Medicine.

Madison.—The fact that over one-fourth of the total number of students enrolled at the University of Wisconsin applied for medical advice during the past semester and the six weeks of summer school shows the necessity of the provisions made last February for the medical supervision of students by the new department of clinical medicine.

Fourteen hundred students were given attention by this department. This is 28.4 per cent. of the entire enrollment last year. Of this number 50 per cent. had minor ailments or desired advice as to preventive measures against disease; 19 per cent. had contracted contagious diseases, including eight cases of typhoid; 22 per cent. suffered from infected wounds, and 10 per cent. had met with accidents, such as fractures, sprains and burns, mainly due to outdoor sports and mishaps in laboratories.

The policy of prevention plays an important part in the new department of medical supervision. Every freshman must undergo a rigid examination to ascertain his general physical condition. Each professor and instructor who notices a pupil falling behind in his studies and suspects the condition may be caused by some physical defect, is asked to report the case to the dean of his department, who in turn informs the medical supervision department.

Classes in resting is one of the novel features introduced into the gymnasium work for women. It was discovered that there was a nervous type of girl who gets too much exercise and too little rest. As four hours of gymnasium work every week are required of all freshmen and sophomore women in the university, classes in resting were planned for this type of over-exercised girl. In these she is taught how to relax both mind and body; how to breathe properly and how to conserve her energy.

The vital importance of thus getting the student before he is actually confined to his bed, is well illustrated by a comparison of two typhoid epidemics that visited the university. Several years ago one student waiter at a university boarding house had "walking typhoid" for several days before he became seriously ill. All the while he was waiting upon a score or more of students. As a result, over twenty persons contracted the disease and a number, among them the student waiter, died.

To Debate Iowa and Nebraska.

The University of Wisconsin will meet the University of Iowa and the University of Nebraska in intercollegiate debate this year. The teams selected to represent the state university are as follows: For the Iowa debate, Andrew T. Weaver, Pewaukee; Howard T. Lewis, Madison; Hal. R. Martin, Madison; Frank Daley, Madison. For the Nebraska debate, Harry Meisner, Milwaukee; Raymond Bell, Madison; William Spohn, Janesville, and John L. Childs, Eau Claire.

The subject for both debates is, "Resolved, that the movement of organized labor to secure the 'closed shop' should receive the support of public opinion." Wisconsin will argue for the affirmative in the debate with Iowa and for the negative in the contest with Nebraska. Both debates will take place on December 2, the Iowa debate here and the Nebraska debate in Lincoln.

Fall Down in Geography.

A woeful lack of knowledge of University of Wisconsin freshmen in even the most rudimentary facts in geography is revealed by recent tests given by the department of geology to members of classes in physiography.

Many students did not know where Nashville, Atlanta, Scranton, Memphis and Mobile were. Others had vague conceptions of the location of Vienna, Athens, Moscow, Bombay, Shanghai and Melbourne, while still others could not even approximately tell where some of the largest rivers in the world are.

One of the students insisted that the Rhine was in Asia and the Euphrates in South America. Members of the department of geology declare that the secondary schools of Wisconsin and other cities are not devoting enough time to instruction in geography.

New Corporations.

Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of Secretary of State Frear as follows:

Watertown Investment company, Watertown; capital, $20,000; incorporators, A. H. Wegemann, E. W. Schultz, M. H. Giebler.

Dopple-Adler Oesterreichischer Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein, Milwaukee; no capital stock; incorporators, John Kanatz, Florain Puschnig, John Meschnig, Mathias Schwei, Joseph Lewin, John Grafenauer, Paul Prenner.

Raulf Construction company, Milwaukee; capital, $50,000; incorporators, S. C. Coddington, Charles Raulf, Con. Raulf, Jr., V. W. Coddington.

Anderton-Smith Realty company, Milwaukee; capital, $40,000; incorporators, Charles E. Anderton, Adelaide Wallis, L. W. Anderton.

Wilton Light and Power company, Wilton; capital, $5,000; incorporators, Carl C. Vogel, W. F. Vogel, Carl Vogel.

Rusk County Land Clearing company, Ladysmith; capital, $5,000; incorporators, Ben F. Faust, A. Van Den Heuvel and Frank Ruda.

The Farmers' Creamery company of Walworth filed notice of dissolution.

Cook's Campaign Expense.

Samuel A. Cook of Neenah, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator, certifies to Secretary of State Frear that his expenses in that campaign were $5,215, made up of the following items:

Contributed to committee	$5,000
Postage	54
Railroad fare	56
Miscellaneous	105
Total	$5,215

Candidates for Student Conference.

The campaign for election to membership in the newly organized student conference at the University of Wisconsin began with a rush, when sixty-seven nomination papers were filed with Chairman Roy L. Johnson.

Women students are not allowed to vote, inasmuch as they are not represented on the conference. The largest number of candidates are in the senior and junior classes in the college of letters and science, where a hard fight will be made, thirteen seniors aspiring to places from the senior class and twelve from the junior.

The candidates are:

Letters and Science—Seniors: W. H. Ellis, Fred Merk, John Dorney, Hugh J. Jones, H. G. Abendroth, R. C. O'Malley, S. L. Odegard, Henry Myers, W. D. Richardson, P. H. Martin, Carl Mann, Alex Sladkey, R. K. Mitchell.

Juniors: Earl Lake, H. P. Thompson, Carl Wernecke, Bailey Rumsdell, Stuart Hythe, C. E. Howard, A. R. Taylor, Sam Neprud, R. E. Coleman, George Bailey, William Aberg, Carl Neprud.

Sophomores: Dode Boutin, D. W. Crile, H. L. Gohdas, M. F. Hendrickson, S. A. Stuyrum, L. C. Piper.

Freshmen: A. R. Torney, George Fuck, H. P. Turmanser.

College of Engineering—Seniors: A. M. Bleyer, Charles Moritz, W. V. Bickelhaupt, H. D. Blake, A. G. Achler, A. McArthur.

Juniors: S. H. Ankeney, John Fraser, B. A. Corbett.

Sophomores: Malcolm McFarland, W. M. McMurry.

College of Agriculture Seniors: Grif Richards, H. W. Ullsperger.

Juniors: J. E. Glasspole, Elmer Hughes, Walter Scoville, L. A. Henke, M. Ullgard, A. A. Brown.

Sophomores: W. C. Ketter, R. F. Murray, K. S. Templeton, B. F. Bradley.

Freshman: H. A. Arnold.

College of Law Seniors: C. R. Fletcher, S. L. Emmett.

Juniors: J. A. Simpson, E. E. Johnson.

Middles: Y. H. Whaley, Kenneth Burgess, L. J. Kuinn, D. S. Holmes.

The Girls' Self-Government association of the University of Wisconsin is planning a "co-educational" dance to be held in Lathrop hall in the near future. The affair will be in the nature of a leap year party, the girls inviting the men.

Board Completes Pharmacy Exam.

The Wisconsin board of pharmacy concluded its examination. Out of the forty-seven applicants who appeared, twenty-seven were successful. Five were granted registered pharmacist's certificates and twenty-two were granted assistant's certificates, as follows:

Registered Pharmacist Certificates—Peter Dalcilden, Chilton; Bruno Leidei, Milwaukee; Charles L. Funk, Janesville; Charles F. Bassey, Madison, and J. H. Bliss, Janesville.

Registered Assistant Pharmacist Certificates—W. Harry Zimmerman, Waukesha; Leo A. Slawney, Milwaukee; Alvin A. Norton, Marinette; Constino Graffenberger, Milwaukee; Joseph B. A. Dorszynski, Milwaukee; Hazel E. Elwell, Tomah; Schiffe Dense Schiffender, Milwaukee; Harry E. Weland, Milwaukee; J. Joseph Eisenberg, Milwaukee; Robert H. Leonhardt, Sheboygan; Robert Hahmann, Milwaukee; Robert Thurow, Milwaukee; James A. Conway, Janesville; Carl Eckmeyer, Sheboygan; Carl C. Neubauer, Merrill; Cyril A. Kloety, Milwaukee; Fred Arnold, Appleton; Victor R. Noer, Colfax; Fred A. Quilling, Menomonie; Robert F. Bartlett, New Glarus; Charles A. Abbott, Amery, and Harry M. Lappley, Mazomanie.

Will Mourn Many Dead.

The ninety-fifth session for the conferring of degrees of Wisconsin Lodge of Perfection, Wisconsin council of Princes of Jerusalem, Wisconsin Chapter of Rose Croix and Wisconsin consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite for the northern Masonic jurisdiction, valley of Milwaukee, will be held in the Masonic temple on November 14 to 17. Last year the following members of the order passed away: Stephen Hotelling, John H. Friend, Paul M. Selms, John A. Schneider, Frank V. Egloff, Arne H. Tongen, Nathan G. Spencer, Thomas R. Bentley, Benjamin S. Kradwell, George Des Forges, Charles M. Gregg, Henry Park, Ferdinand T. Yahr, Robert Martin, William J. Brown, Ogden A. Southmayd, Richard B. Bates, Henry C. Koch, Hiram M. Dunfield, James W. Watson, William A. Farmer, George W. Ghoca, Frederick W. Sivyer, Fredgrick Devore, Florian J. Ries, Joseph H. Woodnorth, Crawford E. Phillips, Harry L. Williams, Carlos P. Whitford.

New Corporations.

Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of Secretary of State Frear as follows:

Southern Delta Land company, La Crosse; capital, $150,000; incorporators, W. L. Hixon, J. M. Hixon, George H. Gordon and W. D. Iden.

Boston store, Beaver Dam; capital, $10,000; incorporators, D. Werner, Ella Brose and E. Kloepel.

Presbyterian Synod Meets.

The Wisconsin synod of the Presbyterian church and the Woman's Synodical Missionary society met at Eau Claire. The convention opened with an address on "the Culture of Reverence" by Rev. Gerritt Verkuyl, Appleton. Among other speakers were Rev. Morris E. Ferguson, Newark, N. J., on "Spiritual Aspects of the Graded Work;" Rev. J. A. Melrose, Rice Lake, on "Conserving of Young Life;" Rev. M. G. Allison, university pastor, Madison, on "What Is Religious Education?"

Wisconsin Patents.

George W. Colles, patent expert, 464 Alhambra building, furnishes the following list of patents, issued October 11, 1910, to Wisconsin inventors: Patents—Gilbert and M. L. Bacon, Antigo, rail joints; Carl P. Rohland and J. J. Connelly, deceased, A. M. Connelly administratrix, molding machine; Thomas Diamond, Waukesha, and W. P. Diamond, Cleveland, ice harvester; Homer W. Israel, Waukesha, assignor to Modern Steel Structural company, back motion clutch for hoists.

Will Fight for Lower Rate on Gas.

The state railroad commission will be asked to order the Milwaukee Gas Light company to grant a lower rate on gas to residents of Wauwatosa.

This was decided at a meeting of the Graystone Park Advancement association. The company is now charging residents of the suburb $1.20 per 1,000 cubic feet for gas, while the rate in Milwaukee is 80 cents.

It was announced at the meeting that electric lights will be installed in Wauwatosa.

New News of Yesterday

by E. J. Edwards

Little Boy Who Loved Flowers

Charles C. Clarke's Delightful Reminiscences of the Childhood of David B. Hill, Former Governor of New York.

In May there died the last of the original group of men who were associated intimately with Commodore Vanderbilt in the building up of his great railroad system. This was Charles C. Clarke, who as auditor, treasurer and first vice-president of the commodore's railroad, was his employer's financial right hand man for years. For more than half a century Mr. Clarke was a public character, first as a state employe and a banker, and from 1854 until his retirement, as a railroad man. In that period he came to meet most of the big men of his state, and his recollections of Millard Fillmore and Commodore Vanderbilt were particularly vivid. Yet what he called the most surprising experience in his long business life had nothing to do with either of these great men of yesterday.

"When I was assistant deputy treasurer of New York state at the time Millard Fillmore was comptroller," said Mr. Clarke, "I made the acquaintance of a number of men engaged in important business undertakings in western New York. One of these men was establishing a bank in the town of Havana; he asked me to take executive charge of it and I accepted his offer. That was in the year 1852.

Soon after I went to Havana it became necessary to make some important changes in the bank building and offices, and to do this work I employed a local carpenter, a very worthy man, who did honest work. One day he brought with him to the job a bright-eyed little fellow, who was, I should say, about nine years old. The youngster attracted my attention and I asked him if he went to school. He said he did, and then I asked him what he wanted to do when he became a man. He replied that he wanted to own a newspaper.

"The next day the little fellow again accompanied his father to work. He bore a bunch of violets in his hand which he diffidently held out to me, the while smiling quaintly. 'You want to put to put them in a pitcher with some water,' he cautioned.

"A day or two later the little fellow came again to the bank, this time bringing with him a bunch of daffodils. I took him between my knees, and after thanking him for his gift asked him if he was fond of flowers. 'Yes,' he answered, 'but I like the flowers that grow in the woods best and I know most of them.'

"As the season passed from spring to summer the boy marked the progress of the year by bringing to my office the seasonable flowers, and one day, when hot weather was on in dead earnest, he came bearing very proudly a bunch of pond lilies which he said he had gathered especially for me.

"Thus I was showered with the blooms of the seasons until the carpenter moved away from Havana at least, I lost sight of him and the boy. Two years later I entered railroad life and myself moved away from Havana.

"More than 30 years passed. Then one day I found myself in Albany for a call upon the governor of the state in connection with some important business for my railroad company. As I entered the executive offices a gentleman, with every evidence of real pleasure showing in his face, came up to me and extended his hand. 'Why, how do you do, Mr. Clarke?' he exclaimed, heartily. 'I am very glad to see you after all these years. But I see that you do not remember me.'

"'I do not recall, governor, that I have ever met you. Have I?' I was forced to confess.

"The governor smiled. 'I'll try to aid your memory, Mr. Clarke,' he said. 'Don't you remember a carpenter named Hill who repaired your bank at Havana? Don't you remember his little boy, whom he used to call Davey, who sometimes brought you flowers?'

"'Are you that lad, Governor Hill?' I gasped, in astonishment. And then, as he smiled at my surprise, I added truthfully 'Every spring I have been reminded of that little boy by the sight of violets, daffodils and pansies. I have often wonder what had become of him. But not once did it ever occur to me that David B. Hill, governor of New York, was the little Davey who used to bring me flowers and left me one of the most charming recollections of my early manhood.'

"'Yes,' said the governor when I had ceased, 'I was the boy, Mr. Clarke. I have never forgotten your kindness and your sympathetic talks with me. And I have long hoped that the day would come when I could see you again and renew that boyhood acquaintance.'"

He Made Up With Jackson

Thomas H. Benton Could Not Afford to Remain Estranged From General After Latter's Praise of Henry Clay.

One very warm evening in July, 1881, several members of President Garfield's cabinet went from the White House to the lawn and stood a while in such a position that they were able to catch the cooling breeze that came from the Potomac. There were two or three friends with them, and all were in a happier frame of mind than they had been for some time, for the physicians had reported but a short while before that the president was in a more comfortable condition than at any time since he had been shot.

As they stood thus, enjoying the cool breeze, Mr. Blaine, the secretary of state, who wore a very thin and somewhat frayed alpaca coat and a straw hat which had certainly seen service for several summers, turned to his companions.

"This afternoon, as I stood before the fireplace in the president's room, there came to my mind for the first time in years an anecdote or, rather, two anecdotes of Andrew Jackson that I heard on good authority when I first came to Washington," he began. "But before I tell them to you as they were told to me I shall remind you of the fact that an intense animosity characterized the relations that existed between Jackson and Henry Clay. It was one of the rare cases in which Clay permitted himself to have a personal animosity, though frequently, as we all know, he would be a man's political enemy to the full limit of his powers.

"Well, one day, a friend, calling upon President Jackson, remarked in the course of the conversation: 'Henry Clay is not only a moral coward; he is a physical coward, as well.'

"Thereupon Jackson got up, knocked the ashes out of his corncob pipe into the presidential fireplace, straightened up to his full height; and retorted:

"'By God, you wrong him! The d——d scoundrel is as brave as a lion. I know his weakness and his strength.'

"Now, for many years Thomas H. Benton, for thirty successive years senator from Missouri, beginning in 1820, and Andrew Jackson had been bitter enemies, although they were of the same party. They had not spoken since 1813, I believe, when Benton was thrown downstairs at the time when his brother put a bullet through Jackson's shoulder down in North Carolina. At any rate, Benton had not visited the white house since Jackson had been its chief occupant. But it so happened that a day or two after President Jackson had paid his characteristic tribute to Clay's bravery, the man to whom Jackson had delivered the tribute met Benton and told him of the incident. Benton, clearly astonished for an instant, eagerly asked if his informant was sure that Jackson had made the remark as quoted, and the reply was that there was no doubt about it.

"'Then I will call upon him myself,' said Benton, with grim determination.

"Sure enough, a day or two later the senior senator from Missouri presented himself at the white house and his name was taken into his old enemy. In a moment he was admitted to the president's private office. Jackson was standing before the fireplace. He looked searchingly at Benton, who remained standing upon the threshold. At last Jackson spoke. 'Is it to be war or peace?' he asked.

"For answer, Benton, with both hands outstretched, went across the room, the next moment the differences of years were healed, and the friendship thus unexpectedly and suddenly re-established remained unbroken until Jackson's death, Benton becoming Jackson's lieutenant in many things on the floor of the senate.

"But to my mind," concluded Mr. Blaine, "the best part of the reconciliation of those two great characters lay in the reply that Benton gave to his friends when they asked him how he came to put aside his enmity toward Andrew Jackson. 'I could not afford to remain estranged from a man who was brave enough to pay such a tribute to an enemy as Andrew Jackson did to Henry Clay when he declared he was as brave as a lion,' said Senator Benton."

A Last Resort.

"I'm not quite sure whether yours is a constitutional disease or not," admitted the physician.

"That being the case," sighed the invalid, "I'll have to get a decision from the United States Supreme court."

Prophecy That Was Fullfilled

General Garfield's Veiled Prediction of His Own Nomination for Presidency Just Before Starting to the Convention.

The late John H. Starin, who might have been governor of New York had he been willing to accept a nomination in the late 80s, and who was for some years a member of congress from one of the New York districts, was esteemed by business men as one of the ablest of American men of affairs. He accumulated a very large fortune, was prominent in civic affairs, and to him the city of New York owes a debt of gratitude for his services in aiding to establish the subway rapid transit system.

"During a part of the time that I was in congress," said Mr. Starin to me several years before his death, which occured in 1909, "my seat in the house of representatives adjoined that of James A. Garfield. We became very warm friends, and I conceived so great an admiration of his ability that a year or two before the presidential conventions of 1880 I had come to hold the opinion that General Garfield was in many respects the most available candidate from the west for the Republicans to nominate for the presidency. Of course, later on, as the delegate from my own state to the Republican convention, I was bound to support the nomination of General Grant. But I had a lurking feeling that if we could not nominate Grant, Garfield would be our man.

"It so happened that both General Garfield and I planned independently to go from Washington to Chicago to attend the convention by the same train. Garfield was chairman of the Ohio delegation, which had been instructed to support the nomination of John Sherman. We were greatly pleased when we discovered that we were to take the same train.

"We both were in the house of representatives the morning of the day we were to leave for Chicago. Rather late in the afternoon Garfield turned to me, and said: 'Starin, it is time for us to start. My gripsack is in the cloak room, and I suppose yours is also. Let's go together from the capitol to the railway station, and we'll keep company all the way to Chicago.'

"As I was taking my hat and my gripsack from the attendant in the cloak room, I heard some one say to Garfield—I do not now remember who it was, except that it was a Democrat: 'Garfield, whom are you going to nominate for president at the convention? You don't expect to nominate Sherman, do you? And we Democrats figure that Blaine and Grant will neutralize each other's votes.'

"In reply Garfield said: 'I am to nominate Sherman in behalf of the state of Ohio. Of course we all hope that he will be nominated by the convention.'

"'But whom are you going to nominate, Garfield?' persisted the Democrat.

"I remember perfectly how Garfield looked when that question was repeated to him. He turned half around, there was a cordial smile upon his face—one that was characteristic of him—and then he said: 'I don't know. It's very likely to be some one not now named. It is just as likely to be myself as anybody else.'

"I was mightily impressed by that reply. It confirmed my own impression that Garfield might be our candidate; I had already said to one or two friends: 'We can't nominate Grant, Blaine cannot be nominated, and in my opinion Garfield will be the man.' And I am satisfied that at the time Garfield left Washington for Chicago in my company he had reasoned the situation out exactly as I had done."

A Tip in Need.

She entered the Columbus avenue car carrying a huge handbox in one hand and a number of parcels in her other doubled up arm. They were unmanageable parcels. Even after the woman got a seat they kept slipping off her lap at every lurch of the car and jolted all over the floor.

When the common sense man had picked up one particularly refractory parcel for the third time, he said: "Madam, may I ask if you have a hat in that box?"

The woman said she had.

"Then allow me to suggest," he said, "that you put it on your head and pack the small hat you now wear and all your bundles into the box it is big enough to hold them all."

Resentment at his interference flashed across the woman's face, but just then two more packages slipped their moorings and her expression changed to gratitude.

"Thank you," she said. Then, with the aid of a mirror loaned by a woman opposite the transference of hats was effected and the woman rode the rest of the way home with only the handbox to worry about.—New York Press.

Cliff Climber's Narrow Escape.

The perils of cliff climbing were instanced the other day by the remarkable escape of a young man named Frank Egan who, while scaling the steep cliffs just beyond the Bailey Lighthouse on the Irish coast, got to a perpendicular part, and being unable to get another hold could neither get up nor down, and was practically suspended by his fingers some seventy feet above the sea. Egan's companion, seeing his position, at the risk of his own neck scrambled down the face of the cliff, and gave the alarm. Coastguards promptly arrived on the scene, and one was lowered by a rope to the edge of the cliff, but owing to its overhanging nature he was unable to get a glimpse of the man. The roaring of the waves made it impossible to get an answer to repeated shouts. One man managed to get on to a projecting bank, and was just in time to see Egan sliding and slipping down the side of the rocks. Beyond a few scratches and exhaustion, and a severe shock, Egan escaped injury.

To better control others practice controlling yourself.

Hedgehogs Are Good Pets

English Woman Says One Carried in the Purse Pocket Is Sure Safeguard Against Thieves.

Few wild creatures make more interesting and useful pets than the hedgehog, says the Lady's Pictorial.

In country houses one or two are often kept in the wine cellars. This is owing to the hedgehog's fondness for black beetles and other insects which they hunt and eat in large quantities.

Many people, especially women, make pets of the creature, keeping it in smart hutches and during the day allowing it to roam about the sitting rooms and carrying its young ones about with it in their pockets. One Englishwoman says that there is no better safeguard against the pickpocket than to carry a baby hedgehog in the pocket in which you also carry your purse.

She adds, however, that care must be taken not to forget that the little creature is in the pocket and suddenly thrust your hand into it.

The hedgehog must be fed on bread and milk, grass, worms and all the insects that can be caught. Both the young and the old, and especially the former, are most interesting and amusing. Indeed, there is no prettier sight than a family of baby hedgehogs at play.

They can be taught to come and feed out of the hand and to drink milk from a spoon. They can also be taught to perform simple tricks. Another charm of the hedgehog as a pet is that if kept out of doors in a cold cellar it will hibernate during very cold weather when ladies and children might find it inconvenient.

The Successful Men.

The man who would succeed in life is the man who has never discouraged by failures. He turns his failures to good account by studying and analyzing them.

How Stonewall Jackson Won Life's Battle

by JOSEPH W. FOLK, former Governor of Missouri

"YOU may be whatever you resolve to be." This was the motto of Stonewall Jackson. By this rule he lived and conquered, and by it died in the rush of victory. Such was Jackson's faith in God and himself, he inspired not only his own men with the certainty of victory, but the entire confederacy felt sure of ultimate triumph while he was in the field. No warrior was ever worshiped by his people as was this Soldier Saint of the Lost Cause. While he lived and fought the people of the south saw in him the incarnation of God's justice struggling for them. When the wound which was inadvertently given by his own men at Chancellorsville terminated fatally, the news came as a chilling shock to southern hopes. The history of modern times affords no parallel to the deep sorrow that throbbed in the hearts of the confederate people when Jackson died. Those who had never seen his face wept for him as for their nearest kindred. They began to realize that with him removed their cause was doomed. As one of the leaders declared when he heard the news of Jackson's death, "God has deserted us, else he would not have taken Jackson."

In being so bowed down with grief at Jackson's loss, it must not be understood that they loved Robert E. Lee and their other generals less, for to the first named at least, their devotion amounted to idolatry, but there was something in Jackson that the others did not possess which appealed to the people of the south, and gave them a sublime confidence. This was the reflection of his absolute faith that the hand of Providence was guiding him on.

Christened "Stonewall" at Manassas.

Stonewall Jackson, as every schoolboy knows, was plain Thomas J. Jackson until in the battle of Manassas when the day seemed to be going against the southern forces, Gen. Bee rode up to Jackson and in despair exclaimed: "They are beating us back," and Jackson replied: "Then we will give them the bayonet." Catching the inspiration of Jackson's indomitable will, Bee galloped back to his command and shouted: "There is Jackson standing like a stone wall. Rally behind the Virginians. Follow me." Gen. Bee charged at the head of his men, and in a little while fell mortally wounded with his face to the front. From that time Jackson was known as "Stonewall," and his command became immortal as the Stonewall brigade.

Stonewall Jackson's ancestors had lived in Maryland and Virginia for more than 100 years and were of Scotch-Irish descent. They were all honest, God-fearing people, and they were of fighting blood, taking a conspicuous part, first in the Indian troubles, and then in the revolutionary war.

Not Robust in Boyhood.

The boy who was to become one of the greatest military commanders the world has ever known, was born in 1824 in Clarksburg among the beautiful mountains of what was then Virginia, and now West Virginia. He was left an orphan at an early age by the death of his father, and his mother being unable to support him, he lived with an uncle, through whose kindness he was given the benefit of the best schools of those times. Without showing any special aptness as a scholar, he by perseverance mastered whatever he undertook, and through hard study learned his lessons well. Like all geniuses of war he excelled in mathematics. As a boy he was not strong physically, and in his early years suffered a partial paralysis, which later disappeared through the strenuous exercises at the military academy.

Served as County Constable.

Partly for the healthful outdoor work that the office would give and partly to obtain funds to aid in his further education, he secured the appointment as constable in his district. He was under age at the time, but was in such general favor that no one raised the question as to the legality of the court appointing a minor to the office. He performed the duties of this place with industry and fidelity, though the kind of people he was thrown in contact with officially, were not such as to aid in the development of character.

As he approached manhood he did not display that sober, serious nature that afterwards dominated him. The spiritualization of everything he did, and his rule of making every act of his life a religious act came later. At this time he was little different from other young men in attending horse races, house raisings and country dances. His truthfulness and aggressive honesty remained untarnished from childhood. He was always modest, self-reliant and full of dignity and courtesy.

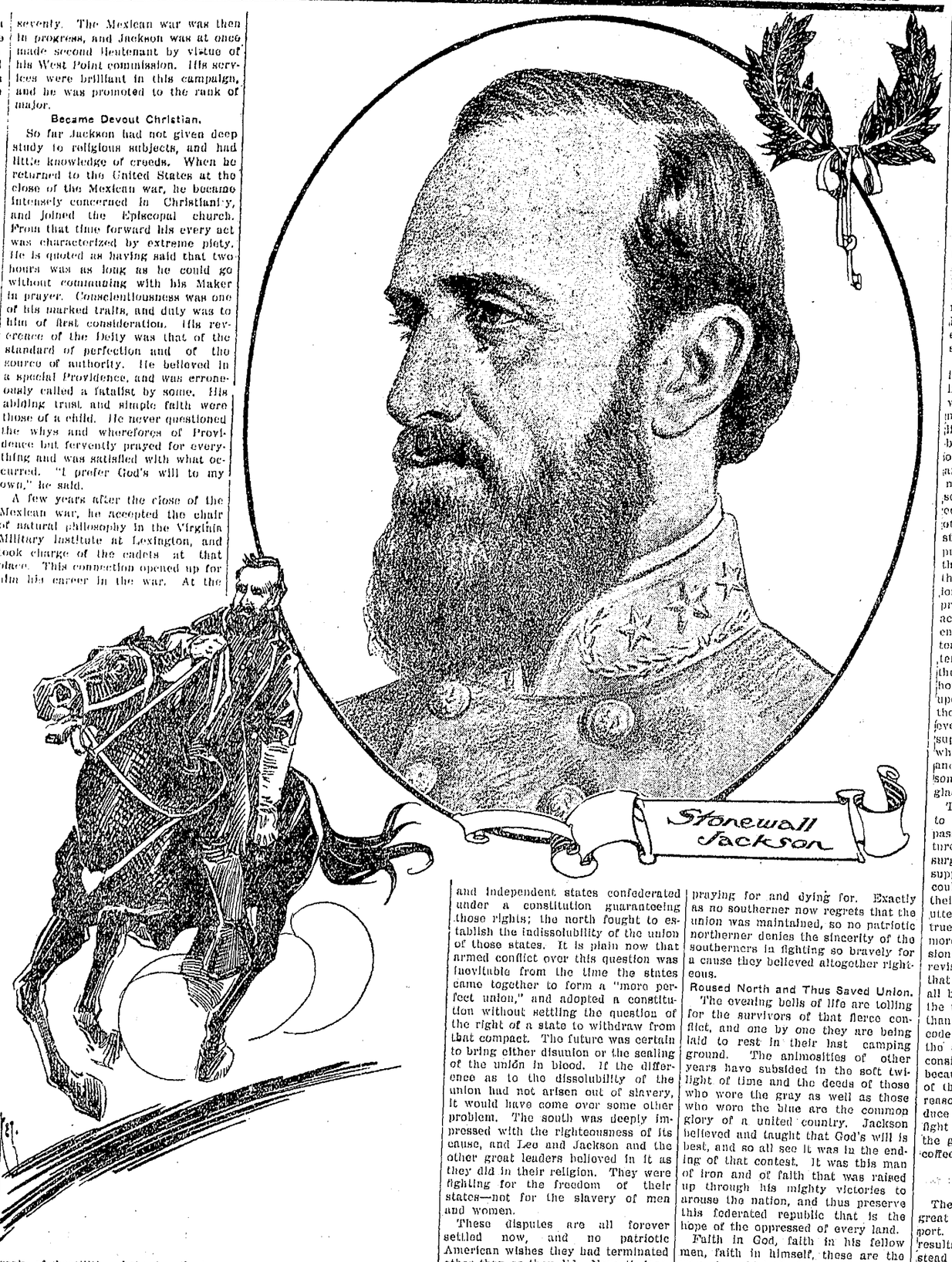
Success in Mexican War.

At the age of 18 he obtained a West Point cadetship and entered that institution. His literary education had not been thorough, and he progressed with difficulty. In the examinations which closed the first half year's novitiate, he came within a fraction of failing. He steadily improved, however, through his earnest application and untiring perseverance, and graduated at the age of 22, in 1846, seventeenth in a class of about seventy. The Mexican war was then in progress, and Jackson was at once made second lieutenant by virtue of his West Point commission. His services were brilliant in this campaign, and he was promoted to the rank of major.

Became Devout Christian.

So far Jackson had not given deep study to religious subjects, and had little knowledge of creeds. When he returned to the United States at the close of the Mexican war, he became intensely concerned in Christianity, and joined the Episcopal church. From that time forward his every act was characterized by extreme piety. He is quoted as having said that two hours was as long as he could go without communing with his Maker in prayer. Conscientiousness was one of his marked traits, and duty was to him of first consideration. His reverence of the Deity was that of the standard of perfection and of the source of authority. He believed in a special Providence, and was erroneously called a fatalist by some. His abiding trust and simple faith were those of a child. He never questioned the whys and wherefores of Providence but fervently prayed for everything and was satisfied with what occurred. "I prefer God's will to my own," he said.

A few years after the close of the Mexican war, he accepted the chair of natural philosophy in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, and took charge of the cadets at that place. This connection opened up for him his career in the war. At the outbreak of hostilities between the states he responded to the call of the governor of Virginia, and placed his cadets and himself under Gen. Robert E. Lee's command. He was appointed colonel of the Virginia Volunteers. After the battle of Harper's Ferry he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general in recognition of his eminent ability.



A Thunderbolt in War.

He then began those marvelous military operations that have won the plaudits of all mankind. Military experts have pronounced his maneuvers greater in some respects than Napoleon's and surpassing in details those of Julius Caesar. He was a thunderbolt of war-energy. He would strike at one point and in an incredibly short time attack at some distant place, and hurl his forces against the weakest line of his opponent. He was never routed in battle and never had an organized portion of his army captured. The baffling strategy which he brought to bear upon the opposing forces, his furious attacks, and his remarkable marches made his name and fame as a leader of armies undying. While the battle raged he would be in the very front of danger, and when the crisis was passed he would retire to his tent for prayer. His trust in the Almighty made him fearless of all things else. He united qualities that seemed incompatible, by combining military genius of the highest order with intense religious fervor. He would never tell his plans of war even to his closest associates, and those around him would not know what he intended to do until the orders were given. He made rapid marches, advancing and retreating with a swiftness unheard of before in the annals of war. His sudden onslaughts usually swept all before him, and when the opposition brought against him overwhelming numbers he would suddenly disappear to crash like lightning in a new and unexpected place. His tactics were to advance and fight and go on fighting until victorious. Through it all he prayed and prayed. More than once as his brigade was passing into action, he could be seen sitting motionless upon his horse with right hand uplifted, and while the war columns swept by him in solemn silence, into the fiery storm of shot, his lips would move in earnest prayer as the earth trembled beneath the thunder of cannon, and the very air of the heavens seemed agonized with the shriek of shell.

Slain by His Own Men.

"You may be whatever you resolve to be," and so he resolved and so he won. He believed that his marvelous victories would go on to the end of the war, and that the southern cause would triumph, but God willed otherwise. His victory at Chancellorsville was followed soon after by his death from the injuries inflicted by the fire of his own soldiers, who in the darkness of night mistook him and his escort for the enemy. He accepted the Divine Will with that same satisfaction he did His favors, knowing it to be best. As he lay on his deathbed conscious that his earthly aircastles were in ruins, and that his life was ebbing fast, he was thoroughly resigned to his fate. When the shadows came closer, and he realized that the end was at hand, he said as his last words: "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees." So he died courageous and trustful, a noble example of the winning of life's battle by simple faith and devotion to duty.

Fought for State's Rights.

Was he sincere? His critics question. How, it has been asked, could a man pray for the continuation of human slavery? The civil war was not waged for or against slavery. It is true the agitation of the slavery question brought about the issues out of which the war came; but the south did not fight to keep negroes slaves, nor did the north fight to make negroes free. The south battled for what it conceived to be the rights of free and independent states confederated under a constitution guaranteeing those rights; the north fought to establish the indissolubility of the union of those states. It is plain now that armed conflict over this question was inevitable from the time the states came together to form a "more perfect union," and adopted a constitution without settling the question of the right of a state to withdraw from that compact. The future was certain to bring either disunion or the sealing of the union in blood. If the difference as to the dissolubility of the union had not arisen out of slavery, it would have come over some other problem. The south was deeply impressed with the righteousness of its cause, and Lee and Jackson and the other great leaders believed in it as they did in their religion. They were fighting for the freedom of their states—not for the slavery of men and women.

These disputes are all forever settled now, and no patriotic American wishes they had terminated other than as they did. Nevertheless, the southern cause was to millions of good people a sacred cause, worth praying for and dying for. Exactly as no southerner now regrets that the union was maintained, so no patriotic northerner denies the sincerity of the southerners in fighting so bravely for a cause they believed altogether righteous.

Roused North and Thus Saved Union.

The evening bells of life are tolling for the survivors of that fierce conflict, and one by one they are being laid to rest in their last camping ground. The animosities of other years have subsided in the soft twilight of time and the deeds of those who wore the gray as well as those who wore the blue are the common glory of a united country. Jackson believed and taught that God's will is best, and so all see it was in the ending of that contest. It was this man of iron and of faith that was raised up through his mighty victories to arouse the nation, and thus preserve this federated republic that is the hope of the oppressed of every land.

Faith in God, faith in his fellow men, faith in himself, these are the ways by which Jackson won a fame that will become brighter and brighter as time flies through the ages.

At the Austrian Border

"You may talk about the difficulties you encounter with the customs inspectors on arriving in New York," said an English woman in New York the other day, "but you will find that worse troubles of the kind accumulate for you in certain parts of Europe. Especially is this apt to be true on the Austrian border.

"I was coming up from Turkey on my way to Paris a few months ago. Owing to the fact that my cousin, who had been traveling with me, could not get away from Constantinople, I had to make the journey alone.

"The train on which I traveled is supposed to be one of the finest in Europe, but most of the way to Vienna it stops every few minutes. They told me the reason was that they had been unable to get enough coal to start with and that these stops were necessary to get fuel. Apparently they took on about a shovelful at each station.

"We reached the Austrian frontier about two o'clock in the morning, and then uniformed customs officials went through the train routing out everybody. They wouldn't let the women dress, and I had to hurry out with nothing on but a dressing gown, and the night was cold, too. We were huddled in a room in the station and our hand luggage was brought out, while every compartment in the train was searched. Then they made us open our bags and satchels.

"The man who attended to my luggage was a very disagreeable sort of person. He insisted upon my opening every parcel I had.

"Now, in my effects was a large box of Turkish delight, which, as you may know, is a sort of sweet paste or gum and is considered a great delicacy out there. I was taking it to some friends at home. The box was solidly constructed; in fact, there were two outer cases of wood, and the candy was in a sealed tin box.

"'You must open this box,' said the official in gruff German.

"'I certainly shall not,' I replied, and I explained what it contained.

"'But it must be opened,' he insisted. He refused to believe me.

"'Then open it yourself,' I said; 'but you must fasten it up again.'

"He growled and started in. The outer case was securely nailed and it took some time to get the top off. When he had removed that and revealed another wooden box the official swore. Then when he had got the top off the second box there was the tin. He spoiled the blade of his knife cutting that open and then when he came to the Turkish delight he was disgusted.

"Of course I laughed in his face. Then he refused to pack the boxes again, but I insisted, threatening him with all sorts of things about appealing to the British ambassador, and so on, so he finally turned in and did as I ordered him, while my fellow passengers chaffed him at being ordered about by a woman.

"I learned afterward that a woman traveling alone had been smuggling a lot of Turkish tobacco into Austria and that the officials had lately been keeping a sharp lookout for her. My being unaccompanied had aroused suspicion."

The dentists who took a stand against kissing probably lost the patronage of all kissable girls.

Wore on Visitor's Nerves

"No, I'm not particularly enthusiastic over my vacation," said the lady with the young face and the beautiful gray hair, in answer to her friend's question. "I fear I'm growing old—old in mind and impulses, I mean. I've been losing one of my pet fancies—delusion perhaps it was—and that is always disconcerting.

"The chiefest charm of youth, to me, has ever been its originality. Perhaps this was an "off" summer for the youth who gathered at the little shore place where I spent the summer; anyway it was a bit disappointing to find them all members of the 'Oh you' family.

"I'll admit the first two or three times one hears a gay youngster hail another with a jovial 'Oh you Harry,' or 'Polly,' as the case may be, it sounds rather smart, but given 20 or 30 young people living in the space of two city blocks for three months, with the one constant greeting, 'Oh you Bessie,' 'Oh you kid,' and its novelty palls on one.

"Needless to say this particular crowd of young folks devoted many of its rightful sleeping hours as well as its waking ones to larks and escapades of all sorts, and an ancient body like myself never appreciated being wakened at any and all hours of the night by the tuneful cry, 'Oh you Mary—Paul—Jane' from the next door piazza. They went nightly in a body to the post office—a small town's most popular meeting place—and on their return left their several members at their respective homes with the never-omitted parting salute from all—'Oh you—'

"In the morning neither cockcrow nor dashing waves, not even your neighbor's cook nor a fish peddler disturbed our morning naps, but some 'up and coming' youngster up the street, or perhaps nearer by, began waking the various members of the crowd by calling, 'Oh you Dick, Patty,' and so on till the whole set were awake. So was every one else.

"I did learn the names of one young man and his sister, but as for the others, were I to meet any of them on Broadway or the Bowery or any other place I should be tempted to greet him with, 'Oh you Harry. Oh you kid.' Perhaps I was an 'Oh you something' this summer myself."

Trying to paint the town red shows a certain amount of greenness.

What We've Always Done.

One scientist says buttermilk is injurious to health and other scientists declare it is just the thing. The time is coming when we will have to eat and drink what we like and trust to Providence.—Toledo Blade.

Must Hit the Mark.

"Dar ain' no use o' tryin' to git credit for what you pretty near did," said Uncle Eben. "Ef guessin' close was remunerative, everybody could git rich off'n hoss races."

Tried to Rob the Miser

Once there was a man who had worked early and late in the hope of getting rich. He never took a holiday nor spent any money, for he wanted to have a pot full of gold for his old age. Now, the more money he got the more unhappy he became, for he was always afraid that some one would rob him of his treasure. He hid it in his humble home, but he worried lest it might be taken during his absence. He buried it in the ground, but even that did not set his mind at rest. At last he hid it in the thick branches of a very tall tree. Even then the miser was afraid that some one would take it, so he decided at last to carry the pot of gold back to his home. Just there was where the trouble began. In his eagerness to hide the treasure he had not made himself quite sure as to which tree he had used for his money bank.

He asked the spreading linden, the tall sycamore and the honest oak, but each tree denied knowing anything about the gold. The lombardy poplar, too, protested that it had not seen the pot of shining money. Just then its branches were dra'n down close to its trunk. The tree trembled, for it did not know what to make of such a queer feeling. It fell faint, and forgot the miser's treasure. That minute the pot of gold fell to the ground, and the lombardy poplar was forever disgraced for the falsehood it had told. To this day, if you will look, you will find that all lombardy poplars hold their branches close up to the trunks, but will never hide any more gold.

Why?

"It is generally conceded that a girl who flirts may develop into a first rate wife."

"Is it? But why pick out a girl who flirts, when there are other kinds of girls who may develop into first rate wives?"

ON A SOUND BASIS

TARIFF REVISION LOOKED AT IN NEW LIGHT.

Necessity for General Changing of Schedules Is Not Apparent to the Thinker—Proposition Is an Argument of the Grafters.

In his speech at Council Grove, Kan., Senator Cummins said that one of the objects of the progressives was to make a rule "whereby any schedule of the tariff bill may be revised at will without going through the whole of the tariff schedules." He said further:

"This would eliminate the intolerable vice of the present system whereby a congressman will make combinations with other members and will vote for many schedules that he believes are absolutely wrong in order to get a schedule that he believes is right."

This theory of tariff making is not new. In 1824, when Daniel Webster of Massachusetts made his famous speech on the tariff of that year, he said:

"I deeply regret the necessity which is likely to be imposed on me of giving a general affirmative or negative vote on the whole of the bill. I cannot but think this mode of proceeding liable to great objections. It exposes both those who support and those who oppose the measure to very unjust and injurious misapprehensions. There may be good reasons for favoring some of the provisions of the bill, and equally strong reasons for opposing others; and these provisions do not stand to each other in the relation of principal and incident. If that were the case, those who are in favor of the principal might forego their opinions upon incidental and subordinate provisions. But the bill proposes enactments entirely distinct and different from one another in character and tendency. Some of its clauses are intended merely for revenue, and of those which regard the protection of home manufactures, one part stands upon very different grounds from those of other parts. So that probably every gentleman who may ultimately support the bill will vote for much which his judgment does not approve; and those who oppose it will oppose something which they would very gladly support."

This condition has existed in regard to every tariff bill that has been passed. Undoubtedly there were features of the Payne bill which the insurgents and progressives would have supported enthusiastically if they could have done so without giving their approval to others which they utterly condemned, and the same is true of the Democrats. More and more people are reaching the conclusion that the bogey of general tariff revision is created for a purpose, and that it is no more necessary to disturb all business by revising the whole of the tariff schedules at the same time than it is to revise our whole criminal code every time a change is made in the statutes. There need be no consideration of what to do with hides because conditions require the reform of the wool schedule. There is no reason why, when it is proposed to reduce the outrageous tariff on lead, a fight should have to be made to keep the grafters from putting a tariff on coffee.—Indianapolis News.

Democratic Opportunity.

The Democracy of Maine has won a great victory, a victory of national import. It is now for them to make the results of that victory permanent, instead of a flash in the pan. In the first place, they must strengthen and perfect their party organization throughout the state. The work must be thoroughly done in all its ramifications. The incentive that has been lacking for this they now have. Organization is essential, but what is still more essential is a clean and good record. The Democratic party will be judged by its fruits, as the opposing party has been judged. Its opponents from now on will be on the watch for Democratic blunders and evidences of the "incompetency" they sneeringly allege. They must be disappointed, and we believe they will be, disappointed completely. The Plaisted administration, we predict, will fully justify the confidence of the Republicans as well as the Democrats who have placed it in power.—Portland Argus (Dem.).

Roosevelt Always to the Fore.

About two-thirds of Mr. Roosevelt's platform at Saratoga is given up to national questions. Of these the tariff is most important, and the action of congress as to the tariff is warmly, extravagantly, and very far from truthfully praised. The tariff as it is and as it ought to be is thus made the chief issue of the campaign, always keeping in mind the exception in regard to the personality and ambitions of Mr. Roosevelt himself. It is made so by Mr. Roosevelt.

Party Cannot Be Trusted.

In tariff revision the Republican party cannot be trusted. The cheating they did in 1909 will be done again and again, just as often as the chance is given. The motive to cheat is continuous. The interests that schemed and paid for the treachery of last year have the same needs now and are equally ready and able to buy their satisfaction, and this will be just as true as to the reform of one schedule as it will be with regard to a general revision.

Wherein Popular Grievance.

It is an easy thing to say that the present tariff law has increased the cost of living, but it is impossible to prove it.—Sereno E. Payne.

Mr. Payne appears to overlook the fact that the people's grievance against the law is not so much that it has increased the cost of living as that it failed to decrease it; that it is not the downward revision that was promised all through the Republican campaign of 1908; that it is not the tariff that was expected by the voters who made Mr. Taft's popular vote so large. It is not the Payne tariff that has caused the popular protest so much as the high tariff which, of course, includes the Dingley law, the Wilson law, the McKinley law and the tariff of 1883, by which the average rate was raised somewhat in spite of the recommendation of the tariff commission of 1882 that a 20 per cent reduction be made. The Payne tariff must bear the brunt of the people's wrath, not for what it has done, but for what it failed to do. The demand is, and long has been, for lower schedules, for more consideration for the people's interests and less for the "interests."

APOLOGIZING FOR HIS PARTY

President Taft Driven to Extremes in Defending the Policies of the Republicans.

President Taft's references to the "bargain-counter" tariff of the Payne-Aldrich combine in his recent speech showed natural and creditable embarrassment. He had made promises as to tariff revision which congress would not carry out. He had laid down a principle of action which congress utterly scouted. He had labored anxiously all through the special session for decent treatment of party pledges, particularly with reference to the materials of industry and to goods needed by the poorer classes, and his efforts had been entirely vain. Now he has assumed the character of general apologist for his party, and has devoted strength and time required for his executive service of the whole nation to the work of advocate in chief in a congressional campaign. In that campaign the tariff is the dominant issue. He cannot ignore or wholly evade it. It bothers him greatly. He is by nature an honest and candid man. He is by training an acute and thorough lawyer. He has had long and honorable experience as an impartial judge. He is well equipped to detect the truth in a complicated question, and his impulse and habit prompt him to stand by the truth.

But the truth is very, very bad for his party. It is to some extent bad for him, too, for he has not done all that he could have done to compel the observance of pledges made by him and by his party. But we think he would own up to that man fashion and appeal for confidence on the ground that he would do better in the future, if he had himself only to think of. He cannot, however, take that course as to his party, for its leaders are not frank, nor repentant. He must for his party make a wretched, hypocritical, treacherous and vicious course seem at least partly decent.—New York Times (Ind. Rep.).

TAFT AND VACATION TIME

Chief Executive's Ideas in the Main Are All Right, But There Are Obstacles.

Men on small salaries, and men who cannot leave their affairs to others even for a day, highly appreciate President Taft's assertion that every man should enjoy three months vacation each year.

Unfortunately, the average citizen cannot command a warship with a $50,000 bathroom and a brass band at public expense for his vacationing.

By the time he has paid for his living at the prices which the Aldrich-Taft tariff permits Mr. Taft's New England friends to charge, the ordinary man, who depends on his earnings, and is forced to keep his expenditures within his income, is lucky if he has the price of a car ride to the park.

Still Mr. Taft's suggestion is worth considering.

If Uncle Sam keeps on increasing his navy at the present extravagant rate, there will be warships enough to go around by the time universal peace is declared.

By way of excuse for keeping them in commission and spending tax money in tens and hundreds of millions, congress can establish a legal three months' vacation for everybody, to be spent aboard a warship at public expense.

Every taxpayer is just as much entitled to expensive junketing, paid for out of taxes, as is the president of the United States.

By all means let us have the three months' legal holiday, and give everybody a chance to enjoy brass bands, $50,000 bathrooms and a healthful lift on the ocean wave aboard a warship.

Limit of Rooseveltism.

We now have the official interpretation of the New York Republican platform from the man who made it, Theodore Roosevelt. Here is his view:

"Three points, three essential points, were made in our platform of principles—the three points upon which the contest this fall in New York is to be waged. In the first place, that we stand, not timidly, not half-way, but aggressively, for honesty in public and business life. In the next place, that we stand for governmental efficiency. And in the third place, that we stand for the right of the people to control themselves, and not to be controlled by some one else. These are the three essential points of our platform."

Would it not be just awful if a political party should "stand for" dishonesty "in public and business life," for governmental inefficiency and for control of the people by a boss or a Caesar? It seems to us that "the three essential points" in this wonderful platform are points on which all sane men in the world are in absolute agreement. And yet it is proposed to make an issue on them. Such boldness is almost astounding.

No "New" Tariff.

The protected manufacturer pitifully asks that the "new" tariff shall be given time to prove its usefulness. We have no "new" tariff. It is the same old bungling iniquity, with a nominal redistribution of the burden, but without the correction of a single vice. The more you change it, the more it is the same thing, and as the electors have shown all over the country already, to claim any mercy for it on the ground of experiment is childish.

Seems End of Cannonism.

Unless Uncle Joe turns Democrat it does not look as though he would have much chance of being elected speaker, and perhaps even then his chance would not be strictly first class. If Maine, indeed, "points the way," the choice of the Democratic caucus will be the next speaker of the house.

A question often asked and not yet answered is by what signs did Aldrich and Hale know enough to get under cover before the storm broke?

Taft Pardons Sugar Men.

President Taft has pardoned Edward A. Boyle, John R. Coyle, Patrick J. Hennessey and Thomas Kehoe, sugar weighers who are serving sentences for connection with the customs frauds at New York.—News Item.

We gather from a careful reading of the president's Cincinnati speech that the pork barrel is a bad thing—unless filled to the brim with Cincinnati pork. That is his way of standardizing the brand.

CROESUS OF KOREA

Hoosier Farmer Boy Becomes Millionaire in Hermit Kingdom.

Financier Born in Indiana, Whole Career Reads Like a Modern Arabian Night's Tale—Man With Midas Touch.

Columbia City, Ind.—At irregular intervals throughout the year a private car pulls into the little station at Columbia City, disgorges a solitary passenger and is shunted onto the siding to await its owner's pleasure. The passenger, having shaken hands with the ticket agent, greeted the telegraph operator with a quiet salutation and nodded a nonchalant recognition to the drivers of the two or three cabs lined up in waiting, steps into the tonneau of Columbia City's one public automobile and is whisked out of the town and along a country roadway to a farmhouse some thirteen miles north of the little burg.

The passenger in question is the Korean mining magnate, Leigh Hunt, and the farmhouse which is his destination is the homestead where was born about fifty-four years ago the financier whose career reads like a modern Arabian Nights tale.

Hunt, after his schooling, became the principal of the village high school. His tastes were expensive and he got into debt. Then he departed suddenly. He became a lecturer on Lincoln, superintendent of schools in a Tennessee town, later he got a similar position at Ames, Ia., after that the principalship of a school at Des Moines, and then the presidency of the Iowa agricultural college. Again his salary proved too small for his needs and he cut loose and went west with only $200 in his pocket. Here his first step was to seek an interview with the proprietor of the Seattle Post. Was the publication for sale?

The proprietor intimated that it was, upon the proper terms.

"And those are ?" delicately hinted Mr. Hunt.

"Eighteen thousand dollars," replied the newspaper man. "On time," he added, with what must have been occult prescience of that lone $200 reposing in his caller's inside pocket.

"I'll take it," promptly responded Mr. Hunt, and forthwith handed over his $200 to bind the bargain.

Things now began to come Leigh Hunt's way. The latest Midas touch developed with surprising celerity.

Leigh Hunt.

The Post proved a paying investment from the start. Later Mr. Hunt purchased the Intelligencer.

Mr. Hunt's first financial coup was in connection with the prospected navy yards at Seattle. Learning about four of a certain afternoon the government's probable choice of a site for these yards, Mr. Hunt hurried off and before nightfall had secured an option on the land. He cleared $200,000 on the deal.

And now one day there came to Seattle and to the office of the Post-Intelligencer a young civil engineer from the middle west. He was bubbling with a project which he proceeded enthusiastically to lay before the owner of the publication. His proposition was the purchase in conjunction with Mr. Hunt of lands adjoining the city, and the inauguration of a boom which should net each of the promoters an independent fortune. The rest is the history of Seattle's boom of the early nineties, which netted Leigh Hunt a cool million.

Then came the panic of 1893, and the proprietor of the Post-Intelligencer came out of the crisis worsted to the extent of that same million—and then some.

Again he cut loose. This time Korea was his ultimate refuge, and here it was that fortune perched again, and finally, upon his banner, and he now has a fortune beside which the shorter lived one swallowed by the panic in Seattle was a mere bagatelle.

On the old homestead near Columbia City and in the comfortable dwelling of hewn logs in which her famous son was born, lives the widowed mother of Leigh Hunt.

Upon large and well conducted farms near by reside two brothers of the multimillionaire, prosperous farmers and content thus to remain. A third brother is located in Chicago and a fourth, after some years in the Korean mines, now lives with his mother on the old home place.

College Fraternities.

Boston.—Thousands of the college students of this country live at the houses of the fraternities. There are now 75 fraternities—33 composed of college boys, 17 of girls, 18 of medical and seven of law students. As to fraternity houses, there are 1,083 in the United States. There are 2,232 American fraternity chapters, of which 1,756 are active. Living at the fraternity houses, generally by a scheme of co-operative stewardship, the students are able to reduce their expenses. Today there are over 294,000 fraternity members, undergraduates and alumni, in this country.

Expressive.

One day little George's father brought home some Roquefort cheese. Upon being asked how he liked it, George replied with all seriousness: "Papa, it tastes just like the animal cages at the circus."—Success Magazine.

The Philosopher of Folly.

"I've noticed that the successful man never boasts of what he did yesterday, nor brags of what he's going to do tomorrow," says the Philosopher of Folly. "So I've decided that Success never comes any time but Today."

ADOLPH J. SCHMITZ.

Democratic Candidate for Governor.

Adolph J. Schmitz, Democratic candidate for Governor, acquired by inheritance, his uncompromising devotion to liberty in every form, civil, religious and personal. His parents were both born in Germany, where they imbibed the spirit of liberty in their native land during the stormy period of 1848. Our candidate, was born in the town of Newton, Manitowoc County, on June 4, 1852, He received his early education in the district school. At the age of sixteen he was sent to the German Reform Church Mission school at Franklin, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin. He attended Ripon College for one year and graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1875. In the fall of that year he commenced the practice of law in Manitowoc County.

He was elected to the office of District Attorney of Manitowoc County time after time and held other city and county trusts and discharged the duties thereof with credit. He now resides and is engaged in the practice of law in the city of Milwaukee, where he is associated with the law firm, O'Connor, Schmitz & Wild.

If anybody who had failed to look up the birth certificates were to be told that Adolph J. Schmitz, Democratic canididate for governor of Wisconsin, is 58, he wouldn't believe it.

Mr. Schmitz is one of those frank, smiling Germans, of open countenance and fair complexions, whose energetic ways belie their age.

He gained his standing in the Democratic party by long advocacy of its principles. He is a good impromptu speaker, and when he makes a set speech he usually has a lot of figures that are sometimes embarassing to his opponents in debate.

WILLIAM E. WHEELAN.

OF GRAND RAPIDS.

Democratic Candidate for

MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY.

Our candidate for Member of Assembly, Wm. E. Wheelan, needs no introduction to the citizens and voters of Wood county. One of the leading members of the Wood county bar, he is a man of fine legal attainments as well as business ability. His work has been continually recognized by the people of his home city, Grand Rapids, in his selection, term after term, as mayor of that city. Many matters of vital importance will come before the legislature this winter that will require the keenest analytical minds in the state to handle and there is none more capable of serving the people than Wm. E. Wheelan. The COUNTY OPTION bill—alone, which is going to be pressed for passage by the republicans, thus striking a blow directly at the personal liberty of the people—needs the fearless opposition of such men as our candidate for Member of Assembly, while the RECALL and REFERENDUM, for which he stands pledged, is recognized today as the only true method of control of the peoples servants. These and other measures need advocates who are something more than mere figure heads. A vote for Wm. E. Wheelan on November 8th. is a vote for the public weal.

THAT 20 PER CENT OUTRAGE

Voters Owe it to Themselves to Resent the Effort at Wholesale Disfranchisement.

The legislature had the questionable right to pass the 20 per cent. law, the same as they have the right to apportion the state in the rascally manner into which it is cut up into legislative districts, and they grabbed on to that questionable right. The decision of the supreme court is given on this ground. The courts must and will be respected and every good citizen will bow in humble submission to its decision.

The 20 per cent. law is, however, one of the most disgraceful laws ever put upon the statute books of Wisconsin. Every good citizen ought to resent it. Every voter who has the spunk of a rabbit ought to resent this outrageous attack on his citizenship. Party to the dogs in a case of this most dastardly attack on citizenship. Senator La Follette said recently that the law was unfair and ought to be repealed. Why didn't Senator La Follette say this when the manipulators were at work on their dastardly job? A word from him then would have saved Wisconsin from the disgrace that has been put upon her and will remain a stigma until a democratic legislature amends the law.

A. J. Schmitz, Democratic candidate for governor, had the following to say about the decision:

"The primary election law just sustained by the majority of the members of the supreme court is condemned by our people who like fair play. I have always believed and do now believe, that it was the object and purpose of the law to strangle the leading minority party in this state. All intelligent and patriotic men know and feel that a republic cannot live long unless there are maintained therein at least two strong political parties. I think our Republican friends will learn that the sense of fair play is so strong that this wrong will be resented on election day."

The little tricksters who invented and passed the 20 per cent. law cannot kill the democracy of Wisconsin.

This piece of premeditated deviltry will arouse, not only democrats, but votes of all people, who have a just pride in broad guage American citizenship, to resent the imposition of such a fetter upon it. It is "prohibition" in another form. It is tyranny and the people should wake up and notify the political foot pads who concocted the outrage that this is not Russia. All republicans as well as democrats owe it to themselves to put the stamp of their resentment of the 20 per cent. law outrage on their ballot election day by voting the democratic ticket from top to bottom and every man who believes in fair play will do this.

It matters little where the democratic candidates are on the ticket, through this trickery. The intelligent voter owes it to himself to find them out and vote for them.

Every voting precinct in Wisconsin should arouse itselfs and clean the rascals out.

Perhaps it is the best thing that ever happened the democrats—that ever happened the people of the state, irrespective of politics for if there has been any doubt about democratic success at the polls in November this 20 per cent. outrage removes that doubt.

(Wausau Sun.)

WM. CORCORAN.

Democratic Candidate

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

William Corcoran from Grand Rapids our candidate for county surveyor is well known throughout the county as a man that is well versed in this line of business. He has been in the service of the county as surveyor, even though he was not the elected candidate at that time. He is acquainted with every section of the county and if he runs a line, there is no ifs or ands about it. Vote for him for the above office and elect a surveyor that understands his business.

The "Pittsville Record" a republican paper edited by our friend E. C. McKee has the following good word for our candidate for Member of Assembly:

"Vote for W. E. Wheelan for Member of Assembly as by so doing you will be voting for your own interest. If you are identified with the interests of Wood County, vote for W. E. Wheelan, for Member of Assembly, regardless of politics. If you are engaged in farming, dairying or have to work for a living, vote for W. E. Wheelan for Member of Assembly regardless of politics, as he is the friend of the farmer and the laborer".

The woman who pays $20 for an imported woolen dress pattern, pays $9.75 for the goods and $10 25 tariff. If you don't like it, have your husband vote the democratic ticket.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

JOHN F. LAMONT, Wausau's popular mayor, is our candidate for congress and if the people are in earnest there can be little doubt about his election in this district. The tenth congressional district with its vast and growing interests, its agricultural resources, needs an able forceful, well equipped representative in Washington who has the brains and the courage and the ability to speak and act for this great body of farmers and laborers and merchants and manufacturers. It is not so much a matter of politics as it is of policy for everybody to vote for a man like John F. Lamont. The counties of Wood, Marathon, Lincoln, Taylor, Price, Ashland, Iron, Oneida, Vilas, Forest, Florence, Langlade and Shawano are all vitally interested and should act with good sense and firmness on this important matter.

The tenth congressional district is entitled to a representative with brains and tact and ability, not a blind follower, but a leader of men. Elect Lamont to congress and thereby put this central section of Wisconsin on the map. Give us a representative who will represent.

Col. Bryan on Col. Teddy.

Des Moines News: "What do you think of Col. Roosevelt?" was asked of Hon. William J. Bryan.

"It's an interesting study. I am watching him. You will notice that the quality of his insurgency, varies according to locality. He appears to be a great deal more of an Insurgent in Kansas than in New York. As for his new nationalism I am not quite certain. If he will submit a diagram showing what is new in his nationalism and national in his newism, I will try to pass judgement upon it. But in what he has been saying and doing there is not very much that is either new or national."

JOHN RINGLE.

Democratic Candidate for State Treasurer.

John Ringle of Wausau, who is our candidate for state treasurer, was born in Dodge County, Wis., 62 years ago. He came to Wausau in the 60s were he held the office of county clerk, mayor of Wausau, member of assembly and state senator. Mr. Ringle has always been very active in public affairs and is very highly interested in the welfare of his home city as well as Marathon county. He is a man of very high standing and has been found true in every duty impósed upon him. He carries the controling interest in the Ringle Brick Company, is president of the First National Bank of Wausau and president of the State Clay Workers Association,

Should the voters of this state choose of electing Mr. Ringle to the office of state treasurer, there will be no question, but that this branch of the state's household will be in safe and trustworthy hands.

Cheer up.

What are you kicking about? Think of the poor chap who was the means of having his rich uncle committed to the insane asylum, and then finds after the uncle dies that the money has been left to him and then have to prove the old man was really sane after all.

Democrats Should Vote the Democratic Ticket.

The campaign of the republican insurgents in Wisconsin is logically unsound. In their argument and campaigning methods, they have almost entirely abandoned the republican national platform, and the republican administration, and congress.

In so far as they have abandoned the republican platforms and policies, they are entitled to the approval of all democrats.

Naturally, when asked to vote the republican ticket by the progressives, a democrat will answer, "You have repudiated your own national platform and largely adopted ours. Why should I change?" The usual answer given is, "You can not trust the democratic party, because few times in the last Congress, less than five per cent of the democratic Congressmen and Senators voted with the stalwarts. The plain answer to this objection is: If five per cent of the democratic legislators voted wrong a few times, and that is conclusive proof that the democratic party can not be trusted; then what have you to say to the charge that eighty-five per cent of the republican senators in Congress during the last session, voted with the standpatters all of the time, as conclusive proof that the republican party is unworthy of trust? Your position would naturally lead the independent voter to believe that you admit that under republican administration, the special interests control the party, control legislation, the protected interests have framed and dictated all of the republican tariff bills. The Cabinet and Congress are composed largely of agents of the system. The present administration is an utter failure, and the protective system has broken down.

Your position would be more likely to keep the stalwart voter, if he wishes to vote for democratic principles, to vote for them under the name of the democratic ticket.

Generally the political faith of a party must be determined by its last national platform. Then the progressives can not fairly claim to be republicans. Their principal political planks were rejected in Wisconsin, were rejected at the last national convention in Chicago. The republican party has not given the party in Wisconsin the right to reject or amend its national faith. Their state platform is not entitled to recognition by the party in the next Congress.

The republicans of the next Congress will consist of the standpatters, loyal to the last national platform, and the different brands of insurgents elected on various kinds of insurgent platforms in the different states.

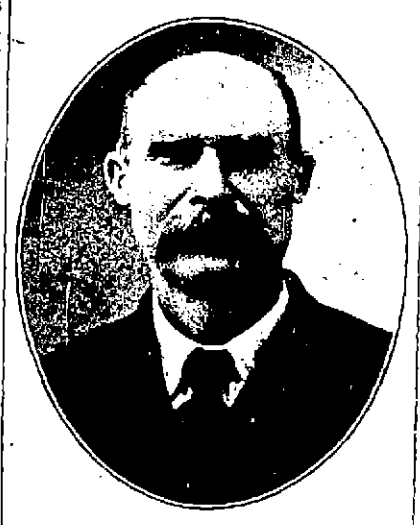
There is no insurgency in the democratic party for the reason that the national democratic platforms are in harmony with truth, and need no amendment. A vote for a democratic Congressman means a vote to carry out the principles of the national democratic platform, while a vote for a republican candidate for Congress—No one knows what it means.

T. L. CLEARY.

Platteville, Wis., Oct. 5, 1910.

JOHN JAGODZINSKI

of the town of Sigel.



Democratic Candidate for County Treasurer.

Our candidate for county treasurer, Mr. John Jagodzinski, is of foreign born hailing from Prussia, which country he left 30 years ago coming direct to Wood county and settling down in the town of Sigel. Through hard work and everlasting energy he has cleared up a nice farm and home for himself and family, out of a dense wilderness. He was elected to different town offices by his fellow townsmen at various times, which trusts he has always held sacred, and served his people honestly and in the most efficient manner. Mr. Jagodzinski has a number of years served as member on the county board and is therefor quite well known to a great number of the people of this county. He speaks three languages, German, English and Polish, very fluently and would make a valuable man in the court house. A vote for him on election day is a vote for an honest, plain and upright man for county treasurer.

The leading progressive republicans throughout the state are advising their voters to not vote the republican ticket as it is found on the election ballot. We agree with them that it is bad policy to vote that ticket especially this year and would advise the voters to make one cross at the top of the democratic ticket as we need not make any apolgy for any one of our candidates. They are all good and honorable men worthy of their election.

A Canadian paper says that "when a young man sits in the parlor talking nonsense to his girl--that's capital. When he has to stay at home an evening after he is married—that's labor." But we find that most best girls want their young men to labor that they may not sit in the parlor, but get out and blow in their capital. On them, of course.

Haggling.

"Has her marriage to the count really been indefinitely postponed?"

"Yes; there was some little misunderstanding, I believe."

"But dose the misunderstanding amount to much?"

"Only to about $500,000, I think."—Catholic Standard and Times.

A. J. Schmitz, Democratic nominee for governor, is making some telling speeches on the tariff inequities. The Republicans no longer descant on the "full dinner pail" but are rapidly coming to the Democratic point of view.—Rhinelander Herald

The difference between Republican revison of the tariff and Democratic revision of the tariff is just this; One favors the trust the other the consumer. Think this over Mr. Voter.

HOW TO VOTE.

Below we are publishing the first column and part of the official ballot sheet for the information of voters, with the names of candidates and offices as they appear in regular order. If you wish to vote the straight Democratic ticket make one cross in the circle under the black headline, **Democrat**, and you have then voted the entire Democratic ticket

Democrat ○

For Governor— ADOLPH J. SCHMITZ	☐
Lieutenant Governor— HARRY W. BOLENS	☐
Secretary of State— JOHN M. CALLAHAN	☐
State Treasurer— JOHN RINGLE	☐
Attorney General— JOHN F. DOHERTY	☐
Commissioner of Insurance— JOHN A. HAZELWOOD	☐
Member of Congress, 10th Dist. JOHN F. LAMONT	☐
State Senator 9th Dist. THOMAS H. PATTERSON	☐
Member of Assembly, Wood Co. WILLIAM E. WHEELAN	☐
County Clerk— ARTHUR P. MULROY	☐
County Treasurer— JOHN JAGODZINSKI	☐
Sheriff— JOHN SCHMITT	☐
Coroner--	☐
Clerk of Circuit Court— WILLIAM H. GETTS	☐
District Attorney— JOHN A. GAYNOR	☐
Register of Deeds— HERMAN J. PANKOW	☐
Surveyor— WILLIAM CORCORAN	☐

A Boston preacher says that the hobble skirt, millinery atrocities and other dress extravagances are the best aids to morals and denote high character and moral and intellectual force. Dressmakers, milliners and happy togs designers in general will frame that and hang it in their shops.

Balloons may come down after a while but not the tariff under a republican administration.

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 43–1910.

GETTING EVEN WITH MAMMA

In This Case Child's Punishment Certainty Failed to Have Salutary Effect.

A little girl had been so very naughty that her mother found it necessary to shut her up in a dark closet—in that family, the direst punishment for the worst offense. For 15 minutes the door had been locked without a sound coming from behind it. Not a whimper, not a sniffle.

At last the stern but anxious parent unlocked the closet door and peered into the darkness. She could see nothing.

"What are you doing in there?" she cried.

And then a little voice piped from the blackness:

"I thpit on your new dress and I thpit on your new hat, and I'm waiting for more thpit to come to thpit on your new parasol!"

TERRIBLE SUFFERING ENDED.

How An Allegan, Mich., Woman Regained Her Health.

Mrs. Robert Schwabe, R. F. D. No. 8, Allegan, Mich., says: "Doctors could not cure me and I was rapidly running into Bright's disease. Kidney secretions were like blood and I arose 8 to 10 times at night to void them. I became frightened at my condition. My sight began to fail and pains in my back were like knife thrusts. I cried for hours, unable to control my nerves. After I started using Doan's Kidney Pills, I began to feel better and soon I was cured. I am a living testimonial of their merit."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Place of Honor.

Farmer Hodge was of the good, old fashioned school, and he always gave a feast to his hands at harvest time.

It was harvest time and the feast was about to commence.

Giles was the oldest hand and the hostess, with beaming cordiality, motioned him to the seat by her right hand. But Giles remained silently unresponsive.

"Come," said the hostess, "don't be bashful, Mr. Giles"—he was just Giles on ordinary occasions—"you've a right to the place of honor, you know."

Giles deliberated a moment, then spoke.

"Thank you kindly, Mrs. Hodge," he said, "but if it's all the same to you, I'd rather sit opposite this pudden."

Prudent Bridegroom.

"The uncertainties of life in New York are reflected in wedding rings," said the jeweler. "Of all the wedding rings I have sold this season more than half were brought back after the ceremony to have the date put on. The rest of the inscription was engraved whe nthe ring was purchased, but in order that the date might be correct it was cautiously omitted until after the knot was tied."

"Thank You's."

The man who is not thankful for the lessons he learned in adversity didn't learn any.

There must be plenty of thankfulness in the world if those who have loved and lost could know just what they have lost.

"Why are you giving thanks? They took $10,000 from you in Wall street a little while ago, didn't they?"

"Yes; but I got out with $20 they didn't know I had."—Judge.

Force of Habit Too Strong.

Diner—How is it that most of the things on your bill of fare are struck out?

Waiter (confidently)—Our new manager used to be an editor.

Heart's Trouble.

"Faint heart never won fair lady."

"Faint heart has no business to try to win anything; faint heart ought to see a doctor."

The next best thing to being rich is to have people think you are.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS

Fond du Lac.—Minnie Laura Cornelius, sociologist and Indian graduate of Grafton hall, has been employed to study the cause of the unusual amount of suicides among the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa. She has made suicide a subject of study in New York and others of the largest cities in the United States and has written articles on the subject which have attracted much attention.

Green Bay.—Friends of Judge Samuel Beall assert that he is the oldest native of Wisconsin living; also that he was the first white child born in Green Bay. Similar claims were made for the late Thomas McMillan Camm, but Mr. Beall's friends say that he was born about six months before Mr. Camm, on July 4, 1827. Judge Beall lives in Kalma, Wash.

Janesville.—After deliberating seven and one-half hours, the jury in the case of Fred E. Janvrin, Beloit police man, charged with the slaying of John Hayes, Beloit, on March 30, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Racine.—W. W. Rowlands, Milwaukee, and H. A. Cowling, Charley Kelley, Frank A. Case, Robert Zasta and Walter Harmon, all of Racine, each paid $10 fine and costs in municipal court on a charge of violating the city automobile speed limit.

Soldiers Grove.—D. C. Posey, a pioneer of Crawford county and a Mexican war veteran, is dead.

Viroqua.—Mrs. Mary Tomkins was accidentally shot by a rifle in the hands of her son George. The bullet entered her arm, but the wound is no serious.

Viroqua.—While opening a peach basket, May Miller, eight years old got a splinter in her eye, which destroyed the sight.

Kenosha.—Frank Klein, who formerly lived in Milwaukee, met death here in an unusual way. He had entered the store of the International Wine and Liquor company and, stalking in a pool of water, where the floor had been scrubbed, he reached up and caught hold of an electric light. He fell over and died before a physician could be summoned. A postmortem revealed the fact that he had died from the shock.

Eau Claire.—Ruby White, about twenty-one years old, whose home is near Chippewa Falls, was brought to the police station here on a charge of stealing a watch. She drank a bottle of antiseptic solution, in an attempt to commit suicide. The quick work of a physician probably saved her life.

Stoughton.—More than 100 delegates to the annual convention of the Madison district of the United Norwegian Lutheran church's young people's societies were here for the initial reception in the First Lutheran church. Rev. M. H. Hegge, Stoughton, gave the address of welcome and Rev. O. G. U. Siljan, Madison, president of the district, responded.

La Crosse.—John W. Wilce of Milwaukee, director of athletics in the La Crosse high school, said he would decline the offer to become a manager of athletics and an instructor in the University of Wisconsin. He is building up a football team, and it is the intention of the board of education to give him full charge of athletics.

Menomonie. — Avis Lutz, aged twenty-two, of this city, died in Cincinnati of pneumonia. Miss Lutz was graduated from the commercial college of the North American Gymnastic association at Minneapolis last June and had been in Cincinnati three weeks, giving instructions in gymnastics.

Fond du Lac.—"I'm coming, mother," were the last words of Leslie Morean, aged one and one-half years, before the wheels of a street car ran him down within two yards of his mother. The little boy was lagging a few steps behind his parent. He died almost instantly.

Green Bay.—In an attempt to commit suicide Mrs. Herman Steffens drank the contents of a three-ounce bottle of poison. Prompt medical attention saved her life. Herman Steffens, her husband, deserted her over a year ago.

Green Bay.—Walter Noe overpowered a deputy sheriff and another prisoner at the county jail. He ran through the sheriff's residence, and kicking out a plate glass pane in the door escaped. He was charged with threatening to kill his wife.

Madison.—As a result of the common council's relegating Water Superintendent John B. Helm to the position of business manager and the later action of the board of water commissioners in reducing his salary from $2,000 to $1,200, some interesting revelations are promised and the affair may reach the proportions of a scandal. For some months the water department has been under inspection by the rate commission and only a few months ago the commission refused to allow the water board to increase rates along certain lines.

Wausaukee.—Charles Tappa was sentenced to 30 days in the workhouse in Peshtigo for maliciously destroying property of the Bird & Wells Lumber company. It was alleged that an iron obstruction was placed in a machine to make it necessary to lay off the men with full pay until damages were repaired.

La Crosse.—Charles Edward Davis, graduate of Yale, convicted of swindling farmers on butter transactions in which he failed to pay, in United States court was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Fort Leavenworth.

Sheboygan.—Rev. C. P. Schultz, pastor of St. Petri church, Indianapolis, Ind., has accepted a call from the Trinity Lutheran church in this city and will move here in two or three weeks.

Wausau.—Medical men of the northern part of the state will gather in this city to remain several days. Medical problems arising in daily practise will be discussed.

Fond du Lac.—All of the schools are closed because of an epidemic of diphtheria. There are eight cases. The authorities are making every effort to check the spread of the disease.

Viroqua.—Almost simultaneously Mr. Sonnenburg, a farmer of this vicinity, received two telegrams, one telling of the illness of his son, Samuel, with pneumonia, in South Dakota, and another telling of the boy's death.

Beloit.—Beavers from all lodges in this part of the state will attend a banquet to be given by the local colony. A class of 30 members will be initiated in the lodge meeting following the banquet.

Eau Claire.—Herman Radenslaben, former city treasurer, is dead as the result of a stroke of apoplexy received three days ago.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S NEW ELDORADO

RESTAURANT IN THE NEW MINING CAMP

BITTER CREEK, 17 miles from Stewart City, British Columbia, is a new mining district that has been attracting great numbers of gold seekers, and though it has not fulfilled the high hopes raised by the first reports, a good many prospectors already have made their fortunes. There are now about 3,000 persons in the place, which is a typical western mining camp.

PENN, THE RAMBLER

Hobo Rounds Out 550,374th Mile in Beating It Into Chicago

Peregrinator, Who Never Pays Railroad Fare, Starts Southward—Astonished Harriman by Cross-Country Achievement.

Chicago.—Penn, the Rapid Rambler, blew into Chicago the other day and announced that he had just completed his 550,374th mile of travel. To see as much of the world as this mileage indicates has cost the Rambler just $12.77 in railroad fares. You see, the Rambler never got into the habit of paying his way when he could help it. Many a train has pulled out of Chicago since May 4, 1894, when Penn took to the road, with Penn as a passenger, but he has never appeared upon the bill of lading nor has any conductor ever collected fare from him.

Penn is a hobo de luxe. He has beaten his way over all the railroads in this country and he has ridden in and on every part of a train except the smokestack, the boilers and the bell.

He says he was born with itching feet. He is 27 years old and has been "on the bum" ever since that night in May when he jumped out of a window of his home in Pittsburg and boarded a west-bound freight. Since that time he has been around the world three times, he says, and has crossed the United States so many times he has lost count.

He was christened Frank C. Welch, but he is known as "Penn, the Rambler," to every trainman on the continent. His moniker appears on every water tank between New York and Frisco and Duluth and New Orleans. All along the line of the Mexican Central, clear down into Yucatan, one may see that same nom de road, "Penn the Rambler," with an arrow drawn through and the direction of his wanderings below.

Penn was in the railroad yards at Grand Island, Neb., one day, carving his monaker on the side of a boxcar. A short man walked up to him, eyed his artistic efforts for a moment, and then snapped: "Hey, you! What are you trying to do to my cars?"

Penn told him.

The man laughed. "Why, I've seen that same signature all over my system."

"Your system?" exclaimed the Rambler.

Then the little man introduced himself as E. H. Harriman. He questioned the Rambler for a few moments as to the time a man "on the bum" can make. Penn told him he would undertake to ride from Boston to San Francisco in ten days without paying a cent for fare.

A crowd of railroad officials, who had overheard the boast, quickly made up a purse of $1,000 to be given to the Rambler should he make good. Penn beat it to Boston, got one of the officials to call the time—and showed up at the Frisco offices of the Southern Pacific just eight days, one hour and fifty minutes later, to claim the money, he says.

"I'm not a panhandler," said the Rambler yesterday. "I work at anything I can find for money to eat and sleep on. But I don't pay railroad fares."

The Rambler got into Chicago from the Northwest via Milwaukee. He pulled out the other night for Indianapolis, on the Big Four road, bound south.

FARMERS' SCHOOL ON BOAT

Cruise on Rivers of State of Washington Planned by College—Most Unique.

Portland, Ore.—Probably the most novel school ever held in this section of the United States is that to be sent out by the State College of Pullman, Wash. This will be installed on a steamboat, and will tour the inland waters of Washington, giving instruction to the farmers, live stock men and dairymen in better farming methods and scientific care of stock and orchards.

A great variety of farming demonstration apparatus will be on board the boat, which will have a two weeks' cruise. R. C. Ashby, assistant superintendent of farmers' institutes, will be in charge of the craft, and a staff of agricultural, horticultural and live stock experts will accompany him.

Two dairy cows will be carried on the boat, with a milking machine and model dairy outfit. Lectures on dairying will be given, telling of the best methods of milk production, care of dairy products and feeding problems.

There will be carried an interesting exhibit, showing the most common insect pests that attack fruit crops. Sprays will be advised for each pest; pruning methods will be illustrated, and picking and packing fruit will be shown in demonstrations.

A gasoline engine to drive farm machinery, such as the milking machine and separator, as well as the home lighting plant, will be carried on board the boat, and its use explained to the farmers. Stops will be made at the various landings along the rivers, dates being advertised in advance, and it is expected that the unique cruise will be a great success.

Students Bar Hobble Skirts.

St. Paul, Minn.—The first pronounced hobble skirt made its appearance on the University of Minnesota campus the other day. It was bound just above the ankles by a band of velvet ribbon drawn so tight that the wearer could scarcely move. In addition to stares from every one she received plenty of advice, mainly intimating that she go home and put the dress out of existence. With a red face and angry tears she made for the car line, after remarking that "The students were the rudest things" and that she would never wear the dress again.

WHAT MAINE OWES TO SPRUCE

Tree Long Displaced by Pine, Now Building Cities Where Once Forests Stood.

Bangor, Me.—The swarms of visitors who come to Maine in summer and the thousands of sportsmen who come in autumn bring a great deal of money into the state, and some statisticians have declared that from these two classes is derived a greater revenue than from any one of the state's great industries. But while the summer visitors and the sportsmen are a great financial help to Maine, their presence is of small importance compared with the spruce tree.

While it was the pine that made possible the once prosperous West India trade and built up Maine's shipping in the days before the Civil war, it never in all the years of its pre-eminence accomplished half so much for the land of its birth as the coarse-grained spruce. For while the pine built ships and individual fortunes had made West India rum as cheap as cider all along the seaboard, the spruce has built towns in the midst of the wilderness, like Rumford Falls and Millinocket; brought outside millions of capital to Maine and given popular literature an amazing boom.

Millinocket, on the west branch of the Penobscot, is one of the spruce towns. A few years ago it consisted of a flag station and one Indian hut. The Indian murdered a Spaniard and was sent to state's prison, and the hut was burned, leaving only the flag station and the man who tended it. Then a big paper corporation looked the ground over, saw a fine chance to make pulp, and built an immense mill. Then came the town. It is called "the magic city," because it came into existence so suddenly.

The pulp and paper mill, which eats up about 60,000,000 feet of logs yearly, employs in one capacity or another about 1,000 men, and there are in the town 2,500 people. Where bears and moose roamed a dozen years ago, there are now streets lined with stores, dwellings, schoolhouses, hotels and churches, and lighted with electricity.

When the original settler, the Indian, murdered his chance guest, the Spaniard, reporters who went up from Bangor to see about it had to make a meal on salted pig's shoulder and saleratus biscuit at the flag station of the railroad. Now they have at Millinocket a hotel where the English language is considered inadequate to describe all the dishes on the dinner bill.

Today they have at Millinocket about everything in the way of conveniences that can be found in any small city, and are shipping 275 tons of paper daily, the brass band plays almost every night, prohibition has as hard luck as it has everywhere, and the spruce trees did it all.

TEXAS RAISES POLO PONIES

Bring Good Prices in Parts of Country Where Sport is Part of Daily Program.

Midland, Tex.—Large numbers of Texas ranch raised horses are being trained as polo ponies and sold for big prices in other parts of the United States and Europe where polo playing is freely indulged in. It is claimed that the best polo ponies in the world come from Texas.

The industry of breeding and training the animals upon ranches in this section has grown rapidly during the last few years. From 175 to 200 are sold and shipped from here each year. Fancy prices are obtained in most cases. Polo is played by a number of people of this section, the Midland Polo club having a membership of 17.

Polo ponies also are extensively raised and trained in the vicinity of San Antonio, Fort Davis, and other parts of the ranch territory of the state. There are a number of polo clubs in Texas and annual tournaments are given.

Recover Valuable Book.

Paw Paw, Mich.—A copy of the Weems "Life of Washington," which Abraham Lincoln read by the light of a tallow candle, has been recovered from a paper mill at Kalamazoo by E. Salesburg of this place. Salesburg loaned the volume, worth $2,000, to Prof. J. O'Leary of the local schools and in some way it was placed among a pile of discarded books and papers and sold to a ragman. In the paper mill it was discovered by an employe sorting rags, who sold it to a Kalamazoo man for almost nothing. Salesburg recovered it from this man, paying him $50.

IDEAS FROM SWISS FARMERS

American Agriculturists May Get Much Valuable Information at Coming Exhibition.

Berne.—Switzerland has just perfected plans for an exhibition that will interest Americans, particularly those who are feeling the stress of the high cost of living in the cities, and the listening to the call of "back to the farm." Especially will the exhibition appeal to those who are considering the reoccupation of the abandoned farms of New England, for if there is a country anywhere on earth that could teach the hill and mountain valley farmer of any other country how to wrest a living from their holdings to the best advantage it is Switzerland.

In Switzerland farming has been conducted on the intensive principle for centuries; all sorts and conditions of soils, locations, and even climates had to be dealt with to provide a hardy people with a livelihood. This experience has been wrought into the very marrow of the peasants, and they have evolved methods and processes by means of which they have been able to get the most out of their industry.

The results of these methods and processes will be shown at the fair, in the exhibits, so the announcement that has just been made of the holding of this general exhibition of Swiss rural industries at Lausanne should interest thoughtful people in America, including even the government. It will afford a unique opportunity for obtaining knowledge that will be of great value.

Lausanne's national exhibition will present a complete review of the processes of cultivating and fertilizing of the soil, of the raising of cattle, the utilizing of the products and the agricultural tools in use. It will illustrate the progress made in all these directions and will be particularly valuable as a demonstration of the possibilities of Swiss rural industry.

SHEEP LIKE TOBACCO STEMS

Pennsylvania Farmer Believes That Weed Keeps His Flock Free From Infection.

Montrose, Pa.—Pennsylvania has sheep that chew tobacco. This does not mean that the source of all mutton calmly enters the crossroads store and calls for a plug or wants a package of finecut. These sheep take theirs in a more primitive form, but are said to look upon it as being a luxury as much as the veriest tobacco user in the land.

These unusual animals are the property of a farmer of Montrose, who is reported to have taken home a whole wagonload of tobacco stems to feed his sheep and lambs.

He says that in the spring he always gives them some of the weed, that it keeps away certain infections to which they are subject in the springtime, and that the animals become very fond of the stems, taking a full-sized chew every day.

LAW TO SAVE BIRDS

Audubon Society Enlisting Many for Federal Legislation.

Prediction by Ornithologists and Conservation Congress Action Stirs Efforts to Save Feathered Tribe.

New York.—Following the recent recommendation for federal protection of migratory birds by the National Conservation congress at St. Paul, farmers, sportsmen and land owners throughout the country are today joining in a general movement to urge Uncle Sam to conserve his valuable feathered resources. Under the leadership of the National Association of Audubon Societies it is planned to enlist every man who tills an acre or carries a gun, as well as every bird lover, in this campaign for the preservation of the insect and rodent eating and game birds of the nation. Unless migratory bird life is soon made safe from one end of the country to the other by a uniform protective statute leading ornithologists predict the speedy extermination of many species.

From delegates in every section of the continent reports are being received at headquarters of the Audubon organization here which show strong sentiment for the federal bird guardianship that was unanimously made a plank in the platform of the St. Paul congress. Irrespective of party politics, it is declared that the people of every locality now stand ready to urge Congress for legislation to protect the birds now being destroyed through lack of uniformity in state laws.

The recent action of the National Conservation congress is a practical indorsement of the principles contained in the Weeks bill, now pending at Washington, which gives the federal government authority to regulate the killing of migratory game and non-game birds.

No interference with state laws for strictly resident birds would be involved in federal protection, according to authorities consulted by leaders of the movement, when the interests of the people of every section of the country would be served by proper protection of the migratory flocks upon which depend the nation's agricultural prosperity.

The National Association of Audubon Societies has succeeded in urging 37 states to protect their insect-eating birds by fairly adequate laws, but these may be changed on the impulse of any succeeding legislature. William Dutcher, president of the organization, declared that in federal protection alone lay the hope for America in preserving her commercially valuable bird species.

Fasting Reduces Weight.

Kittanning, Pa.—By fasting for four weeks William George has succeeded in reducing his weight 40 pounds. George weighed 200 pounds. For four continuous weeks he did not touch food and lived by drinking quantities of water.

LEFT TO A WORSE FATE

Dynamiter, Himself a Married Man, Knew What Awaited Forgetful Husband.

The business man was sitting in his office, thinking of starting for home, when a suspicious looking person came in with a leather bag in his hand.

"If you don't give me $25," said the visitor, coming at once to the point, "I will drop this on the floor."

The business man was cool. "What is in it?" he asked.

"Dynamite," was the brief reply.

"What will it do if you drop it?"

"Blow you up."

"Drop it!" was the instant command. "My wife told me when I left home this morning to be sure and send up a bag of flour, and I forgot it. I guess it will take just about as much dynamite as you have there to prepare me for the blowing up I'll get when she sees me!"

He threw himself back in his chair and waited for the explosion, but it did not come.

"I'm a married man myself," said the dynamiter, and quietly slipped out.—Illustrated Bits.

HIS HANDS CRACKED OPEN

"I am a man seventy years old. My hands were very sore and cracked open on the insides for over a year with large sores. They would crack open and bleed, itch, burn and ache so that I could not sleep and could do but little work. They were so bad that I could not dress myself in the morning. They would bleed and the blood dropped on the floor. I called on two doctors, but they did me no good. I could get nothing to do any good till I got the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. About a year ago my daughter got a cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and in one week from the time I began to use them my hands were all healed up and they have not been a mite sore since. I would not be without the Cuticura Remedies.

"They also cured a bad sore on the hand of one of my neighbor's children, and they think very highly of the Cuticura Remedies. John W. Hasty, So. Effingham, N. H., Mar. 5, and Apr. 11, '09."

Tit for Tat.

Lloyd C. Griscom, in an interview in New York, said of party dissensions:

"They are animated by a nasty spirit, a tit-for-tat spirit; and they go from bad to worse.

"It's like the case of the engaged couple at the seaside dance. The young man, a little jealous, said coldly to his fiancee at supper:

"'Let me see—was it you I kissed in the conservatory?'

"'About what time?' the young girl answered, with a little laugh."

Poor Prospects.

"Yes," said Miss Passay, "I found a very nice boarding house today, but the only room they had to offer me had a folding bed in it, and I detest those things."

"Of course," remarked Miss Pert, "one can never hope to find a man under a folding bed."—Catholic Standard and Times.

More to Be Pitied.

Tramp (to lonely spinster)—Come Missus, arst yer 'usband if 'e ain't got a pair o' trousers to give away.

Spinster (anxious not to expose her solitude)—Sorry, my good man, he—eh—never wears such things.—Punch.

Against Orders.

"If you refuse me, Miss Gladys, I shall get a rope and commit suicide."

"No, colonel, you must not do that. Papa said distinctly he would not have you hanging about here."

Tired Out.

"Is the first edition of your novel exhausted yet?"

"No. Why?"

"I thought it might be from standing so long on the counters."

How can a woman be expected to have any regard for the truth when she is obliged to promise to obey in the marriage ceremony?

Slightly Mixed.

Two Englishmen were resting at the Red Home inn at Stratford-on-Avon. One of them discovered a print picturing a low, tumbling building underneath which was printed: "The House in Which Shakespeare Was Born." Turning to his friend in mild surprise he pointed to the print. His friend exhibited equal surprise and called a waiter, who assured them of the accuracy of the inscription.

"Pon my word," said the observing Englishman, shaking his head dubiously, "I thought he was born in a manger!"

Just Guessed.

"Mrs. Wadsworth, I am very glad, indeed, to meet you. But, haven't I had the honor of being introduced to you before? What was your name formerly, if I may ask?"

"My maiden name?"

"No; your name before you were divorced."

"How did you know I had been divorced?"

"Why, hasn't everybody?"

When a girl marries for money the devil is usually the best man at the wedding.

To accept defeat gracefully, start your retreat in time.

Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DRUMB & SUTOR.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Oct. 26, 1910

Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids, Wis., as second-class mail matter.

Advertising Notes.—For display matter a flat rate of 10 cents an inch is charged. The columns in The Tribune are 24 inches long, making a one column advertisement cost $2.40 for one insertion. All local notices, cards of thanks, resolutions of respect, and all notices of entertainments where an admission fee is charged will be published at 5 cents per line.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....$1.50

Six Months.....75

An Appeal to Democrats from the State Chairman.

Milwaukee, Wis., October 13, 1910.

To the Democrats of the State of Wisconsin

The State Central Committee takes this means of addressing the Democracy of this state. The facts that we wish to present to you are briefly these. The state organization has been seriously handicapped in this campaign by the so called twenty per cent law. As never before, it required an expenditure of approximately $2,500 by the State Central Committee to place its state ticket in nomination. It was the first bridge that had to be crossed, and it was of vital importance that the state ticket should get the requisite twenty per cent vote. It necessitated the expenditure of that amount of money by the State Central Committee to insure the nomination of a state ticket.

By reason of these unusual expenditures, our financial resources are low. In spite of contributions from county organizations and those received from many men of moderate means, we are in need of funds to run our campaign.

There are certain necessary expenses connected with party organization and a campaign. The printing bills, the clerical hire, and other expenses incidental to the campaign, make it absolutely necessary to have a moderate amount of money to work with. A great many prominent Democrats have volunteered to give their services as speakers in this campaign and to pay all their own expenses. There are evidences of loyalty and enthusiasm, and we have received individual contributions from loyal Democrats ranging from $5 to $100.

There are 150,000 Democrats in this state. If every Democrat would contribute but five cents, we would have an adequate campaign fund. Of course, it would be impossible to collect such a sum in that way, but there should be, and there are, a great many Democrats who would be willing and able to send the state organization a postoffice order or check for $1.00 or more, as their means will permit. There should be a large number of Democrats who could send $10.00, and still more who could send $50.00 or $100.00. The Democratic party has no sources of revenue except such as we are now appealing to. We are waging a poor man's campaign, and must expect our financial support from the "rank and file."

We have a splendid platform, with candidates whom we can present to the suffrage of this state with much pride. The outlook is more encouraging for Democratic success this year than it has been since 1890. Certainly this is true in the country at large, and is true of the situation in this state. We ask for your support. We ask that you send to the State Central Committee as much as you can afford. Every dollar will be deposited to the credit of the State Democratic Trust Fund, and every dollar will be carefully expended and accounted for. You can help us materially and we rely upon your loyalty to do so.

Now if upon reading this open letter you feel inclined and are able to help us, please do so, and do so immediately. Write your check or get your postoffice money order Now, put it in an envelope Now, and send it to us Right Now.

Yours very truly,

Democratic State Central Committee.

Joseph E. Davies, Chairman.

Plankinton House.

The Reason for it.

Some of our exchanges have made a note of the fact that there seems to be very little doing in politics this fall. That is that there is not as much interest being manifested in the campaign as has been customary in years gone by. This may be a fact, and it is hardly any wonder. When the campaign starts in right after the Fourth of July and continues until the 8th of November, it is hardly any wonder that those who are not directly interested in the matter may lose a bit of their enthusiasm.

PITTSVILLE.

(From the Record.)

Miss Lettie Ayers has taken a position with the Thompson Entertainers, who showed here some months ago, as musician.

Vote for W. E. Wheelan for Member of Assembly as by so doing you will be voting for your own interest. If you are identified with the interests of Wood County, vote for W. E. Wheelan, for member of Assembly, regardless of politics. If you are engaged in farming, dairying or have to work for a living, vote for W. E. Wheelan for Member of Assembly regardless of politics, as he is the friend of the farmer and the laborer.

Warren Severson left yesterday for Auberndale to join his family from which place he will go alone to the Pacific coast to be employed as surveyor.

RUDOLPH

Mrs. Dan Rezin has been seriously ill the past week, but is somewhat better at this writing. Her daughter, Mrs. Steve Warner of Warrens arrived on Tuesday to take care of her.

The marriage of Albert Krommenakker and Miss Bordena Hermson took place at the Catholic church on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, Rev. Van Sever officiating. The groom was attended by his uncle August Krommenakker and the bride by Miss Paulina Krommenakker, a sister of the groom. After the service a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Krommenakker to a number of relatives after which the young couple took the train for a wedding trip to Depere and Green Bay to be gone about two weeks and upon their return will go to Port Edwards and begin housekeeping, Mr. Krommenakker having a fine home all furnished awaiting them. The Tribune joins with numerous other friends in wishing them a happy wedded life.

Mr. and Mrs Vivien Newman returned on Saturday night from Canada where they have been farming the past year. Mr. Newman will again take charge of his farm in Rudolph but expects to go back to Canada in the spring having rented 135 acres of land which he sowed to fall wheat. He reports the crops a failure out there the past year and that many homesteaders are leaving the country, and some would like to but have not got the price. We would judge by our talk with Mr Newman that he considers Wood County a pretty good place to live in after all, everything considered.

Mrs. Corrine Baldwin went to Merrill on Friday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Fillentreau.

Now is the time for farmers to clean up their farm machinery and get it under cover for the winter. No successful business man who tills the soil will allow his tools to wear out while idle. Show us a slovenly, lazy farmer and we will show you his machinery standing outside in the weather.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jonstin Oct. 13th.

Raymond Conlihart and Joseph Bunkenbush are busy drilling a deep well for Fred Smith.

Jacob Kuter is confined to his home this week by illness. Dr. Jackson is the attending physician.

This cold weather has warned the people of the coming winter.

Peter Krause has plowed up a good part of his farm this fall which he intends to plant in the spring of 1911.

The box social which was held at the M. Denniston home was not very largely attended on account of the rainy weather.

John Fritsche is still working the Paul Juneau farm.

The farmers in this locality have just about finished their fall work.

The M. E. ladies Aid Society will be held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Bade Saturday, Oct. 29th.

Hoarseness in a child subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given at once or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Contains no poison. Sold by all dealers.

NEKOOSA.

(From the Times.)

The Market street extension of the street railroad was completed last Friday morning and the first car passed over the new line at nine o'clock that morning. The first of the week the construction car was in use hauling gravel for the grading and soon the new track will be as level and smooth as any on the line. Until the street is graded up to its proper level the track will appear high in some places, but this is merely a temporary condition that will be overcome later when the village authorities can have the necessary work done to the best advantage.

M. H. Lynn has just completed the installation of a water works system, at his home, water being pumped to the house by a hydraulic ram operated by water from the pond near the residence. Mr. Lynn also built a new boat house and bath house on the pond and has otherwise added to the beauty and comfort of the surroundings. But the most important thing out there just now is the cranberry crop which amounts to over 500 boxes and the berries are of unusual good size and quality.

The case against Hubert Lewis of this city, wherein he is accused of cutting timber on Indian lands in the town of Armenia, has been put over to the December session of United States circuit court for the western district which convenes at Madison, the government's attorney desiring more time to prepare for the trial.

H. E. Collins of Gray's Lake, Ill., former cashier at the "Soo" station at Grand Rapids, has accepted the position of "Soo" agent at Nekoosa. Mr. Collins will move his family here as soon as he can find a suitable house.

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Johnson of Grand Rapids were guests at the H. J. Ostroske and Julius Lassa homes the first of the week.

It is in time of sudden mishap or accident that Chamberlain's Liniment can be relied upon to take the place of the family docter, who cannot always be found at the moment. Then it is Chamberlain's Liniment is never found wanting. In cases of sprains, cuts, wounds and bruises Chamberlain's Liniment takes out the sorenesa and drives away the pain. Sold by all dealers.

REMINGTON

Mrs. Helen Lowe visited with relatives at Grand Rapids several days last week.

C. S. Lowe made a business trip to Grand Rapids last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Seebright entertained a party of their friends last Monday evening.

Mrs. Anna Cummings of Grand Rapids visited with relatives here last week.

Mr. Seebright, who has been visiting with his son Louis for several weeks, departed for his home in Union Center on Tuesday.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has become famous for its cures of coughs, colds, croup and influenza. Try it when in need. It contains no harmful substance and always gives prompt relief. Sold by all dealers.

WOOD COUNTY BOYS TO STUDY DAIRYING.

The flourishing condition of the dairy industry particularly cheese making, has led many young men who are interested in attending the 12 weeks winter dairy course in the dairy department at the State College of Agriculture at Madison.

Those who have registered to attend this year are: J. E. Rosplock, Grand Rapids; J. A. Bazal, Milladore; A. M. Kalnhofer, Blenker; A. O. Mark, Marshfield.

Those who attended last year from this vicinity are: J. Kobel, Auburndale; J. M. Zahradka, Granton.

The College has had many more applications for trained men than it has been able to supply, and cheesemakers are particularly scarce. The winter dairy course gives thorough and practical training in Creamery Buttermaking, Factory Cheesemaking, Pasteurizing, Testing Milk and its products, Dairy Machinery, etc. The new dairy laboratory costing $30,000 is just being completed and will offer better laboratory facilities. Many new dairy machines are being installed for use with the dairy course.

The advance enrollment has been quite heavy but other applications will be considered if received by Prof. E. H. Farrington, Madison, before the course opens November 2. The cost of the 12 weeks instruction ranges from $35 to $95

The Promise Will be Kept.

The democratic party seeks the support of the electors of Wisconsin on no false promises. It contends, and rightfully too, that our state government has been and now is, extravagantly mismanaged; that a saving of not less than a half a million dollars a year in state expenses may be made without affecting the efficiency of government; that this vast sum of money, if appropriated to the building of public highways, would add substantially to the wealth of the state; that there is laxness in the management of state affairs no attempt at systematization, no business methods invoked, or attention paid to the rules governing the conduct of private business, and that because there is no responsible head, and because of lack of application of the rules governing prudently managed private business to the state's affairs, the money wrung from the taxpayer is recklessly squandered.

The democratic party offers as proof of these charges the vast increase in the number of people on the state's payrolls, the vast increase in taxes on railroads, insurance companies and on the farmers and homes of the state, an increase of over two hundred per cent in sixteen years. It insists that the enormous increase in taxes can be explained only upon the theory of reckless mismanagement and gross extravagance. It pledges its offices to economy and efficiency. It does more than this; it pledges them to institute actions to recover state money unlawfully paid out. In the legislative investigation of 1909 game wardens swore they had received money from the state for private political work, and the committee directed that the testimony so given be certified to the attorney general in order that he might bring action for the recovery of the money. No such action was ever brought. The presumption is that the attorney general has performed his duty. This presumption warrants the inference that the evidence was never given him. In view of the fact that the game wardens testified to getting state money they never earned, it is the duty of officers charged with law enforcement to recover this money. This the democrats promise to do

Our state needs a thorough housecleaning. There must be something wrong when taxes more than double in sixteen years. There must be actual dishonesty when public servants are paid out of the state's treasury for private services. There was some good reason for cessation of work by the senate probe committee, every republican member of which was Follette's friend. They promised startling revelations of bad stalwartism, and the moment the stalwarts appointed a committee to probe LaFollette's administration these boastful halfbreed probers were silenced.

The people want the facts and the democrats promise to reveal them.

BIRON

Mr. and Mrs. Nic Marceau are rejoicing over the arrival of a big baby boy born Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bates of Rudolph Sundayed in this burg with their daughter, Mrs. Jeff DeMars and family. They also attended the funeral of the deceased, Oliver DeMars, on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Biron and family of Stevens Point attended the funeral of their deceased relative, Oliver DeMars, Monday.

Miss Jennie Clark of Minneapolis spent a day or so in this burg with her sister, Mrs. Bart Gaffney and family.

Mrs. O. Atwood and Mrs. Archie Shearler and little girls Sundayed in your city with Mrs. George Charmley.

Ed Atwood has returned from a two weeks visit with friends at Almond.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Klappa spent Saturday and Sunday at Wausau with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Witte of your city spent Sunday here with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Nic Pomley of New Holstein were the guests of John Pomley and family last week.

A Generous and Charitable Wish

I wish all might know of the benefit I received from your Foley's Kidney Remedy, say I. N. Regan, Farmer, Mo. His kidneys and bladder gave him so much pain, misery and annoyance, he could not work, nor sleep. He says Foley's Kidney Remedy completely cured him.

Notice of General Election.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, 188

Notice is hereby given that at a general election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the State of Wisconsin, on the first Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1910, being the eighth day of said month, the following officers are to be elected:

A GOVERNOR, in place of James O. Davidson whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January A. D., 1911.

A LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in place of John Strange, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A SECRETARY OF STATE, in place of James A. Frear, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A STATE TREASURER, in place of Andrew H. Dahl, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

AN ATTORNEY GENERAL, in place of Frank L. Gilbert, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE, in place of George E. Buell, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS for the Tenth Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Iron, Vilas, Oneida, Forest, Florence, Langlade, Lincoln, Shawano, Marathon, Taylor, Price, Ashland and Wood.

A STATE SENATOR for the Ninth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Adams, Marquette, Wood and Waushara.

A MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY for Wood county

Also all county officers required by law to be elected at such election.

In accordance with Section 1, of Article XII, of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, and Chapters 478, 508 and 511 of the Laws of 1909, the following Joint Resolutions adopted by the legislature of the state of Wisconsin at the regular sessions of 1907 and 1909, are made a part of the foregoing notice and are to be voted upon at said election, to-wit:

(NO. 35, S.)

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5.

Providing an amendment to section 3 of article IV of the Constitution of the state of Wisconsin, relating to apportionment.

Whereas, at the biennial session of the legislature for the year 1907 an amendment to the Constitution of this State was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which proposed amendment was in the following language:

"Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That section 3 of article IV of the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin be amended to read as follows.

"Section 3. At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the Legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the Senate and Assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers and officers of the United States Army and Navy."

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin be and the same is agreed to by this legislature.

NO. 33 A.)

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 7

To amend section 21 of Article I of the constitution, relating to the compensation of members of the legislature.

Whereas, At the biennial session of the legislature for the year 1907 an amendment to the constitution was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which proposed amendment is as follows:

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That section 21 of article IV of the constitution be amended by striking out the word "fifty," being the twentieth word in the body thereof, and by inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten" so that the same when amended shall read as follows:

Section 21. Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services for and during a regular session the sum of ten hundred dollars, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, except for mileage, to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage, or other perquisites, except the salary and mileage above provided shall be received from the State by any member of the legislature for his services or in any other manner as such member; now therefore,

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring That the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, be and the same is hereby agreed to by this legislature.

(NO. 38, A.)

JOINT RESOLUTION.

To amend section 10 of article VIII of the constitution, relating to internal improvements.

Whereas, at the biennial session of the legislature for 1907, an amendment to the constitution was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses which proposed amendment is as follows:

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, that section 10 of article VIII of the constitution be amended by adding at the end of said section the following: "Provided that the State may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving, and developing the water power and the forests of the State; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding State assessment."

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring That the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Wisconsin be and the same is agreed to by this legislature.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal. Done at the capitol in the city of Madison this 28th day of August A. D., 1910.

J. A. Frear,
Secretary of State

A COUNTY CLERK, in place of Fred H. Eberhardt, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A COUNTY TREASURER, in place of William H. Peters, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A SHERIFF, in place of Michael Claffin, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A CORONER, in place of John Werner, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT in place of Albert B. Bever, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A DISTRICT ATTORNEY, in place of Ross E. Andrews, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A REGISTER OF DEEDS in place of Elmer E. Ables, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A SURVEYOR in place of Donald McKercher whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

Also such other officers as are by law required to be elected at such election.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at the Court House in the City of Grand Rapids this 8th day of September, 1910.

F. H. Eberhardt,
County Clerk of Wood County

Sept. 14 Oct. 19

Order Limiting Time to Present Claims and Notice to Creditors

State of Wisconsin, Wood County, in County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Bridgett Burris, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Bridgett Burris, late of Grand Rapids, in said County of Wood, deceased, having been duly granted to Mary Vandenburg by this Court:

It is ordered, that the time from the date hereof until and including the 20th day of March, A. D. 1911, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Bridgett Burris, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Bridgett Burris, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Room in the Court House in the City of Grand Rapids, in said County, at the special term thereof appointed to be held on the third Tuesday of March, 1911, being March 21st and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in the County of Wood, the first publication to be within fifteen days of the date hereof.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1910.

By the Court,

D. D. Conway, Atty. for Administrator with Will annexed. — W. J. Conway, County Judge

Sept. 26 Oct. 19

Order Limiting Time to Present Claims and Notice to Creditors.

State of Wisconsin, Wood County, in County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Appel, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Charles Appel, late of the town of Sigel, in said county of Wood, deceased, having been duly granted to Anna Appel by this court:

It is ordered, that the time from the date hereof until and including the 4th day of April, A. D. 1911, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Charles Appel, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Charles Appel, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this court, at its court room in the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the second Tuesday of April, 1911, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in the County of Wood, the first publication to be within fifteen days of the date hereof.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1910.

By the Court,

W. J. Conway, County Judge

Notice of Application for Final Settlement

October 19 November 2

Wood County Court—In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Maria Flewelling deceased.

On reading and filing the application of William H. Carey, administrator of said estate, representing among other things that he has fully administered the said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of his administration, and that the residue of said estate be assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same;

It is ordered, that said application be heard before this court, at a special term thereof to be held at the probate office, in the city of Grand Rapids, on the 29th day of November, 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of examining and allowing said account and of assigning the residue of said estate, be given to all persons interested, by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in said county, before the day fixed for said hearing.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1910.

By the Court,

Goggins, Brazeau & Briere, Attorneys for Estate — W. J. Conway, County Judge

Oct. 19 Nov. 9

Order Limiting Time to Present Claims and Notice to Creditors.

State of Wisconsin, Wood County, in County Court;

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Quasigroch, deceased;

Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Quasigroch late of the city of Grand Rapids, in said County of Wood, deceased, having been duly granted to Anna Quasigroch by this court;

It is ordered, that the time from the date hereof until and including the 25th day of April, A. D. 1911, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Joseph Quasigroch deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Joseph Quasigroch, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this court, at its court room in the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the 4th Tuesday of April, 1911, being April 25, 1911, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given, by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in the county of Wood, the first publication to be within fifteen days of the date hereof.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1910.

By the Court,

W. J. Conway, County Judge

Notice of Application for Final Settlement

Oct. 12 Oct. 26

Wood County Court—In Probate

In the matter of the estate of Agnes Golia, deceased.

On reading and filing the application of John Golia, executor of the will of Agnes Golia, deceased, representing among other things that he has fully administered the said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of his administration, and that the residue of the said estate be assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same;

It is ordered, that said application be heard before this court, at a special term thereof to be held at the probate office, in the city of Grand Rapids, on the 22nd day of November, 1910 at 10 o'clock a. m.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of examining and allowing said account and of assigning the residue of said estate, be given to all persons interested by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in said county, before the day fixed for said hearing.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1910.

By the Court,

W. J. Conway, County Judge

Notice of Application for Proof of Will

October 12 October 26

Wood County Court—In Probate.

State of Wisconsin, } 188.
Wood County,

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of John W. Chambers, deceased.

Whereas an instrument, in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of John W. Chambers, deceased, late of the town of Sherry, Wood County, Wisconsin, has been filed in this office;

And whereas, application has been made by W. L. Chambers, the executor named therein, praying that the same be proven and admitted to probate, according to the laws of this state, and that letters testamentary be granted thereon according to law;

It is ordered, that said application be heard before this Court, at a special term thereof, to be held at the probate office, in the Court House at Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place appointed for hearing said application be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper printed and published in said county, previous to the time appointed for said hearing.

By the Court,

D. D. Conway, Attorney for Petitioner — W. J. Conway, County Judge

ADDITIONAL LOCALS

Fred Logan of Tomah was a business visitor in the city on Monday.

Mrs. J. W. Bovee of Plainfield is a guest at the Alfred Emmem home this week.

Mrs. L. M. Nash and daughter Isabel visited in Milwaukee several days the past week.

Mrs. Henry Timm of Reedsburg is visiting with relatives and friends in the city this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Tracey returned last week from a two weeks visit in Charleston, South Carolina.

—Don't be fooled. H. W. Barker's Cough Remedy made at Sparta cures. Johnson & Hill Co.

John Langer, one of the solid farmers of Rudolph was a pleasant caller at this office on Friday.

George Otto, who is attending college at Davenport, Iowa, is home for a two weeks visit with his family.

W. G. Aldrich returned to his home at Whitewater after spending several days at the J. H. Noyes home.

Mrs. Fred Stamm returned on Friday from Milton Junction, where she had been visiting with relatives for a week.

Mrs. M. G. Gordon returned on Saturday from Tomah where she has been spending the past two weeks visiting with her mother, who has been ill.

Hon. T. E. Nash, accompanied by his brother John and son James, expect to leave in two weeks for Honolulu where they intend to spend the winter.

Mrs. Esther Reed of Chicago, who has been visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Dr. Waters, during the past two weeks, expects to leave for her home on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lacey Horton returned on Thursday from their wedding tour and have gone to housekeeping in the cottage on the corner of Second Avenue and McKinley street.

Chas. Eckland returned on Monday night from a months visit with his sister at Linsburg, Kansas. Mr. Eckland reports everybody prosperous out there and the farmers satisfied with this season's crops.

Next Sunday the pastor of the Congregational church will preach at the morning service on the subject of "Education, Its Moral and Spiritual Significance." A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Herman Pagel of the town of Sigel and John Pagel of the town of Rudolph favored this office with a pleasant call on Saturday, and before leaving advanced their subscription to the Tribune for another year.

—See Dr. Jurdon Saturday, Sunday and Monday at the Commercial Hotel.

O. C. Belanger of Wausau has been in the city since the first of the week completing the arrangements for opening the Amusement hall. The floor of the rink has been put in first class condition.

B. S. Fox and son, Fred B. Fox of Meehan were in the city on Tuesday and while here favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call. They report the potato crop turning out good around Meehan, altho the price is too low to cause much enthusiasm among growers.

Walter Wright, who is engaged in the lumber business at Duluth, spent Monday in this city interviewing our manufacturers of sash and doors. Mr. Wright jobs extensively in sash and doors, having several retail yards located in the west and north, and buys a part of his stock here. He went from here to Merrill.

Geo. N. Wood reports that work on his new cottage down river is progressing satisfactorily and that he will occupy the place before very long. Mr. Wood will be nicely situated in his new home, being about five minutes run to town by auto, during the summer months, and when the roads are bad he has the street cars running past his door.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Brockhausen is confined to her home with scarlet fever and the home has been quarantined. Mr. Brockhausen had his cigar factory located in the second story of his home and the result is that he will have to close down work until after the quarantine is raised. He has removed all of his stock from the premises but cannot engage in the manufacture of cigars elsewhere without a permit from the government, which would probably take a couple of weeks to secure, by which time the trouble would very likely be over.

—Dr. W. E. Jurdon, the old established noted specialist of Eau Claire, Wis., will be at Commercial Hotel, Grand Rapids, Oct. 29, 30 and 31. Successful specialist for all diseases of men and women, eye, ear, catarrh, heart, lungs, stomach, liver, kidneys, bladder, piles, nervous diseases, blood diseases, chronic diseases. Consultations free at his rooms in the Hotel. The doctor will locate and explain your disease. No incurable cases taken. Thousands testify to the remarkable cures he has performed.

BIRTHS

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Zabawa.

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rember.

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Roland Napp on Sunday.

Changes at Telephone Office.

Some changes have been made at the office of the Wood County Telephone during the past few weeks, one of which is the receipt and installation of a new toll board, twice as large as the old one, so that now during the busy time of the day two operators can be used in this department, thus expediting the work to a considerable extent. The operating room has also been enlarged by the removal of a partition.

ARPIN

The Halloween party given by the M. W. A. and R. N. A. of Arpin at the hall was well attended. Everyone enjoyed the speech by C. E. Briere of Grand Rapids. After the speech the evening was pleasantly spent in card playing, singing and dancing.

Mrs. C. W. Blnett is now prepared to do dressmaking at her home or sew by the day. She will be pleased to have you call on her when you desire to have sewing done.

A Halloween dance will be given at the hall Saturday evening, Oct. 29th. Everyone is cordially invited to attend.

Misses Tillie Pohn and Katie Hohn, who are attending school at Grand Rapids, spent Sunday with their parents here.

Joe Rosplock, who has been employed at Gand Rapids this summer, departed Saturday evening for Minnesota to be gone an indefinite time.

MEEHAN

Marshall Squares of Stevens Point while returning from an outing at Camp Douglas, visited friends here Saturday and Sunday.

Gene Clendenning returned Saturday from St. Cloud, Minn., where he has been employed at mason work since last July.

The first destructive frost struck here Saturday night, Oct. 22nd which is the latest a freeze has held off here for many years.

Wm. Brunker, republican candidate for sheriff of Portage County, was a caller here Saturday.

Rev. Aldo Raymond will continue to preach here the coming year having been appointed to this place by the annual W. B. conference.

Leonard Pascavis recently went to Montana and joined his brother Jim who has been located there for some time.

A. E. Swonson was up from Chicago last week looking after his farming interests here. He was very well pleased with the abundant yield of farm products and the general appearance of the country for this time of the year.

Ed. Slack started for Glidden Monday where he expects to be employed for the winter.

Misses Dora Warner and Kate Boorman went to Suamico Monday to visit with friends.

ALTDORF

Prof. M. H. Jackson of the county training school spoke on his trip through Europe, in the school house here last Friday evening. Owing to the very disagreeable weather not a very large crowd was present, so it is hoped we may have the lecture repeated in the near future. Mrs. Jackson accompanied Mr. Jackson and while here they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Lee.

L. J. Ruesch had a two days' shingling "bee" last week on his house. When Leo gets his house finished he will have one of the prettiest and best country houses in Wood County.

Quite a number of our local sportsmen are planning on going away deer hunting this fall as the deer are rather scarce here just now. A few weeks ago deer were quite plentiful, but owing to the excessive amount of hunting west of here this fall the deer have left for more quiet quarters.

And Bancroft is determined to run for attorney general. He certainly beats Banquo's ghost. But we hope and feel that the people will turn out and defeat him so badly again that he will never again be heard from politically.

There was a dance at the A. Kumatz home last Saturday night. There was a large crowd in attendance.

SIGEL

Mr. and Mrs. John Kissinger of Laona have been guests at the Jacob Kissinger home the past week.

Martin Kubislak, who is employed at the carpenter trade at Port Edwards, fell off an eight foot scaffold on Friday and broke his left arm at the wrist.

Misses Bordina and Floy Berg left last week for Chicago where they will make an extended visit.

Miss Hulda Holstrom left on Monday for Port Edwards where she will be employed.

Miss Ida Worlund will leave on Thursday for Chicago, where she will enter one of the hospitals to undergo a surgical operation.

Carl Holstrom left on Monday of last week for Shamagolden to spend the winter.

Axel and Victor Worlund and Otto Larson will leave today for Valparaiso, Indiana.

FOURTEEN MILE CREEK

Miss Pearl Winegarden, who has been working at the W. H. Jewell home, returned to her home in Bancroft last week.

Arthur Helsor and Miss Ida Carpenter of Grand Rapids visited at the Israel Jero home Sunday.

Rose Powers, our teacher who has been visiting her parents during vacation, began her school Monday.

Mattie Rous visited with her parents over Sunday.

Mrs. Bentley's sister of Stevens Point is here visiting her this week.

Mrs. Edith Tracy of Saratoga visited at the Israel Jero home from Saturday until Tuesday.

Market Report.

Patent Flour	$5 60
Rye Flour	4 00
Rye	70
Oats	35
Butter	20-26
Eggs	25
Beef live	$3.50-4.50
Pork dressed	$0.60-0.50
Hay, Timothy	$18
Potatoes	20

English Joke.

What is the difference between seasickness and putting a bankrupt's property under the hammer? When you put the bankrupt's property under the hammer it is a sale of effects; but sea-sickness is the effects of a sail.—London Tit-Bits.

Some Were Overlooked.

"I understand that twenty-five thousand bad eggs have been discovered in Pittsburg." "I always thought the population of Pittsburg was greater than that."

SAMPLE OFFICIAL BALLOT

If you desire to vote an entire party ticket for state, congressional, legislative and county offices make a cross (X) or other mark in the circle (O) under the party designation at the head of the ballot. If you desire to vote for any particular person without regard to party, mark in the square at the right of the name of the candidate for whom you desire to vote if it be there, or write any name you wish to vote for, in the proper place.

The following instructions are given for the information and guidance of voters: (a) A voter upon entering the polling place and giving his name and residence, will receive a ballot from the ballot clerk which must have endorsed thereon the names or initials of both ballot clerks, and no other ballot can be used. Upon receiving his ballot, the voter must retire alone to a booth or compartment and prepare the same for voting. A ballot clerk may inform the voter as to the proper manner of marking a ballot, but he must not advise or indicate in any manner whom to vote for. * * *

(b) If a voter wishes to vote for all the candidates nominated by any party he shall make a cross or other mark under the party designation printed at the top of the ballot in the circle made for that purpose. A ballot so marked and having no other mark will be counted for all the candidates of that party in the column underneath, unless the names of some of the candidates of the party have been erased or a name shall be written in or a cross mark be placed in the square at the right of the name or names of candidates in another column. If the voter does not wish to vote for all the candidates nominated by one party, he shall mark his ballot by making a cross or mark in the square at the right of the name of the candidate for whom he intends to vote or by inserting or writing in the name of the candidate.

(c) A voter may vote for an entire group of candidates for presidential electors by making a cross (X) or mark in the square at the right of the names of candidates for president and vice president whose names appear in the column above the names of the candidates for presidential electors, or he may vote for the candidates for presidential electors by making a cross (X) or mark in the square at the right of the name of each candidate for elector for whom he wishes to vote. If a voter does not wish to vote for any one or more candidates for presidential electors in the goup, he may erase the name of such candidate or candidates and the cross (X) or mark at the right of the names of the candidates for president and vice president shall count as a vote for each of the other candidates for presidential electors in such group whose names are not erased. If a voter wishes to vote for another person in place of a candidate whose name he has erased he may insert or write in the name of each such person in one of the spaces in the blank column at the right of the ticket. If a voter does not wish to vote for any candidates for president or vice president or for any presidential electors, whose names appear upon the ballot, he may insert or write in the names of the candidates for president and vice president, and presidential electors to a number equal to the number of electors to be elected, in the appropriate spaces in the blank column at the right of the ballot.

(d) A voter may vote upon a question submitted to a vote of the people by making a cross (X) or mark in the square at the right of the answer which he intends to give.

(e) The ballot should not be marked in any other manner. If the ballot be spoiled, it must be returned to the ballot clerk, who must issue another in its stead, but not more than three in all shall be issued to any one voter. Five minutes' time is allowed in booth to mark ballot. Unofficial ballots or memorandum to assist the voter in marking his ballot can be taken into the booth, and may be used to copy from. The ballot must not be shown so that any person can see how it has been marked by the other.

(f) After it is marked it should be folded so that the inside cannot be seen, but so that the printed indorsements and signatures of the ballot clerks on the outside may be seen. Then the voter should pass out of the booth or compartment, give his name to the inspector in charge of the ballot box, hand him his ballot to be placed in the box, and pass out of the voting place.

(g) A voter, who declares to the presiding officer that he is unable to read, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot, can have assistance of one or two election officers in marking same, to be chosen by the voter, and if he declares that he is totally blind, he may be assisted by any person chosen by him from among the legal voters of the county. The presiding officer may administer an oath in his discretion as to such person's disability.

(h) The * * * following is a facsimile of the official ballot:

F. H. EBERHARDT, County Clerk.

Democrat O	Prohibition O	Republican O	Social Democrat O	Independent	Independent
For Governor— ADOLPH J. SCHMITZ	For Governor— BYRON E. VAN KEUREN	For Governor— FRANCIS E. McGOVERN	For Governor— WILLIAM A. JACOBS		For Governor— FRED G. KREMER (Social Labor Party "Nomination Papers")
Lieutenant Governor— HARRY W. BOLENS	Lieutenant Governor— CHARLES L. HILL	Lieutenant Governor— THOMAS MORRIS	Lieutenant Governor— HENRY BRUINS		Lieutenant Governor— JOHN HEROLD (Social Labor Party "Nomination Papers")
Secretary of State— JOHN M. CALLAHAN	Secretary of State— WILLIAM C. DEAN	Secretary of State— JAMES A. FREAR	Secretary of State— GUSTAV A. HERING		Secretary of State— JOHN VIERTHALER (Social Labor Party "Nomination Papers")
State Treasurer— JOHN RINGLE	State Treasurer— GEORGE W. WILSON	State Treasurer— ANDREW H. DAHL	State Treasurer— CHARLES W. SWANSON		State Treasurer— FRED FARCHMIN (Social Labor Party "Nomination Papers")
Attorney General— JOHN F. DOHERTY	Attorney General—	Attorney General— LEVI H. BANCROFT	Attorney General— GERRIT T. THORN	Attorney General— WILLIAM R. NETHEROUT ("Independent" Prohibition)	Attorney General— CHAS. H. CROWNHART (Progressive Rep "Nomination Papers")
Commissioner of Insurance— JOHN A. HAZELWOOD	Commissioner of Insurance—	Commissioner of Insurance— HERMAN L. EKERN	Commissioner of Insurance— FRED M. ALTHEN	Commissioner of Insurance— CHRIST. O. NORDBY ("Independent" Prohibition)	Commissioner of Insurance— ALBERT WAUG (Social Labor Party "Nomination Papers")
Member of Congress 10th Dist.— JOHN F. LAMONT	Member of Congress 10th Dist.—	Member of Congress 10th Dist.— ELMER A. MORSE	Member of Congress 10th Dist.— LYNN THOMPSON		
State Senator 9th Dist.— THOS. H. PATTERSON	State Senator—9th Dist.	State Senator 9th Dist.— EDWARD F. KILEEN	State Senator 9th Dist.— C. A. BOORMAN		
Member of Assembly— WILLIAM E. WHEELAN	Member of Assembly—	Member of Assembly— PHILIP BEAN	Member of Assembly— AUGUST C. OTTO		
County Clerk— ARTHR P. MULROY	County Clerk—	County Clerk— FRED H. EBERHARDT	County Clerk— LOUIS E. CLAPP		
County Treasurer— JOHN JAGODZINSKI	County Treasurer—	County Treasurer— WILLIAM H. PETERS	County Treasurer— CLARK LYON		
Sheriff— JOHN SCHMITT	Sheriff—	Sheriff— LOUIS THOMPSON	Sheriff— JOE McCONNELL		
Coroner—	Coroner—	Corner—	Coroner— CHARLES CUMBERLAND		
Clerk of Circuit Court— WILLIAM H. GETTS	Clerk of Circuit Court—	Clerk of Circuit Court— ALBERT B. BEVER	Clerk of Circuit Court— OTTO MARX		
District Attorney— JOHN A. GAYNOR	District Attorney—	District Attorney— CHARLES E. BRIERE	District Attorney—		
Register of Deeds— HERMAN J. PANKOW	Register of Deeds—	Register of Deeds— ELMER E. AMES	Register of Deeds— H. SIEBENHAAR		
Surveyor— WILLIAM CORCORAN	Surveyor—	Surveyor—	Surveyor— HENRY WHITROCK		

Proposed amendment to section 21 of article 4 of the constitution, relating to the compensation of members of the legislature.

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, that section 21 of article IV of the constitution be amended by striking out the word "fi e," being the twentieth word in the body thereof, and by inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten" so that the same when amended shall read as follows:

Section 21. Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services for and during a regular session the sum of ten hundred dollars, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, except for mileage, to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other perquisites, except the salary and mileage above provided shall be received from the state by any member of the legislature for his services or in any other manner as such member.

"For the amendment providing that each member of the legislature shall receive for his services during a regular session the sum of "ten hundred dollars." YES ☐ NO ☐

Proposed amendment to Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution relating to apportionment.

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, that section 3 of article IV of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

"Section 3. At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the Legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the Senate and Assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers, and officers of the United States Army and Navy."

"For the amendment striking out of the constitution the requirement for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state once every ten years." YES ☐ NO ☐

Proposed amendment to section 10 of article VIII of the constitution, relating to internal improvements.

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, that section 10 of article VIII of the constitution be amended by adding at the end of said section the following:

"Provided that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving, and developing the water power and the forests of the state, but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment."

"For the amendment providing for the appropriation of moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving, and developing the water power and forests of the state." YES ☐ NO ☐

If you wish to vote for the amendment, make a cross in the square under the word "YES"; If against it, make a cross under the word "NO"

KELLNER.

Mr. Sernau of Chicago has bought the Chas. Knipple farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Fay of Wautoma are visiting with the G. H. Munroe family for a few days.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Plahmer last week.

Will Lord has gone to the northern part of the state to look at a logging job.

John Gage was on our streets this week with land buyers. Mr. Gage is a hustling real estate man.

Rev. and Mrs. Krusche spent Sunday in your city visiting with friends.

Aug. and Frank Buss and Mrs. Witt attended the funeral of the former's sister, Mrs. Knuth at Sigel.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Munroe and Mr. and Mrs. Fay spent Tuesday with relatives in Nekoosa.

The Jeffries-Johnson fight has long been forgotten, but the other day a fight took place in Kellner which will not be forgotten for some time, when a Kellner and Spring rancher picked a bone together. It would have been a good thing if the fight could be reproduced on films because it would be easy money. Kellner beat, so that is all we care for.

Funeral of Mrs. Neitzel.

The funeral of Mrs. Matilda Neitzel, who died at her home last Wednesday, was held on Friday from the First Moravian church, Rev. C. A. Meilicke conducting the services.

Mrs. Neitzel was born in Germany in 1842 and grew to womanhood in her native country and was married there. She came to this country in 1883 and has since resided here.

She is survived by four children two boys Emile and Reinholt, and two girls, Mrs. Stofske and Mrs. Tesko.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

The following marriage licenses were issued by County Clerk Eberhardt last week:

John Wollaehlaeger to Anna Kuchnowski both of the town of Port Edwards.

Anna Sebroeder of the town of Marshfield to Gustav Tinnel of Welcome.

George Korth of the town of Marshfield to Anna Welchelt of the town of Auburndale.

W. E. Bowman of Spokane, Wash., to Margaret E. Skell of Grand Rapids.

Ferry Ledvor of Beaver Dam to Clara Schingo of Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids Visitors.

Stevens Point Journal:—Ed. Krause, Ed. Spafford, S. Rawson, Hugh McGown and John Bell, Sr., of Grand Rapids spent that day in the city attending the stock fair. During the afternoon Mr. Bell, who established what is termed the first stock fair ever attempted in this state addressed the people telling of the good effects a day of this kind has upon both trade and disposing of a surplus of stock, etc. Mr. Bell has now charge of the Grand Rapids stock fair and says that he learned though he has had many years experience in the business, some good points while here, which he will inaugurate in Grand Rapids. The first stock fair in the state was started forty-three years ago at Watertown by Mr. Bell. Since that time the movement has spread throughout the state and has been a great benefit to the people at large. Mr. McGown, one of the party, drove stage from Berlin to Wausau in the early days and is quite well known here.

Klevene-Dean.

Miss Mathilda Klevene of Grand Rapids and Hugh Dean of Thief River Falls, Minn., were married on Thursday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rick on the east side, Rev. Maack of the German Lutheran church officiating.

They were attended by Miss Lena Klevene of Highland Park, Ill., and Henry Demitz of this city as bridesmaid and groomsman. After the ceremony a wedding dinner was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rick, and the bride and groom left at 4 o'clock the same afternoon on a short wedding tour. They will make their home at Thief River Falls.

Mrs. P. Murgatroyd of Vesper spent several days in the city last week the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Rowland.

Dancy Postoffice Robbed.

The postoffice at Dancy was robbed on Saturday evening and between $60 to $70 taken. The robbery was committed while the postmaster was at supper. Two men have been arrested on suspicion.

The Royal Neighbors of America gave a chicken pie supper at the Forester hall which was largely attended and was a financial success.

Wie man stimmt.

An anderer Stelle dieses Blattes, geben wir einen genauen Abdruck des demokratischen Tickets, wie dasselbe auf dem Wahlzettel am 8. November in der ersten Spalte zur linken Hand gefunden wird. Will man das ganze demokratische Ticket stimmen, so mache man in dem Zirkel über dieser Spalte, unter dem Namen **"Democrat"** ein einziges Kreuz, welches für das ganze demokratische Ticket zählt, und mache keine andere Bemerkungen.

Adolph J. Schmitz.

Demokratischer Kandidat für Gouverneur.

Adolph J. Schmitz, demokratischer Kandidat für Gouverneur ist ein Deutsch-Amerikaner, dessen Eltern in der stürmischen Periode von 1848 das deutsche Vaterland verliessen, um in diesem Lande persönliche Freiheit zu finden, die ihnen dort zu jener Zeit versagt wurde. Heute steht ihr Sohn vor den Bürgern Wisconsins als Kandidat für die Erhaltung der persönlichen- und Gewissensfreiheit in unserem Staate, als Kandidat auf dem demokratischen Ticket für Gouverneur.

Herr Schmitz wurde am 4. Juni, 1852 in Newton, Manitowoc County, Wis., geboren, besuchte dort die öffentlichen Schulen und später die deutsche Schule der reformirten Kirche in Franklin, Sheboygan County. Später besuchte er ein Jahr das Ripon College und graduirte 1875 von der Staats-Universität in Madison. Er nahm dann in Manitowoc County die Advokatur auf in welchem Fach er noch heute in Milwaukee tätig ist mit den besten Erfolgen. Er wurde in Manitowoc County zum Countyanwalt gewählt, und des öfteren wiedergewählt, weil er sich in seinem Amt pflichttreu und durchaus fähig erwiesen hatte. In Milwaukee ist er jetzt ein Mitglied der Advokatenfirma O'Connor, Schmitz & Wild.

Stets den Prinzipien der demokratischen Partei treu geblieben, hat er für die Interessen dieser Partei oft seine Zeit geopfert und als flüssiger Sprecher in englisch und deutsch derselben gedient. In seinen Reden stützt er sich stets auf Tatsachen die nicht weggeleugnet werden können und daher stets den Stempel der Wahrheit tragen.

Da Herr Schmitz sich bisher in allen ihm anvertrauten Stellungen treu und gewissenhaft erwiesen hat, läßt es sich auch nicht anders annehmen als daß, wenn er erwählt wird, er auch das Gouverneursamt in gleicher Weise verwalten und darauf sehen wird, daß die Steuerlasten nicht mit jedem Jahre um hunderttausende in die Höhe klettern, sondern dieselben mehr erschwinglich zu machen, welches schon von Natur zu den demokratischen Prinzipien gehört. Eine Stimme für ihn am 8. Nov., ist eine Stimme für den rechten Mann am rechten Platz.

Der Unfried.

Es hat der Mich'l seinerzeit
A' reiche Bauerstochter g'freit,
Und er und sie und ihre Mamm
Die hausen in van Haus beisamm!

Und wie's halt geht, z'erst leben s' in Fried';
Na' disputiert die alte mit
Und sagt: „I' wünsch'—i' wollt'—i möcht',
Daß's anders geht—so is's net recht!"

Bald tadelt s' des, bald tadelt s' das
Und predigt ohne Unterlaß;
So is der Unfried' firti' wor'n—
Der Mich'l knirscht und bebt vor Zorn.

Koa' Tag vergeht net ohne Streit
Und d' Heirat hat 'n oft scho' g'reut.—
Im Hausgang aber hab'n zur Frist
Zwoa Muttergottesvögerln g'nist't.

Es hab'n de Schwalberln mitanand'
In Eintracht g'haust an ihrer Wand.
Der Pfarrer sagt zu eahm und ihr:
„Nehmt's Euk a' Beispiel an de Tier'!

Sie hütaten mitananda 's Haus,
Sie segeln mitananda aus,
Sie schmieg'n sí' ananda fest
Friedferti' drin im Schwalberlnest!

Da hat der Mich'l z' Antwort' geb'n:
„De kinna leicht in Frieden leb'n,
Dieweil s' koa bösi Schwiegermamm
In ihran liab'n Nesterl hamm!

Wenn die republikanischen Ver. Staaten Senatoren Aldrich, Burrows und Hale sich in den „wohlverdienten" Ruhestand begeben dann kann kein Zweifel darüber bestehen, daß sie genug „verdient" haben, um den Wolf von der Thür zu halten.

Ein Aufruf an Wisconsins Demokratie.

Das demokratische Staats Central Committee erläßt unter dem 13. Oktober ein öffentliches Circulär. Dasselbe ist an alle ehrliche und treue Anhänger der Partei gerichtet. Es erklärt in klaren deutlichen Ausführungen die Verhältnisse in welchen sich die Partei gegenwärtig befindet. Es betont ganz besonders, daß die ganze Organisation der Partei nur durch freiwillige Beiträge der Mitglieder und Anhänger aufrecht erhalten wird. Es betont ferner daß eine große Anzahl hervorragender Demokraten ihre Dienste der Partei als öffentliche Redner nicht nur umsonst offeriert haben, sondern sie wollen auch selbst ihre eigenen Unkosten tragen. Aber die Druckkosten und Schreibengebühren nebst anderen unvermeidlichen Ausgaben machen es nothwendig daß die Partei über einen Fond verfügt der es ihr ermöglicht ihre Campagne wirksam zu betreiben. Es richtet daher an alle treuen Demokraten das Ersuchen dem Committee der Partei ungesäumt ihre Beiträge einzusenden.

Die Zahl der Demokraten im Staate wird auf 170,000 angegeben und wenn nur jeder 5 Cents beisteuern wollte, so würde das schon einen ganz entsprechenden Fond bilden. Es ist aber bekannt daß sich viele Anhänger der Partei in Verhältnissen befinden welche es recht gut erlauben daß sie 1, 10, 50 oder auch 100 Dollars beisteuern.

Es wird zum Schluß ganz besonders darauf hingewiesen daß besonders eine schleunige, möglichst sofortige Beihilfe recht nothwendig ist.

Die sorgfältigste Verwendung der Beiträge und eine korrekte Rechnungsablegung wird zugesichert. Man bedenke wohl es geschieht dies nur zum allgemeinen Besten. Beiträge sende man an J. E. Davis, Chairm. D. Ctl. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Stimmt für John F. Lamont für Kongreß.

Wenn es den Wählern des zehnten Congreß-Distrikts ernst ist, einen Vertreter im Congreß zu haben, der lange Jahre in diesem Distrikt wohnhaft ist und die Bedürfnisse desselben genau kennt und den Distrikt auf das Vorteilhafteste vertreten kann, dann werden sie weise handeln und ihre Stimme am Wahltage für unseren Congreß-Kandidaten John F. Lamont von Wausau abgeben, der die Fähigkeiten dazu vollauf besitzt und das volle Zutrauen aller die ihn kennen, hat. Der Distrikt, aus den nördlichen Countys unseres Staates bestehend, die sämtlich noch stark im Wachsen begriffen sind, benötigen einen Mann, der seinen Distrikt und dessen Verhältnisse durch und durch kennt, und die nötige Bildung hat um sich im Congreß Gehör zu verschaffen, um nützlich wirken zu können für das Interesse unseres zehnten Distrikts. Er ist nicht nur ein blinder Folger, sondern ein Leiter in allen öffentlichen Angelegenheiten, mit denen er bisher betraut worden ist und wird es auch im Kongreß sein, wenn er erwählt wird. Gebt uns einen Repräsentanten der auch repräsentiert.

Nebst anderen öffentlichen Aemtern ist er auch wiederholt von seiner Stadt Wausau mit dem Mayorsamt bedacht worden, welches er auch gegenwärtig inne hat und im Interesse der Stadt auf das Fähigste und Gewissenhafteste verwaltet. Eine Stimme für Herrn Lamont ist eine Stimme für den rechten Mann für Kongreß.

Kalte Füße.

Weil er an kalten Füßen litt,
Kam Michel jüngst zum Doktor Schmidt,
Er sollt' ein Mittel ihm verschreiben,
Um kalte Füße zu vertreiben.
"Ach was!„der Doktor zu ihm spricht,
„So schlimm ist dieses Uebel nicht,
Wenn ich mal kalte Füße hab',
Helf, ich gar bald dem Uebel ab,
Dann streck' ich meine Füße schlau
In's warme Bette meiner Frau."
„Das Mittel, glaub ich, is nit schlecht,"
Der Michel spricht, „und gerne möcht'
Ich mix de Füße wärmen lassen; —
Wann tut's denn der Frau Doktorin passen?"

Thomas H. Patterson.

Kandidat für Staats-Senator.

Thomas H. Patterson, der demokratische Kandidat für Staats-Senator unseres neunten Senatorial Distrikts, der in Wildrose, Waushara County, ein ausgedehntes Geschäft betreibt, ist in seinem County eine sehr bekannte Persönlichkeit und ist vollständig befähigt die Pflichten dieses Amtes auszuführen. Er tritt mit allem Ernst für die Planken in der demokratischen Platform mit Einschluß von „Home Rule" und gegen County-Option ein. Er glaubt, daß die Steuern zu einer Bürde herangewachsen sind und daß seit Jahren eine Extravaganz und eine Mißwirtschaft in Staatsangelegenheiten obwaltet, in der Handhabung des öffentlichen Geschäfts in Madison, und er verspricht, wenn erwählt, seine Energie daran zu setzen, diese Mißwirtschaft in der legislativen Maschine auszurotten.

Die „Wild Rose Times", ein echt republikanisches Blatt sagt das folgende über Herrn Patterson: "Sechzig von den zweiundsechzig Jahren seines Lebens, hat er in diesem County verlebt und verteilte seine Zeit zwischen Mt. Morris, Pine River und Wild Rose wo er seit den letzten 9 Jahren ein Kaufmannsgeschäft betreibt. Die demokratische Idee, die er mit seinem 21. Jahre aufgenommen, hat er so lieb gewonnen, daß er nie einen Wechsel machte und man ihn nicht nachsagen kann, daß er seiner Partei je untreu geworden sei. Er war zu verschiedenen Malen Kandidat für Assembly-Mitglied, Vize-Gouverneur, Kongreß, und jetzt für Staats-Senator.

Herr Patterson ist ein Mann von besonderer Individualität, ruhig in seinem Wesen aber weitreichend in seinen Plänen, und es ist auch etwas in der republikanischen Situation in diesem Senatorial-Distrikt, das ihm zuzusagen scheint und in welchem die Inspiration der Hoffnung nicht fehlt, wie man vernehmen kann wenn man mit ihm über Politik diskutiert. Niemand wird ihm nachsagen, daß wenn er erwählt, er nicht auch ein Repräsentant sein würde, der nicht auf das Vorsichtigste das Interesse seines Distrikts sehen würde."

Amor's Pfeile treffen!

Laßt sie radeln, unsre Madeln!
Laßt sie rudern, laßt sie schwimmen!
Laßt sie bauen oder zimmern!
Laßt sie über'm Hauptbuch schwitzen,
An der Schreibmaschine sitzen,
An die hohe Schule eilen,
Lernen Mensch und Thiere heilen!
Laßt sie in eig'ner Competenz
Studiren auch Jurisprudenz!
Beliebt's ihr, werde sie Chauffeur—
Eventuell auch Conducteur—
Laßt sie mit zerzausten Locken
In dem neuen Luftschiff hocken!
Laßt sie malen und radiren,
Meißel, Stift und Feder führen;
Aus der Seele Urgewalten
Für Gleichheit-Recht'nen Rede halten!
Was nur immer—laßt sie's treiben!
Glaubt nur, sie läßt's ja doch bleiben.
Denn das End' vom langen Liede
Führt in Amor's—kleine Schmiede.

Arthur P. Mulroy.

Demokratischer Kandidat für County Clerk.
Von Grand Rapids.

In der Wahl des Herrn Arthur P. Mulroy, als ihren Kandidaten für County Clerk, machte die Demokratie Wood Countys einen vorzüglichen Griff. Seine besondere Fähigkeiten wie auch Tugenden sind unantastbar, und dabei ist er jung und äußerst entgegenkommend bei Allen die mit ihm in Berührung kommen, welches sehr zu seinen Gunsten spricht. Er ist ein Sohn des bekannten Gastwirts des Commercial Hotels der zur Zeit Supervisor der 7. Ward der Stadt Grand Rapids ist. Seine Bekanntschaft im County ist eine ausgedehnte, da er seine Jugendjahre hier verbracht hat. Seine Ausbildung ist eine gründliche und geschäftliche, die ihn befähigt, das ihm zugedachte Amt vollständig zu verwalten. Wenn erwählt, kann man sich versichert sein, daß dieses Amt in guten Händen ruht. Man stimme für ihn am Wahltag, den 8. November.

John Ringle für Staats-Schatzmeister.

Herr John Ringle, ein Deutsch-Amerikaner, in 1848 in Dodge Co. Wis., geboren, ist stets ein treuer Anhänger der Demokratie unseres Landes gewesen und ist schon von seinen Mitbürgern wiederholt geehrt worden, wie z. B. in 1879, 1880, 1881 und 1892 als Mitglied der Staats Assembly, im Jahre 1883 und 1885 als Mitglied des Staats-Senats. Im Jahre 1877 war er Kandidat für das Staats-Schatzamt, und im Jahre 1887 Kandidat für Congreß im 9. Distrikt. Auch war er schon Mayor der Stadt Wausau und Vorsitzer des Marathon County Rats. Zur Zeit ist er Präsident der First National Bank in Wausau und Präsident der State Clay Workers Association of Wisconsin. Er hat sich stets für die Demokratie interessiert und die demokratischen Prinzipien nach bestem Können verfochten und manches Opfer für die Partei gebracht und ist daher auch im ganzen Staate bekannt und wegen seiner Rechtschaffenheit, die er stets geübt, geachtet. Er tritt ganz entschieden für bürgerliche Freiheit und Rechte ein, unter welchen auch seine Opposition gegen County Option zählt, die als demokratisches Prinzip aufgefaßt wird. Auch ist er für eine ehrliche Revision des Zolles, und will allen Raub daraus entfernt sehen, so daß der Konsument zu seinen Rechten kommt. Er tritt scharf für eine sparsame Verwaltung ein und eine ehrliche Regierung die eine gleichmäßige Begünstigung für Alle bezweckt. Er ist der rechte Mann für das Staatsschatzamt.

Michel, wach auf!

In Wisconsin ist die Mehrheit der Bevölkerung deutscher Abstammung, entweder deutsche Einwanderer, oder Kinder deutscher eingewanderter Eltern. Deutscher Fleiß und deutsche Arbeit hat den Urwald gelichtet, Sümpfe trocken gelegt und lachende Felder und blühende Fluren daraus gemacht. Deutscher Gewerbefleiß hat Städte erbaut, Fabriken angelegt und Banken gegründet. In der Literatur und Kunst und auf dem Gebiet des Schulunterrichts hat das deutsche Element hervorragendes geleistet, und daß Wisconsin einen so hohen Rang als Handels- und Industrie-Staat unter den 45 Staaten der Union einnimmt, verdankt es in erster Linie seiner fleißigen, arbeitsamen und sparsamen deutschen Bevölkerung. Im blutigen Bürgerkrieg von 1861—1865 beteiligte sich der deutsche Einwanderer als patriotischer Amerikaner und opferte willig sein Blut für Union und Freiheit.

Nur auf einem Gebiet blieb bis jetzt das deutsche Element stets im Hintergrund, nämlich in der hohen Politik. Nicht daß es an ehrenhaften, fähigen und patriotischen Männern gefehlt hätte, welche würdig waren, die erste Stelle im Staat einzunehmen, ihrem Namen und ihrer deutschen Abstammung zur Ehre, sondern einerseits, weil sie vielleicht in angeborener deutscher Bescheidenheit fürchteten, unsere Landessprache, die englische, nicht mit der Sicherheit und der Eleganz zu beherrschen, wie es ihrer Meinung nach von dem Gouverneur unseres Staates verlangt wird, und anderseits mag auch deutsche Neidhammelei daran schuld sein, daß auf politischem Gebiet das deutsche Element eine so unbedeutende Rolle spielte.

So lang als noch Kandidaten bei Konventionen aufgestellt wurden, nahm man noch etwas Rücksicht auf das Deutschtum; man gab ihm hie und da ein Staatsämtchen, oder glaubte auch schon genug getan zu haben, wenn man einen Deutschen für ein Countyamt nominierte, was aber bloß geschah, um mit seinem Namen Stimmen für Parteizwecke zu fangen. Seit aber Konventionen abgeschafft sind und Kandidaten bloß durch Vorwahlen aufgestellt werden, hat der nativistische Ring die Oberhand gewonnen, und in den letzten zwei Jahren und auch jetzt wieder steht kein einziger deutscher Name auf dem republikanischen Staats-Wahlzettel. In deutschen Counties, wo man sich nicht helfen kann, gebraucht man deutsche Kandidaten, als Köder natürlich für die republikanischen Staatskandidaten. Die republikanische Partei fühlt sich sicher und geht von dem Grundsatz aus, der Mohr (Deutsche) hat seine Schuldigkeit getan, der Mohr kann gehen.

Wie alle anderen Bürger, so finden wir auch den Deutsch-Amerikaner in allen politischen Parteien; das liegt in der Natur der Sache. In großen politischen Fragen können sie nicht Alle einer Meinung sein, ebenso wenig als sich das religiöse Gefühl des Menschen in einer und derselben Weise äußert.

Wenn große politische Fragen durch das Volk entschieden werden mußten, wie Abschaffung der Sklaverei, die Wiedererrichtung der Union nach dem Bürgerkrieg, die Geldfrage oder Schutzzoll oder Freihandel, so wäre es unnatürlich gewesen, wenn alle Deutschen in solchen großen Fragen einerlei Meinung gewesen wären, und alle zu einer und derselben Partei gestanden hätten. Sie waren in diesen Fragen geteilt wie alle anderen Amerikaner, und stimmten wie es ihr Gewissen ihnen gebot.

Heute liegen aber die Sachen anders in Wisconsin.

In großen politischen Fragen welche das ganze Land betreffen, wie z. B. Erhaltung der natürlichen Hilfsmittel des Landes, gegen die unbeschränkte Macht des Sprechers im Kongreß, Erniedrigung des eben von der republikanischen Partei angenommenen Payne-Aldrich Tarifs, ist kein Unterschied zwischen der herrschenden republikanischen Faktion in Wisconsin, die als Insurgenten bezeichnet werden, und der demokratischen Partei. Die republikanischen Insurgenten, die sich schmeichelhaft Fortschritts-Männer nennen, kommen erst langsam da an, wo die Demokraten schon vor vielen Jahren standen. In der republikanischen Partei sind aber diese sogenannten Fortschritts-Männer so in der Minderheit, daß sie nichts ausrichten können, stehen sie doch selbst mit dem von ihnen gewählten Präsidenten auf dem Kriegsfuß.

In der Politik, welche das ganze Land betrifft, besteht kein nennenswerter Unterschied zwischen den Insurgenten und der demokratischen Partei, und das ist die Ursache, warum von Parteigefühl jetzt so wenig zu merken ist.

Ein großer Unterschied besteht aber in der Stellung der Parteien in Wisconsin in einer Frage, welche den Staat Wisconsin betrifft, und das ist die Frage über County-Option.

Die republikanische Partei mit ihrem Haupt McGovern, will diese Frage als nicht auf dem Tapet stehend totschweigen, trotzdem der republikanische Kandidat Mitchell Lewis, der diese Frage als die wichtigste, hielt sich für County Option erklärte und auf diese Frage hin allein über 40,000 Stimmen schon in der Vorwahl erhielt, und wie bekannt wird, sich 46 der Assembly Kandidaten zugunsten von County-Option erklärt und darauf hin nominiert worden sind, und unzweifelhaft tausende von Stimmen von County Option-Männern auch McGovern zufielen, der in dieser Frage geschickt lavierte und dessen von ihm selbst aufgestellte Platform über diese Frage sich so stumm wie ein Fisch verhält.

Die demokratische Partei hat sich klar und bestimmt dagegen ausgesprochen, aber ein noch größerer Unterschied besteht in der Persönlichkeit der Kandidaten, die sich um das Amt für Gouverneur bewerben.

Der Kandidat der demokratischen Partei, Herr Adolph Schmitz, ist ein Ehrenmann vom Scheitel bis zur Sohle, ein durch und durch ebenso fähiger und fähigerer Mann, wie sein Gegner McGovern, ein weitblickender Staatsmann mit liberalen Ansichten von Haus aus, ein Freund der persönlichen Freiheit.

Seit Jahren hat die gesamte deutsche Presse darauf aufmerksam gemacht, daß der Geist der Unduldsamkeit sich wieder mehr und mehr im Land ausbreitet, sich in Angriffen auf die von allen Deutschen mit Recht so hochgehaltene persönliche Freiheit äußerst, wie Prohibition, in verschärften Sonntagsgesetzen und County-Option, was Prohibition im kleinen ist, und diese Angriffe hat das deutsche Element durch ganz Amerika zur Organisierung des Deutschen National-Vereins gezwungen, zur Abwehr dieser nativistischen Zwangsgesetze. Die beste Abwehr aber in Wisconsin gegen solche An- und Uebergriffe ist die Erwählung eines so fähigen, ehrlichen und furchtlosen patriotischen Mannes, wie Herr Adolph Schmitz zum Staats-Gouverneur, ein Mann, der in jeder Beziehung wenigstens so fortschrittlich gesinnt ist, wie sein Gegner McGovern, ohne damit zu prahlen, oder sich damit groß zu tun, der sich männlich und offen gegen County-Option erklärt hat, und der schon deswegen seinen Gegner weit vorzuziehen ist, weil McGovern anerkanntermaßen und milde gesagt, ein Leisetreter ist.

Deutsch-Amerikaner: Als Freunde der persönlichen Freiheit, zeigt euch am Wahltag als Männer von Ueberzeugung und stimmt für euren fortschrittlichen und liberal gesinnten Landsmann Adolph Schmitz und ehrt euch selbst, indem ihr euren Landsmann ehrt. (Wochenblatt.)

Einer unserer bekannten alten Republikaner, von dem wir es nie erwarteten, sagte uns dieser Tage: „Ich habe immer republikanisch gestimmt, um die Industrie unseres Landes aus den Kinderschuhen zu helfen, aber anstatt daß es Männerfüße geworden, wurden es Pferdefüße, die uns das heutige Monopol und die Trusts ins Genick setzten". Seine letzten Worte waren: „ich stimme demokratisch„ und damit ging er seiner Wege.

Der Unterschied zwischen der republikanischen Revision des Tarifs u. demokratischen Revision des Tarifs ist dieses: die erstere begünstigt die Trusts, die letztere die Konsumenten. Denkt darüber nach bevor Ihr zum Stimmkasten gehet und Ihr werdet bald wissen, für welche Partei Ihr zu stimmen habt.

County Option bedeutet Einschränkung der persönlichen Rechte und Freiheiten des einzelnen Bürgers. Es bedeutet, daß die verschiedenen Towns, Dörfer und Städte in einem County nicht ihre eigenen Angelegenheiten verwalten können, sondern sich Einmischung von auswärts gefallen lassen müssen. County Option ist der nächste Schritt zur vollständigen Staatsprohibition.

Fortwährender Sieg der republikanischen Partei in diesem Staate führt unzweifelhaft zu Prohibition. Die Prohibitionisten besitzen schon eine derartige Macht in den Reihen der Republikaner, daß einer der republikan. Gouverneurskandidaten sich bei der Primärwahl auf einer County-Option Platform um die Nomination bewarb und daß der jetzige Kandidat McGovern es nicht für notwendig befindet, sich gegen County Option zu erklären, wie die Platform auf der er steht, Euch deutlich zeigt.

Großes Aufsehen hat die Erklärung von Charles H. Young, des langjährigen Präsidenten des republikanischen Klubs in New York, hervorgerufen, daß er den demokratischen Governörs-Kandidaten John A. Dix, unterstützen werde. Die Roosevelterei in Saratoga habe ihn angeekelt.

"I am a progressive" says Mr. Morse. How could you be a "progressive" and vote for the Aldrich tariff law? The most outrageous specimen of tariff legislation ever enacted by any legislative body. The most oppressive tax statute since King George's tea tax and you know what our outraged forefathers did to that.

This is perfectly awful! A Cornell professor not only calls T. R. a liar, but does it twice in one evening and winds up by saying that the colonel's place in history "will be known as the time of the big wind." What is the world coming to?

If Mr. La Follette, who is a real Insurgent, will read the Saratoga platform and explain how anybody can call Col. Roosevelt an Insurgent the explanation would be extremely interesting.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Some very intelligent respectable people vote the democratic ticket nowdays. Try it once. Get in the habit. Get your friends to join you. It's worth your while. It will prove to be an alopathic dose of comford. Come across.

Gen. Fred Grant has suggested commandeering all the autos in the event of war. If he should load them with joyriders and send them running amuck among the enemy it certainly would do the business.

Down in New Mexico a donkey derailed a train. Is that a sign of what the Democratic donkey is going to do to the Republican train.

THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE.

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COMPARING THE TWO STATE PLATFORMS.

Edward C. Wall of Milwaukee makes a very commendable comparison between the Democratic and Republican state platforms.

"The Republicans stand for a reduction of the tariff, in a half hearted way, the Democrats in a bold and positive manner, following the time honored precedents of their party. In view of the promises made in the Republican national platform of 1908 and of the action of the Republican majority in the last congress, it must be obvious to all true believers in tariff reduction that it can only be obtained by putting the Democratic party in control of national legislation

In state matters both platforms are progressive, with no great difference except the omission on the part of the Republican platform of a matter of paramount importance, namely, the liquor question so called. In other words, prohibition and opposition thereto.

The Democratic platform makes a declaration against sumptuary legislation—a species of prohibition. It emphasizes the same by denouncing county option. The Republican platform, on the other hand is absolutely silent on this subject. It dodges the principle, evidently fearing to take a stand either for or against it, therefore, the important issue before the people of Wisconsin at this time is

Shall paternalism prevail?

Shall prohibition be tacitly endorsed?

What do sumptuary laws and prohibition mean? The Century dictionary defines them as follows

Sumptuary Laws "Laws made to restrain excess in apparel, food or luxuries" * * * "The opponents in restraint of liquor traffic frequently stigmatize such laws as sumptuary laws"

Prohibition "In a restricted sense, the interdiction by law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks, except for medicinal or sacramental uses"

Opposition to sumptuary legislation has ever been one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party. It has been a plank in national and state platforms. It was in the state platforms of 1890 and 1892 and in the national platform of 1892. In both of these years Wisconsin went overwhelmingly Democratic and in 1892 Mr Cleveland was elected president of the United State. Wisconsin giving its electoral vote at that time to Mr. Cleveland. The people of Wisconsin have spoken most emphatically at the polls in opposition to paternalism. They have registered their opposition to trying to regulate by law their habits, as to what they should eat and drink, how they should educate their children, etc. With them it is a question of principle and if the question is made squarely submitted for their determination they will undoubtedly speak as decisively as they did the last time it was an issue, namely, in 1890.

Local option so called is now a law of the state and should be repealed. It is as wrong in principle as county option. It is merely an entering wedge to prohibition and is only different in degree from county option. Home rule is not applicable to this question. It is just as foreign to the subject as it would be to relegate the decision of capital punishment or imprisonment for life for murder to local determination. These are questions that should be decided by the state legislature

The Prohibitionists are consistent in their position on the liquor question and are therefore entitled to respect. They are not in favor of local option, county option, or any other option, but boldly stand for state prohibition—that is the honest, truthful Prohibitionist. With them it is a moral question and here they are right. They believe that the curse of intemperance can only be cured by strict state laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic drinks except for the arts, medicinal or sacramental uses

Those opposed to prohibition—and the Democrats in their platform squarely make it an issue by denouncing sumptuary legislation—denounce prohibition in all its forms as wrong in principle.

Opposition to sumptuary legislation and prohibition means disbelief that the evil can be cured by law. Experience has proved this and furthermore that hypocrisy and disregard for law has really been encouraged by prohibitory laws. Neither do those who are opposed to sumptuary legislation and prohibition oppose the regulation of saloons and liquor selling. They believe that localities should be permitted to regulate saloons as they now regulate slaughter houses and livery stables, theaters and places of amusement, boulevards and streets, under their police powers. They do not take their stand on this question in the interest of the manufacturers or spirits, the brewers or the saloon keepers. The wishes of these people in no way enters into the question. It is a matter of principle solely. In fact they firmly believe that the only true way to help the cause of temperance is through education, example, argument and self-interest, and not by laws and they feel that agitation for prohibitory laws retards and does not assist good government.

He honest and upright thing to do is to come out into the open—as Democrats in their platform have done—and fight against prohibition which is a narrow and dangerous form of paternalism."

E. C WALL.

Milwaukee, Oct. 12, 1910.

OUR SENATORIAL CANDIDATE.

Thomas H. Patterson.

OF WILD ROSE, WIS.,

Thomas H. Patterson, the Democratic candidate for state senator of this ninth senatorial district, who is interested in extensive business at Wild Rose and is a familiar figure in his home county Waushara, is thoroughly equipped for the discharge of duties of the office he stands for. He stands squarely on every plank in the Democratic plattform including home rule and is against county option. He believes taxes are out of all reason and that there is unnecessary extravagance and bad management in the transaction of publice business at Madison, and he pledges himself to devote his energies to straightening the books and to cleaning up the legislative machinery if elected.

The Wild Rose Times, a dyed-in-the-wool Republican paper has this to say about Mr. Patterson: "Sixty of the sixty-two years he has lived, he has spent in this county, dividing his time between Mt Morris, Pine River and Wild Rose where he has been in mercantile trade for the last 9 years. The Democratic grab which he assumed when he reached his majority has been so pleasing to him that he has never changed and towards which party he has never been charged with inconsistency. He has at different times been a candidate for member of assembly, vice-governor congress, and now state senator.

Mr. Patterson is a man of marked individuality, quiet in his ways but far reaching in his plans, and there is something about the republican situation in this senatorial district that appears to please him and in which the inspiration of hope is not lacking, is evident from his demeanor when the subject of politics is being discussed. No one denies but what if he were elected, he would be a representative who would carefully look after the interests of the people of this district".

Herman J. Pankow.

OF MARSHFIELD.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Herman J. Pankow, the democratic candidate for Register of Deeds has been a resident of Marshfield for the past thirty-two years and has served the people in the capacity of member of the county borad, city treasurer and municipal judge to the credit of himself and the community. His greatest service to the people however has been in the work of upbuilding and developing of the county. During the last 26 years as editor and publisher of the Marshfield Demokrat he has been a fearless advocate of the people's interests and through the colums of that paper has contributed largely towards securing many of the desireable settlers, that are making Wood county one of the best agricultural counties in the state. If the people of Wood countyshould choose to elect Mr. Pankow to the office of Register of Deeds, it is an assured fact that this branch of the county's business will be in competend hands. Vote for Herman J. Pankow for Register of Deeds on election day.

There are so many kinds of insurgents now days that it is hard to determine which is of the "all wool and a yard wide quality." In Wisconsin the insurgent differs from the Roosevelt insurgent Roosevelt insurges in the west and standpats in the east. Let no question as to the quality of insurgents arise. Vote the Democratic tickot and elect men who will bring about an honest revision of the tariff.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

ARTHUR P. MULROY

OF GRAND RAPIDS.

In Arthur P. Mulroy we are presenting the democratic nominee for county clerk, a young man of exceptional ability with all the necessary features to make an efficient and accommodating officer in that capacity. Our candidate is a son of Patrick Mulroy, the well know landlord of the Commercial Hotel and popular supervisor of the 7th. Ward of the city of Grand Rapids. Arthur, who has grown up to manhood in the city of Grand Rapids is one of the most popular young men in that community. He received a thorough has school and business training and been active and energetic in all his undertakings. If elected to the office, he aspires for, the people of Wood county can rest assured that they will be served. Vote for him on election day, November 8.

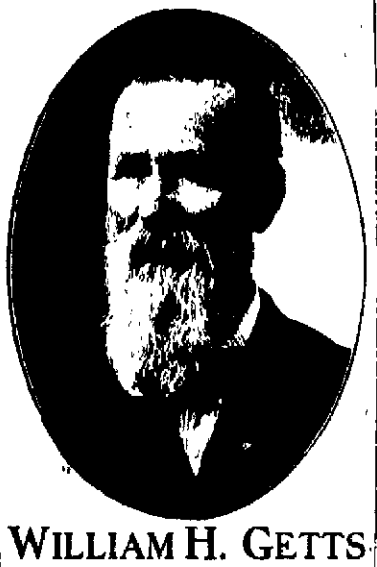
What is "progressiveness?" It's democracy in disguise. Be a real democrat. Be really progressive.

ONE OF WILSON'S ILLUSTRATIONS.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson, democratic candidate for governor in New Jersey, in a speech at Newark, Sept. 30, 1910: "A friend of mine was walking down the street in Wilkesbarre, Pa, one day, with two friends of his, who were lawyers, in very earnest conversation, and he asked one of them, "What are you talking about" He replied, "We are discussing who is the leader of the Luzerne county bar," "Why", the other said, "I am" "How do you prove it?" he was asked. He replied, "Why, I don't have to prove it; I admit it."

"Now that is the case with the Republican party; it admits it, and I am not going to jump on the poor thing when it is down."

FOR CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.



WILLIAM H. GETTS

OF GRAND RAPIDS.

We are presenting to you here to-day the name and photograph of one of the earliest pioneers of Wood county, Mr. W. H. Getts, who has been selected by the voters of the democratic party as their candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court. Mr. Getts, at but the age of 17 enlisted in the civel war and served his country for three years with honor and distinction. Soon after the close of the war he came ot Wood county and settled in Grand Rapids where he has been a resident and taxpayer ever since. He is well qualified for the office he aspired, having held the office of justice of the peace, and other minor city trusts and conducted them in very efficient and faithful manner. He is a pleasing genial good fellow and it would be a pleasure for the court house visitors to meet this gentleman in the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court should he be elected.

HAS TRUE RING.

The platform adopted by the Democrats has the true ring. It is in accord with Democratic teachings. That adopted by La Follette and his followers still clings to the idea of protection. The Milwaukee Journal which has been a great admirer of the insurgents and stood for McGovern and La Follette in the last campaign does not like the plank. In the Milwaukee Journal of Saturday October 1, the following appeared:

"The two party platforms in Wisconsin almost unconsciously, instinctively, emphasize the distinction between the fundamental principles upon which each believes government should be conducted. In many, perhaps most, details they advocate the same steps. Both would cut down the tariff, both would curtail the privileges nowenjoyed by certain individuals or classes, both would bring the individual voter more directly in contact with governmental acts, both oppose Prohibition in the form of county option. Notwithstanding these agreements in detail, the Republican platform still proclaims the policy of Special Privilege to such persons and classes as the government may choose to favor, while the Democratic document reannounces opposition to such favoritism and stands for equal rights to all.

Republicans would withdraw tariff benefits from some who now revel in them, but would still frame tariff laws so as to permit its present favorites to levy tribute on the people at large. They are horrified that business men, as capitalists should combine but would select new classes of favorites *such as laborers and who may have the privilege* to commit such crimes. In this principle of government are based the great bulk of our political and social evils. Once conceded a policy of allowing some to rob the others, it is not possible within the limits of human capacity to confine the privilege to good robbers nor the robbery to equitable limits. It would seem that the half-century's experience with a protective tariff must convince any thoughtful person of this fact.

"If government is to continue, the policy of distributing loot, cupidity and strength rather than merit will mark the prize winners, and corruption of the distributors in all branches of government will continue. No substantial reform can be expected from occasional revolts against details. Until we return to the fundamental principle, "Equal rights to all, Special Privileges to none such evils will continue and increase."

The Republican party has never been right on the tariff.

The Song of the Tramp.

I gather here and there a pie,
And here and there a biscuit;
I snatch a spoon when no one's by,
It always pays to risk it.
I sleep at noon where waters flow
To soothe the weary corner,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on all summer.

I ride beneath the rushing freight
From Boston to Chicago;
I watch each chance to desecrate
The box of Wells & Fargo,
I sing and whistle as I go—
November'll find me lonely,
For in November falls the snow—
I walk in summer only.

—Exchange.

BIG BUSINESS.

Were it not for the tariff on cottons the dividends of the Dartmouth Cotton Co could not be 66 per cent. Under the Dingley law the dividends of the Troy Cotton and Woolen Mfg. Co. were 67 per cent in 1907. The Massachusetts Cotton Mills, at Lowell, Mass, capitalized at $1,800,000 had a suplus of $1,679,000 and its net earnings for that year amounted to 41.30 per cent. Pepperell Manufacturing Co. of Maine, in 1906 declared dividends of 62 per cent. The Algonquin Calico company aggregated in nine years a net earning of 607 per cent, six times the amount of its invested capital and paid its stock holders an annual dividend of 67 per cent and instead of Congress reducing the tariff on the cotton schedules they raised the same so as to enable these institutions to make still a lager annual profit and Mr. Morse voted for all this and he asks to be re-elected. What do you say about that? And Mr. Morse says he's a "progressive."

FOR COUNTY SHERIFF.

JOHN SCHMITT.

OF MARSHFIELD.

The Democrats of Wood county have elected for their candidate for sheriff John Schmitt of Marshfield, who, not only being a genial good fellow to meet, has also the necessary qualities of marking a first-class officer for our county. Mr. Schmitt is at present the Landlord of the Thomas House at Marshfield and holds the office of deputy sheriff under Mike Griffin, therefore being already well acquainted with the duties of sheriff. He came to this part of the state some 30 years ago and lived a good share of that time in the city of Marshfield, where he has an abundance of friends, who irrespective of party affilations, are earnestly and diligently working for his election If the voters of Wood county shall decide to elect John Schmitt sheriff on November 8., we can assure them that they made no mistake in their choice, for his past record has proven to us, that he will discharge his duties in that office in the most capable and efficient manner.

DOES'NT STAND FOR MORSE.

The Grand Rapids Reporter publishes the Progressive Republican ticket at the head of its editoral column. We notice that the name of Congressman Morse is omitted. It is conceded that Mr. Morse is one of the progressives. At least he says he is. We should not think that such a thing as being knocked out of the postoffice would stop the Reporter from supporting Mr. Morse. We would suggest that as he does not expect to support Mr. Morse that he place the name of John F. Lamont, the democratic candidate for congress in its column. He is an excellent man for the position and if he should be elected he would let the people know that there is a tenth district in Wisconsin. Better work for and support Mr. Lamont, Bro Fontaine. —Shawano Advocate.

JOHN A. GAYNOR.

OF GRAND RAPIDS.

Democratic Candidate For District Attorney

We are pleased to present to you to-day for the office of district attorney the name of Hon. John A. Gaynor, a candidate who not only has the widest of knowledge in law but is also a pronounced advocate of righteousness and justice. Mr. Gaynor is one of the old settlers of his city and has ever been ready to work in behalf of the upbuilding,, developement and betterment of his county. In every capacity that he has served the people of his county, in the past, he has always shown himself to be a faithful, fearless and an efficient servant of the people. If you, Mr. Voter, want an experienced lawyer, who has years of sucessful practice and knowledge of law back of him, vote for Mr. Gaynor on election day.

Just Struck One.

It was an old custom among highway men to stop prosperous looking men on the street at night and inquire the time and then, when the obliging party had pulled out his watch and named the hour, to snatch the watch and run off with it.

One night one of these footpads accosted an athlete,

"What time is it?" inquired the footpad.

The athlete dealt the crook a hard blow on the jaw.

"Just struck one," said the athlete, as the footpad went down before his stinging blow.

"Geo," said the crook, as myriads of stars were clouding his vision, "I'm glad I didn't meet you an hour ago."—Norman E. Mack's National Monthly.

EX-GOVERNOR HOARD ON STATE REPUBLICANS.

Ex-Governor Hoard has the following to say in his "Jefferson County Union" in regard to the republican party of this state:

"La Follette and his crowd use the term for the purpose of conveying the idea that his opponents are traitors to the welfare of the state and nation, while he and The Milwaukee Journal are sweet scented patriots. Well, there is no law against the devil appearing in the grab of an angel of light. The way is open and has always been for bigots and men who make merchandise of their followmen in politics and religion. It takes time for the people to see the inside of such men. Drunk with their victory, they can no more help arrogating to themselves all the wisdom, all the patroitism, and all the goodness of the country than any other inebriate. Meanwhile those who oppose the elevation of men who barter their friendships and their friends for place and power have no apologies to render."

Make this the banner Democratic year. Not in years have the people manifested such a deep interest. In Maine they have taken an advanced step. The next congress will be Democratic if the voters do their duty and Wisconsin wants to share in the credit. This is the year to achieve a victory. The protectionist party has failed—change medicine for a time. Take the remedy applied by the doctors of Democracy.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Glycerinus Bombenmeyer über das Heirathen.

Glycerin, du hast geschrieben
Ein Gedicht uns über's Lieben
Oder „Sparken",—sing' zuletzt
Was vom Heirathen uns jetzt!

Denn das ist, so steht's geschrieben,
Doch das End' von allem Lieben
Wenigstens, wie mir es scheint,
Wo's der Jüngling redlich meint.

's Heirathen nun wird hienieden
Jetzt beurtheilt sehr verschieden,
Einer sagt, der Ehestand
Sei dem Himmel nah verwandt.

Und er bring' für alle Beide
Nichts als Wohlsein, Lust und Freude,
Weshalb, wenn nicht wetterwend'sch,
Heirathen sollt' jeder Mensch.

And're haben uns bewiesen
Gerad' das Gegentheil von Diesem,
Und die Ehe, schrei'n sie frech,
Sei ein riesengroßes Pech.

In das täglich viele Paare
'neingerathen am Altare,
Und das klebrig wie der Leim
Sie zusammenhält daheim.

Beide mögen Recht wohl haben;
Mancher hat sein Glück begraben
Als er feiert' mit Gelag
Und mit Schmaus den Hochzeitstag.

Andern wieder bringt die Stunde
Die die Weihe giebt dem Bunde
Freude, Heil und Segen nur,
Und von Unglück keine Spur.

Alles dies ist leicht erklärlich:
Heirathen ist sehr gefährlich
Wenn ein Paar zusammenrennt,
Das sich kaum drei Wochen kennt.

Oder wo 'ne Modepuppe
Die kann kochen keine Suppe
Ein verliebter Jüngling nahm,
Erntet Aerger er und Gram,

Noch 'ne Klipp' vor der bewahre,
Ist der Unterschied der Jahre
's ist da zu beachten blos,
Daß derselbe nicht zu groß.

Gut ist's wenn der Mann ist älter,
Denn die Damen altern bälder.
Wenn er ist—das schadet nicht—
Zehn Jahr älter wohl als sie!

Doch wenn weißgelockte Greise
Junge Mädels dummerweise
Sich zur Gattin nehmen frech,
Trifft sie wohlverdientes Pech.

Gleichfalls, wenn es Frauen wagen
Noch in ihren alten Tagen
Einen jungen Mann zu frei'n,
Wird das stets ihr Unglück sein.

Denn der Gatte liebt dann immer
And're, jüng're Frauenzimmer,
Und dann gibt's ohn' Unterlaß
Eifersucht, und Streit und Haß.

Darum will ich jetzo rathen
Allen Heirathskandidaten:
Erstens, ob die Lieb' auch brennt,
Heirath't nicht, bis ihr euch kennt.

Ganz genau, so daß nicht später
Sehr enttäuscht sich findet Jeder!
Zweitens, lieber guter Mann,
Nimm 'ne Frau, die schaffen kann.

Kochen, backen, nähen, stricken,
Waschen, bügeln, Kleider flicken,
'ne Familie zu regier'n
Und 'ne Haushaltung zu führen.

Alles dies muß sie verstehen,
Dabei immer nett aussehen,
Einfach, aber schmuck und rein,
Freundlich auch und liebreich sein.

Und ihr Mädels: Sucht euch Männer,
Keine Cigarettenbrenner,
Keinen Säufer, keinen Lump,
Der vom Brunnen lebt und Pumpt

Keinen, der euch nicht in Ehren
Und mit Anstand kann ernähren,
Wie's für euch auch Einen gibt,
Den ihr ganz von Herzen liebt!

Wer all' diese weisen Lehren
Thut befolgen, und d'rauf hören,
Wird, löst er den Heirathsschein,
Stets fidel und glücklich sein!

John A. Gaynor

von Grand Rapids.

Demokratischer Kandidat für County-Anwalt.

Mit Vergnügen präsentieren wir heute Herrn John A. Gaynor als unseren Kandidaten für County-Anwalt auf dem demokratischen Ticket. Als einen der ältesten in unserem County ansässigen Advokaten, der schon verschiedene Ehrenämter innegehabt, wie auch das Amt eines Countyrichters, die er mit Ehren verwaltet und auf das fähigste vertreten hat, wäre es wohl kaum nötig, noch mehr über ihn zu sagen als seinen Namen zu nennen, der im ganzen County so vorteilhaft bekannt ist. Er hat sich stets für den Aufbau des County, für sparsame Verwaltung, für öffentliche Verschönerungen, kurzum, für jeden Fortschritt interessiert und ohne irgendwelche Vergütung oft seine Zeit für derartige Angelegenheiten geopfert und mit Rat und Tat unterstützt. Wenn erwählt, kann man sich darauf verlassen, daß er seinem Amt auch volle Aufmerksamkeit zukommen lassen wird. Man stimme am Wahltag den 8. November für Herrn John A. Gaynor.

William E. Wheelan

von Grand Rapids.

Demokratischer Kandidat für Assembly-Mitglied.

Herr William E. Wheelan hat keine besondere Bekanntmachung nötig, als Kandidat für Assembly-Mitglied, bei den Bürgern unseres County. Er ist einer der leitenden Männer im Countyrat und hat eine gute Rechtsausbildung wie auch eine vorsichtige Geschäftsbildung erhalten, welches ihm sogar von Männern anderer Parteien zugestanden wird. In seiner eigenen Stadt Grand Rapids hat man seine Fähigkeiten von allen Seiten anerkannt, indem er daselbst öfters hintereinander zum Mayor der Stadt gewählt worden ist. In der Legislatur unseres Staates werden äußerst wichtige Fragen in der nächsten Sitzung vorgelegt werden und ist es daher nötig, daß die tüchtigsten Kräfte des Countys gewählt werden, die schneidig und fähig sind alles in kürzester Zeit analisieren zu können, und da giebt es keinen, der besser darin die nötige Fähigkeit und Umsicht besitzt als Herr William E. Wheelan. Die County-Option Bill schon allein, die von republikanischer Seite in die Legislatur gepreßt werden soll, und ein direkter Angriff ist gegen die persönliche Freiheit unserer Bürgerschaft ist, benötigt schon die furchtlose Opposition eines solchen Mannes, wie unser Kandidat William E. Wheelan in der Assembly; weil Recall und Referendum, wofür wir eintreten, als die einzige wirkliche Metode dasteht, um die Diener des Volkes kontrollieren zu können. Diese und andere Maßnahmen benötigen schon Agitatoren, die etwas mehr bedeuten als der gewöhnliche Rechenmeister. Eine Stimme für Wm. E. Wheelan am 8. November ist eine Stimme für das allgemeine Wohl.

Tarif und Sparsamkeit.

Als einer der Hauptvorzüge des neuen Tarifs wird besonders gerühmt, daß er die Einnahmen der Bundes-Regierung gesteigert habe.—Ein recht fragwürdiges Lob, denn das Volk hat für diese Mehreinnahmen der Regierung aufzukommen. Seine wichtigsten Mittel zur Lebenshaltung werden ihm vertheuert. Um aus der langen Liste von Zollerhöhungen nur eine herauszugreifen: die Zölle auf Baumwollstrümpfe, von denen das Dutzend auf nicht mehr, als einen Dollar gewerthet ist, wurden um 31 Prozent erhöht. Strümpfe besserer Qualität erfuhren eine Zollerhöhung von 30.95 Prozent. Die Zölle auf Baumwollzeuge im Werthe von sieben bis neun Cents pro Yard sind um 125 Prozent erhöht worden, die auf Baumwoll-Zwirne um 56.41 Prozent. All' das sind keine Luxus-Waaren, sondern solche, die von der ärmeren Klasse der Bevölkerung gebraucht werden. Nun wird man einwenden, daß es ja garnicht nothwendig ist, diese importirten Waaren zu kaufen. Wir produziren sie ja zum Ueberfluß im Inlande; also kauft inländische Produkte. Dabei wird aber übersehen, daß der inländische Fabrikant seine Preise so hoch stellt, als es ihm der Zollschutz gestattet. Hohe Zölle, hohe Preise für die Inland-Fabrikate, damit hoher Profit herausgeschlagen und an das Ausland billig verkauft werden kann. Hat der amerikanische Draht-Trust, dessen Produkte für die Farmer unentbehrlich sind, nothwendig, daß ihm der Schutzzoll von 100 auf 553 Prozent erhöht wird? Die Liste solcher unverschämter Zollerhöhungen könnte noch wesentlich verlängert werden, doch wozu? Die Standpatters und mit ihnen Präsident Taft, erklären, daß der Payne-Aldrich-Tarif der beste sei, den das Land je gehabt habe. Und auch Hr. Roosevelt, der den republikanischen Convent in Saratoga ganz in der Tasche hatte, hat in der Platform kein Wort über die ungerechten Zollbelastungen zu sagen.

Der neue Tarif kommt den Trusts und Groß-Corporationen zu Gute, damit die geschwollenen Vermögen noch mehr anschwellen.

— Wir bezahlen 3 Prozent in vierteljährlichen Raten in unserem Savings Departement. Beginnt jetzt eine Einlage in der Marshfield State Bank, Marshfield, Wis. 26—

John Schmitt.

Demokratischer Sheriffs-Kandidat für Wood County.

Hiermit bringen wir das Bildniß des von der demokratischen Partei unseres Countys aufgestellten Sheriffskandidaten, Herrn John Schmitt von Marshfield. Herr Schmitt ist zur Zeit Betriebsleiter des hiesigen Thomas House und zu gleicher Zeit Deputy-Sheriff, und somit nicht unerfahren in den Pflichten des Amtes für das er von seinen zahlreichen Freunden und Gönnern aufgestellt wurde. Von Geburt ein Deutschamerikaner, der seit über dreißig Jahren in hiesiger Gegend gewohnt und mit diesem Teil des Countys emporgekommen ist, findet man ihn stets als einen zuvorkommenen Herren mit freundlichem Aeußeren, dem es gewiß nicht schwer fallen wird bei den Einwohnern des Countys die nötigen Freunde zu erlangen, die ihm mit Wort und Tat in seiner Campagne zur Seite stehen werden. Wo immer Schmitt gestanden ob im Amt oder im Geschäft, er hat sich stets als ein Ehrenmann ersten Ranges erwiesen und werden die Stimmgeber von Wood County gewiß nicht fehl gehen, wenn sie ihn am 8. November mit ihren Stimmen zum Sheriff unseres Countys erwählen.

Eh' wir's vergessen!

„Die County-Option ist bei der Primärwahl abgetan worden" so hörten wir neulich einen unserer liberal gesinnten Bürger sagen, „die spielt in Wisconsin einstweilen keine Rolle mehr."

Das wäre ja sehr schön, wenn's so wäre. Aber es ist leider nicht so.

Wollten wir dem Beispiel unseres Gewährsmannes folgen, so zögen wir uns nach Michelart die Schlafmütze wieder über die Ohren und drehten uns herum, um weiterzuschnarchen.

Darüber hätten die Counthoptionleute natürlich ihre helle Freude. Was Besseres gibt es nicht für sie. Denn sie arbeiten immer, wenn wir schlafen, und sie selber haben sich das Schlafen um dieser Arbeit willen abgewöhnt.

Also aufgepaßt, Michel! Die Wahl ist noch nicht vorüber, sondern erst zur Hälfte abgetan. Du kannst dich totsicher darauf verlassen, daß der nächsten Legislatur eine Unmenge freiheitsfeindlicher Gesetzentwürfe zugehen werden: Counthoption und andere. Woher ich das weiß? Ganz einfach: das war immer so und wird so bleiben, so lange die Feinde der Freiheit die geringste Aussichten entdecken durchzudringen und so lange wir so schrecklich gern auf unseren Lorbeeren ausruhen.

Wen willst du also in die Legislatur schicken, um sicher zu sein, daß er wacht, indessen du träumst?

Die Parteien stellen vor jeder Wahl eine Platform auf: gewissermaßen eine politische Speisekarte. Die sieh' dir an, ehe du dich entscheidest.

In der Staatsplatform der Demokraten findest du klipp und klar, einfach und unzweideutig die Worte: Wir sind gegen Countyoption. Gut, sagst du, nun weiß ich, wo die stehen.

Und nun suche die Worte gegen Countyoption in der republikanischen Platform. Du findest sie nicht. Dort fehlt diese Erklärung. Warum? Das kann ich dir nicht sagen. Tatsache ist: sie fehlt.

Und daß sie fehlt, mag sehr bezeichnend sein. Es ist möglich, daß auch die republikanischen Legislaturmitglieder, oder viele davon, sich dem Mord der Freiheit durch eine Counthoptionmaßregel wiedersetzen werden. Möglich ist das. Gewiß ist es keineswegs. Und sicher ist, daß sie durch ihre Platform nicht dazu verpflichtet sind.

Es wird behauptet, daß 46 republikanische Kandidaten für die Legislatur sich für die County Option erklärt haben und es ist bekannt, daß der republikanische Kandidat für den Gouverneursposten versprochen hat, ein solches Gesetz mit seiner Unterschrift zu versehen, wenn es von Assembly und Senat passiert werden sollte.

Und wir dürfen an dieser Stelle versichern, daß Herr Schmitz, der demokratische Kandidat für das Amt des Gouverneurs, im gleichen Falle sein Veto gegen das Gesetz einlegen wird.

Der Fall liegt also so klar wie möglich: der republikanische Sieg mag in gewissen Fällen der Countyoption günstig sein; der demokratische Sieg ist in jedem Falle ein Schlag und eine ausgesprochene Niederlage für sie.

Man wird gut daran tun, sich am Wahltage an die Worte: „Wir sind gegen Countyoption" zu erinnern. Denn der Dichter sagt: Was man schwarz auf weiß besitzt, kann man getrost nachhause tragen.

(Dodge Co. Banner.)

John Jagodzinski

von Town Sigel. Demokratischer Kandidat für County-Schatzmeister.

Herr John Jagodzinski, Kandidat für das County-Schatzmeisteramt für Wood County, auf dem demokratischen Ticket, ist seit 30 Jahren ein Bewohner von Town Sigel. Von Europa direkt nach Wood County gekommen, ließ er sich mit Familie in seinem Town auf einer neuen Farm nieder, die er durch Fleiß und Umsicht zu einem begehrenswerten Anwesen heranbaute. Von seinen Mitbürgern und Nachbaren im Town mit verschieden Townämtern bedacht, hat er sich stets als gewissenhaft, ehrlich und entgegenkommend erwiesen und mehrmals als Supervisor seines Towns gewählt, hatte er die Gelegenheit, auch in weiteren Kreisen bekannt zu werden und Achtung zu gewinnen. Als Preuß-Pole geboren und seit 30 Jahren in Amerika, ist er imstande, sowohl englisch wie auch deutsch und polnisch zu sprechen, welches besonders zu Gunsten seiner Kandidatur spricht, da auch eine ganze Anzahl Polen in unserem County wohnen, die auch zuweilen im Courthause Geschäfte abzuwickeln haben. Man stimme für ihn am 8. November.

Ist konstitutionel.

Das Staats-Obergericht in Madison hat in seiner Entscheidung über die 20 Prozent-Klausel in der Primärwahl am letzten Samstag dieselbe als konstitutionell erklärt. Jetzt heißt es, eine demokratische Legislatur erwählen, die dies ungerechte Gesetz wieder zunichte macht. Dies Gesetz drückt der Primärwahl den Stempel einer regulären Wahl auf die den Parteien die Kampagnekosten verdoppeln.

William H. Getts.

Demokratischer Kandidat für "Clerk of the Court". Von Grand Rapids.

Wohl einer der bekanntesten Bürger, unseres Countys ist Herr William H. Getts, welchen die Demokratie Wood Countys zu ihrem Kandidaten für das Amt des Gerichts-Schreibers aufgestellt und nominiert hat. Er ist einer der ersten Ansiedler unseres Countys und seit seinem Hiersein ein Steuerzahler. Als junger Mann von 17 Jahren trat er in's Militär ein und kämpfte drei Jahre lang im Bürgerkriege, als er seine ehrenhafte Entlassung erhielt. Ein Jahr später kam er nach Wood County und hat hier sein Heim gemacht bis auf den heutigen Tag. Seit einer Reihe von Jahren versahe er das Friedensrichteramt in Grand Rapids und beteiligte sich stets mit Energie an alle fortschrittliche Bewegungen des Countys. Seine Bekanntschaft und Zuvorkommenheit bei Jedermann, wie auch seine Kenntnisse in Gerichtssachen, würden ihn, wenn erwählt, zu einem idealen Beamten machen. Man erinnere sich sein an der Wahl am 8. Nov. — Trotz seiner jungen Jahre und einer schweren Verwundung im Kriege brachte er es soweit, daß er als Leutnant seiner Company H., des 31. Wis. Vol. Regiments, zurück in ihren heimatlichen Staat bringen konnte, wo sie nach Schluß des Krieges in Madison ausgemustert wurde.

Bancroft siegt.

In dem Prozeß, welchen Leo. H. Bancroft führte, um als Kandidat der republikanischen Partei auf den offiziellen Wahlzettel zu kommen, entschied das Wisconsiner Obergericht zu Gunsten Bancroft's, des "Stallwards". Bancroft hatte bekanntlich als Kandidat für das Amt des Generalanwaltes in der Primärwahl weniger Stimmen erhalten als der tote Tucker. — Große Bestürzung in der Partei, ist die Folge.

Das 20 Prozent Gesetz.

Letzte Woche meldeten wir, daß das 30 Prozent-Gesetz für die Primärwahlen im Staate N. Dakota von dem dortigen Staats-Obergericht als unkonstitutionell erklärt und verworfen worden sei, während wir diese Woche zu melden haben, daß unser Obergericht das 20 Prozentgesetz in unserem Staate Wisconsin, für konstitutionell erklärt hat, und folglich in Kraft bleibt. Die demokratischen Kandidaten, in mehr als 30 Countys, werden dadurch betroffen und können nicht in der demokratischen Wahlzettelspalte aufgenommen werden. Ferner wurden dadurch auch Kandidaten für die Legislatur und Kongreß betroffen. Nicht nur Demokraten sondern auch Männer anderer Parteien hatten das Gesetz für ungerecht, und nur gemacht, um die starke Minoritätspartei (welches die demokratische Partei ist) zu untergraben und zu vernichten. Man scheint jedoch überall Anstalten zu treffen, die demokratischen Kandidaten in solchen Countys, wo keine 20 Prozent erlangt wurden, in der Unabhängigen Spalte unterzubringen und wird dann hoffentlich fleißig gearbeitet, diese auch zu erwählen, damit die nächste Legislatur demokratisch werde und dieses ungerechte Gesetz widerrufen wird. Wenn es mal so weit gekommen, daß eine Majoritätspartei alle Kniffe anwendet, um alle andere Parteien im Staaten gesetzlich zu vernichten, sieht es böse aus für die Zukunft, und ist es Zeit daß das Volk erwacht und einem derartigen Ansinnen entgegen tritt und zwar auf das ganz Entschiedenste. Und ganz besonders sollten die demokratischen Zeitungen unseres Staates diese Sache ernstlich aufnehmen und gegen eine derartig ungerechte Vergewaltigung auftreten. Herunter mit den Schlafmützen und an die Arbeit gegangen. Ist es nicht genug, daß uns durch Raubzoll, Trusts und Monopole das Leben unerschwinglich vertenert wird, will man sich auch noch zu einm Sklaven einer Partei machen lassen, die sich bisher damit gebrüstet hat, die Sklaverei aus unserem Lande vertrieben zu haben?

La Follette für Temperenz.

Unter dieser Ueberschrift sagt die "Wausau Sun" von letztem Samstag: "An einer Versammlung der W. C. T. U., die hier am Samstag abgehalten wurde, berichtete die Sekretärin, daß Stimmkarten gezeichnet und gesandt wurden an den Senior Senator und an ihren Repräsentanten in Washington, mit der Bitte für Temperenz-Maßregeln zu arbeiten, "La Follette antwortete Ja."

Temperenz-Maßregeln meinen Prohibition und La Follette ist der Diktator der republikanischen Partei in Wisconsin. Eine Stimme für einen republikanischen Kandaten für die Legislatur, der sich für die Wahl La Follette's erklärt hat, ist eine Stimme für County Option und für Maßregeln prohibitionistischen Charakters."

Herman J. Pankow.

Demokratischer Kandidat für Urkunden-Registrator.

Wenn die Stimmgeber von Wood County am 8. November zur Wahlurne gehen, wird ihnen die Gelegenheit geboten für einen der ersten Ansiedler des nördlichen Teils des Countys zu stimmen, ein Mann der in allen Aemtern die er je bekleidet und sonstigen Stufen des Lebens stets für Wahrheit, Rechtschaffenheit und Ehrlichkeit eingetreten und stets für die Rechte und das Wohlergehen des allgemeinen Volks gestanden und gewirkt hat, dieser Herr ist Herman J. Pankow, der Senior-Editor des Demokrat, der für Urkunden-Registrator (Register of Deeds) nominirt wurde. Herr Pankow kam schon im Jahre 1879 nach hiesiger Gegend siedelte sich hier in Marshfield an, bekleidete in früheren Jahren mehrere Stadtämter zur vollständigsten Zufriedenheit und war bei allen Unternehmen, die von der Bürgerschaft des County's oder Stadt ausgingen, stets einer der mit Rat und Tat mit an der Spitze stand. Er wurde nicht Kandidat für obiges Amt aus eigenem Trieb, sondern nahm die Nomination erst dann an und gab das Versprechen als Kandidat zu stehen und für seine Erwählung einzutreten, als er von seinen vielen Freunden und Gönnern förmlich bestürmt und dazu gezwungen wurde.

Inland.

Hohes Alter. Frau Ellen Glennon in Fitchburg, Wis., kann ihren 105. Geburtstag feiern. Sie war in Irland geboren und kam im Jahre 1847 mit ihrem Gatten nach Amerika. Sie hatte sieben Kinder, von denen noch fünf Töchter am Leben sind, die alle in Dane County wohnen. Daneben hat sie noch 41 Enkel und 25 Urenkel. Die alte Dame ist noch recht rüstig und geht ohne Beistand im Hause herum.

Rückgang. Zwei von den größeren Städten der Vereinigten Staaten haben bei der letzten Volkszählung eine Abnahme der Bevölkerung gezeigt: Galveston in Texas und Chelsea in Massachusetts. Beide haben aber eine ausreichende Erklärung, denn sie wurden beide im letzten Jahrzehnt von schweren Katastrophen heimgesucht: Galveston von der großen Fluth im Jahre 1901 und Chelsea vor wenigen Jahren von einem verheerenden Brande. Bis zum nächsten Census werden sie den Verlust wettmachen.

Strenge Aufsicht. Die Gesundheitsbehörden von ganz Wisconsin beobachten mit Interesse eine Einrichtung, die die Schulbehörde in Wausau betroffen hat, um den Gesundheitszustand der Schulkinder überwachen zu können. Die Stadt Wausau ist in 6 Distrikte eingeteilt, dem je ein Arzt vorsteht, dessen Office sich im Schulgebäude befindet. Bleibt ein Kind ohne Entschuldigung einen Tag von der Schule weg, wird es, ehe es wieder zum Unterricht zugelassen wird, genau untersucht. Die Einrichtung arbeitet seit Wiedereröffnung der Schule und hat bereits gute Resultate gezeitigt.

Aufregendes Damenreiten. Ein aufregendes Schauspiel bot sich den Besuchern des Pferderennens auf der County-Fair in Glendive, Mont. Ein feuriger schwarzer Hengst, von der Indianerin Maggie Lorenze geritten, die als sichere Siegerin im Dreitagewechselrennen galt, ging mit ihr durch und konnte erst vom Vater des Mädchens in echt indianischer Weise eingefangen und zur Ruhe gebracht werden. Inzwischen hatte die zweitbeste Reiterin, Frau Wise, die Kontrolle über ihr Pferd ebenfalls verloren; gerade als das Thier über den Schutzzaun in das Publikum rasen wollte, brachte sie es aber wieder in ihre Gewalt und erreichte das Ziel kurz vor der Indianerin.

Zwei Kinder ertrunken. Wie sie es schon oft gethan, spielten dieser Tage die 10-jährige Tesi Sadrian und die 4-jährige Rebecca Goldberg in Corona, L. I., auf dem Holzdeckel einer Zisterne im Hofe des Hauses. Die Zisterne ist etwa 20 Fuß mit Wasser gefüllt. Obwohl das Holzwerk des Deckels auf der Außenseite intakt ist, befanden sich auf der Innenseite, dort wo die Nägel hineingetrieben sind, morsche Stellen. Niemand erblickte in dem Spiel der Kinder eine Gefahr, und als sie nach längerer Zeit im Hause nicht auftauchten, suchte man erst die ganze Nachbarschaft ab, ehe es jemandem einfiel, nach der Zisterne zu gehen. Da fand man denn, daß der Deckel eingebrochen war. Nachbarn zogen die Kleinen als Leichen an die Oberfläche.

Verdrängung kleiner Dampfer. Unter den Redern auf den Großen Seen hat sich die Ueberzeugung Bahn gebrochen, daß die kleineren Dampfer, die diese Binnenseen bisher befuhren, in Zukunft keine Verwendung mehr finden werden. Der Grund dafür ist ein doppelter: Einmal sind genug große Dampfer vorhanden, welche den Erz- und Kohlentransport bewältigen können, dann aber, und das ist der Hauptgrund, sind die modernen Riesendampfer und die Docks mit Vorrichtungen versehen, die ein außerordentlich schnelles Laden und Löschen ermöglichen. Die kleineren Dampfer älterer Konstruktion sind nicht mit diesen Maschinen ausgerüstet, so daß es mitunter länger dauert, einen kleinen als einen doppelt so großen Dampfer zu laden.

Muhte Gattin erschießen. An Leib und Seele gebrochen, langte dieser Tage James McDowell, früher ein Pionier in der Einöde des kanadischen Nordwestens, in New York an, um Heilung von einer Nervenzerrüttung zu suchen, einer Folge der schrecklichsten Erfahrung, die wohl je einen Mann betroffen hat. Er hat seine Gattin, die bei einem Sturz von einem Felsen schwer verletzt worden war, auf deren Bitten erschießen müssen. Aerztliche Hilfe war auf hunderte von Meilen nicht zu erreichen, und die Gefahr lag vor, daß die Unglückliche den hungrigen Wölfen der Wildniß zum Opfer fallen würde, ehe eine Aussicht auf Erreichung zivilisierterer Gegenden sich böte. McDowell, der bei Freunden im Bronx abgestiegen ist, ist seit dem erschütternden Vorfall nur noch ein Schatten seines früheren Selbst, die Erinnerung an die Szene in der Einöde will nicht von ihm weichen, und ärztliche Behandlung ist bisher vergeblich gewesen.

ADOLPH J. SCHMITZ.

Democratic Candidate for Governor.

Adolph J Schmitz, Democratic candidate for Governor, acquired by inheritance, his uncompromising devotion to liberty in every form, civil, religious and personal. His parents were both born in Germany, where they imbibed the spirit of liberty in their native land during the stormy period of 1848. Our candidate, was born in the town of Newton, Manitowoc County, on June 4, 1852. He received his early education in the district school. At the age of sixteen he was sent to the German Reform Church Mission school at Franklin, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin. He attended Ripon College for one year and graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1875. In the fall of that year he commenced the practice of law in Manitowoc County.

He was elected to the office of District Attorney of Manitowoc County time after time and held other city and county trusts and discharged the duties thereof with credit. He now resides and is engaged in the practice of law in the city of Milwaukee, where he is associated with the law firm, O'Connor, Schmitz & Wild.

If anybody who had failed to look up the birth certificates were to be told that Adolph J. Schmitz, Democratic canididate for governor of Wisconsin, is 58, he wouldn't believe it.

Mr Schmitz is one of those frank, smiling Germans, of open countenance and fair complexions, whose energetic ways belie their age.

He gained his standing in the Democratic party by long advocacy of its principles. He is a good impromptu speaker, and when he makes a set speech he usually has a lot of figures that are sometimes embarassing to his opponents in debate.

WILLIAM E. WHEELAN.

OF GRAND RAPIDS.

Democratic Candidate for

MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY.

Our candidate for Member of Assembly, Wm. E. Wheelan, needs no introduction to the citizens and voters of Wood county. One of the leading members of the Wood county bar, he is a man of fine legal attainments as well as business ability. His work has been continually recognized by the people of his home city, Grand Rapids, in his selection, term after term, as mayor of that city. Many matters of vital importance will come before the legislature this winter that will require the keenest analytical minds in the state to handle and there is none more capable of serving the people than Wm. E. Wheelan. The COUNTY OPTION bill—alone, which is going to be pressed for passage by the republicans, thus striking a blow directly at the personal liberty of the people—needs the fearless opposition of such men as our candidate for Member of Assembly, while the RECALL and REFERENDUM, for which he stands pledged, is recognized today as the only true method of control of the peoples servants. These and other measures need advocates who are something more than mere figure heads. A vote for Wm. E. Wheelan on November 8th. is a vote for the public weal.

THAT 20 PER CENT OUTRAGE

Voters Owe it to Themselves to Resent the Effort at Wholesale Disfranchisement.

The legislature had the questionable right to pass the 20 per cent law, the same as they have the right to apportion the state in the rascally manner into which it is cut up into legislative districts and they grabbed on to that questionable right. The decision of the supreme court is given on this ground. The courts must and will be respected and every good citizen will bow in humble submission to its decision.

The 20 per cent law is, however, one of the most disgraceful laws ever put upon the statute books of Wisconsin. Every good citizen ought to resent it. Every voter who has the spunk of a rabbit ought to resent this outrageous attack on his citizenship. Party to the dogs in a case of this most dastardly attack on citizenship. Senator La Follette said recently that the law was unfair and ought to be repealed. Why didn't Senator La Follette say this when the manipulators were at work on their dastardly job? A word from him then would have saved Wisconsin from the disgrace that has been put upon her and will remain a stigma until a democratic legislature amends the law.

A. J. Schmitz, Democratic candidate for governor, had the following to say about the decision:

"The primary election law just sustained by the majority of the members of the supreme court is condemned by our people who like fair play. I have always believed and do now believe, that it was the object and purpose of the law to strangle the leading minority party in this state. All intelligent and patriotic men know and feel that a republic cannot live long unless there are maintained therein at least two strong political parties. I think our Republican friends will learn that the sense of fair play is so strong that this wrong will be resented on election day."

The little tricksters who invented and passed the 20 per cent law cannot kill the democracy of Wisconsin.

This piece of premeditated deviltry will arouse, not only democrats, but votes of all people, who have a just pride in broad guage American citizenship, to resent the imposition of such a fetter upon it. It is "prohibition" in another form. It is tyranny and the people should wake up and notify the political foot pads who concocted the outrage that this is not Russia. All republicans as well as democrats owe it to themselves to put the stamp of their resentment of the 20 per cent, law outrage on their ballot election day by voting the democratic ticket from top to bottom and every man who believes in fair play will do this.

It matters little where the democratic candidates are on the ticket, through this trickery. The intelligent voter owes it to himself to find them out and vote for them.

Every voting precinct in Wisconsin should arouse itself and clean the rascals out.

Perhaps it is the best thing that ever happened the democrats—that ever happened the people of the state, irrespective of politics for if there has been any doubt about democratic success at the polls in November this 20 per cent, outrage removes that doubt.

(Wausau Sun.)

WM. CORCORAN.

Democratic Candidate

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR

William Corcoran from Grand Rapids our candidate for county surveyor is well known throughout the county as a man that is well versed in this line of business. He has been in the service of the county as surveyor, even though he was not the elected candidate at that time. He is acquainted with every section of the county and if he runs a line, there is no ifs or ands about it. Vote for him for the above office and elect a surveyor that understands his business.

The "Pittsville Record" a republican paper edited by our friend E. C. McKee has the following good word for our candidate for Member of Assembly:

"Vote for W. E. Wheelan for Member of Assembly as by so doing you will be voting for your own interest. If you are identified with the interests of Wood County, vote for W. E. Wheelan, for Member of Assembly, regardless of politics. If you are engaged in farming, dairying or have to work for a living, vote for W. E. Wheelan for Member of Assembly regardless of politics, as he is the friend of the farmer and the laborer".

The woman who pays $30 for an imported woolen dress pattern, pays $9.75 for the goods and $19.25 tariff. If you don't like it, have your husband vote the democratic ticket.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

JOHN F. LAMONT, Wausau's popular mayor, is our candidate for congress and if the people are in earnest there can be little doubt about his election in this district. The tenth congressional district with its vast and growing interests, its agricultural resources, needs an able forceful, well equipped representative in Washington who has the brains and the courage and the ability to speak and act for this great body of farmers and laborers and merchants and manufacturers. It is not so much a matter of politics as it is of policy for everybody to vote for a man like John F. Lamont. The counties of Wood, Marathon, Lincoln, Taylor, Price, Ashland, Iron, Oneida, Vilas, Forest, Florence, Langlade and Shawano are all vitally interested and should act with good sense and firmness on this important matter.

The tenth congressional district is entitled to a representative with brains and tact and ability, not a blind follower, but a leader of men. Elect Lamont to congress and thereby put this central section of Wisconsin on the map. Give us a representative who will represent.

Col. Bryan on Col. Teddy.

Des Moines News. "What do you think of Col. Roosevelt?" was asked of Hon William J. Bryan.

"It's an interesting study. I am watching him. You will notice that the quality of his insurgency, varies according to locality. He appears to be a great deal more of an Insurgent in Kansas than in New York. As for his new nationalism I am not quite certain. If he will submit a diagram showing what is new in his nationalism and national in his newism, I will try to pass judgement upon it. But in what he has been saying and doing there is not very much that is either new or national."

JOHN RINGLE.

Democratic Candidate for State Treasurer.

John Ringle of Wausau, who is our candidate for state treasurer, was born in Dodge County, Wis., 62 years ago. He came to Wausau in the 60s were he held the office of county clerk, mayor of Wausau, member of assembly and state senator. Mr. Ringle has always been very active in public affairs and is very highly interested in the welfare of his home city as well as Marathon county. He is a man of very high standing and has been found true in every duty imposed upon him. He carries the controling interest in the Ringle Brick Company, is president of the First National Bank of Wausau and president of the State Clay Workers Association.

Should the voters of this state choose of electing Mr. Ringle to the office of state treasurer, there will be no question, but that this branch of the state's household will be in safe and trustworthy hands.

Cheer up.

What are you kicking about? Think of the poor chap who was the means of having his rich uncle committed to the insane asylum, and then finds after the uncle dies that the money has been left to him and then have to prove the old man was really sane after all.

Democrats Should Vote the Democratic Ticket.

The campaign of the republican insurgents in Wisconsin is logically unsound. In their arguments and campaigning methods they have almost entirely abandoned the republican national platform and the taft administration and congress.

In so far as they have abandoned the republican platforms and policies they are entitled to the approval of all democrats.

Naturally when asked to vote the republican ticket by the progressives a democrat will answer: You have repudiated your own national platform and largely adopted ours. Why should I change? The usual answer given is: You can not trust the democratic party because few times in the last Congress less than five per cent of the democratic Congressmen and Senators voted with the standpatters. The plain answer to this objection is: If five per cent of the democratic legislators voted wrong a few times and that is conclusive proof that the democratic party can not be trusted then what have you to say to the charge that eighty five per cent of the republican senators in Congress during the last session voted with the standpatters all of the time, as conclusive proof that the republican party is unworthy of trust? Your position would naturally lead the independent voter to believe that you admit that under republican administration the special interests control the party control legislation the protected interests have framed and dictated all of the republican tariff bills. The Cabinet and Congress are composed largely of agents of the system. The administration is an utter failure and the protective system has broken down.

Your position would be more likely to [illegible] stalwart voter if he wishes to vote for democratic principles to vote for the man under the name of democratic ticket.

Generally the political faith of a party is determined by its last national platform. But the progressives can not fairly claim [illegible] licans. Their principal political plank [illegible] ported in Wisconsin were rejected at the [illegible] national convention in Chicago. The [illegible] party has not given the party in Wisconsin [illegible] right to reject or amend its national platform [illegible] state platform is not entitled to recognition by [illegible] party in the next Congress.

The republicans of the next Congress will [illegible] of the standpatters loyal to the last national platform and the different brands of insurgents elected on various kinds of insurgent platforms in the different states.

There is no insurgency in the democratic party for the reason that the national democratic platforms are in harmony with truth and [illegible] amendment. A vote for a democratic Congressman means a vote to carry out the principles of the national democratic platform which [illegible] a republican candidate for Congress. No [illegible] knows what it means.

J. L. CLEARY

Plattteville Wis Oct 5 1910

JOHN JAGODZINSKI

of the town of Sigel.

Democratic Candidate for County Treasurer.

Our candidate for county treasurer, Mr John Jagodzinski, is of foreign born hailing from Prussia, which country he left 30 years ago coming direct to Wood county and settling down in the town of Sigel. Through hard work and everlasting energy he has cleared up a nice farm and home for himself and family, out of a dense wilderness. He was elected to different town offices by his fellow townsmen at various times, which trusts he has always held sacred and served his people honestly and in the most efficient manner. Mr. Jagodzinski has a number of years served as member on the county board and is therefor quite well known to a great number of the people of this county. He speaks three languages, German, English and Polish, very fluently and would make a valuable man in the court house. A vote for him on election day is a vote for an honest, plain and upright man for county treasurer.

The leading progressive republicans throughout the state are advising their voters to not vote the republican ticket as it is found on the election ballot. We agree with them that it is bad policy to vote that ticket especially this year and would advise the voters to make one cross at the top of the democratic ticket as we need not make any apology for any one of our candidates. They are all good and honorable men worthy of their election.

A Canadian paper says that "when a young man sits in the parlor talking nonsense to his girl—that's capital. When he has to stay at home an evening after he is married—that's labor." But we find that most best girls want their young men to labor that they may not sit in the parlor, but get out and blow in their capital. On them, of course.

Hagging.

"Has her marriage to the count really been indefinitely postponed?"

"Yes; there was some little misunderstanding, I believe."

"But does the misunderstanding amount to much?"

"Only to about $500,000, I think."—Catholic Standard and Times.

A. J. Schmitz, Democratic nominee for governor, is making some telling speeches on the tariff inequities. The Republicans no longer descant on the "full dinner pail" but are rapidly coming to the Democratic point of view.—Rhinelander Herald.

The difference between Republican revison of the tariff and Democratic revision of the tariff is just this; One favors the trust the other the consumer. Think this over Mr. Voter.

HOW TO VOTE.

Below we are publishing the first column and part of the official ballot sheet for the information of voters with the names of candidates and offices as they appear in regular order. If you wish to vote the straight Democratic ticket make one cross in the circle under the black heading **Democrat**, and you have then voted the entire Democratic ticket.

Democrat

○

For Governor—
ADOLPH J. SCHMITZ ☐

Lieutenant Governor—
HARRY W. BOLENS ☐

Secretary of State—
JOHN M. CALLAHAN ☐

State Treasurer—
JOHN RINGLE ☐

Attorney General—
JOHN F. DOHERTY ☐

Commissioner of Insurance—
JOHN A. HAZELWOOD ☐

Member of Congress, 10th Dist.
JOHN F. LAMONT ☐

State Senator 9th Dist.
THOMAS H. PATTERSON ☐

Member of Assembly, Wood Co.
WILLIAM E. WHEELAN ☐

County Clerk—
ARTHUR P. MULROY ☐

County Treasurer—
JOHN JAGODZINSKI ☐

Sheriff—
JOHN SCHMITT ☐

Coroner— ☐

Clerk of Circuit Court—
WILLIAM H. GETTS ☐

District Attorney—
JOHN A. GAYNOR ☐

Register of Deeds—
HERMAN J PANKOW ☐

Surveyor—
WILLIAM CORCORAN ☐

A Boston preacher says that the hobble skirt, millinery directoire and other dress extravagances are the best aids to morals and denote high character and moral and intellectual force. Dressmakers, milliners and happy toga designers in general will frame that and hang it in their shops.

Balloons may come down after a while but not the tariff under a republican administration.

LOCAL ITEMS.

John E. Daly was in Milwaukee and Chicago last week on business.

John Murgatroyd of Vesper transacted business in the city on Saturday.

Dave Harney of Marshfield was a business visitor in the city on Saturday.

Miss Alma Hansen has accepted a position as stenographer in the office of the Oberbeck Mfg. Co.

Patrick Mulroy and S V. Topping were in Pittsville on Saturday to attend the monthly stock fair.

Mesdames D. McVicar, Ed. Caswell and Ellsworth Murgatroyd of Vesper were in the city shopping on Friday.

Frank Kobza, one of the solid farmers of the town of Sigel, was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday.

J. Ginsburg and son departed on Monday for Chicago where they will purchase a carload of apples and other fruits.

Mrs. Leon LeSarge and children of LaCrosse are visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hutchinson this week.

John Schmitt of Marshfield, democratic candidate for sheriff, was in the city on Monday. The Tribune acknowledges a pleasant call.

A. J. Schmitz, democratic candidate for governor, will speak at Marshfield tonight. A number from here will attend the speech.

Mrs. I. Baruch spent several days in Milwaukee and Chicago the past week engaged in buying goods for the Heineman Mercantile Co.

Mike Jackan of the town of Sigel was a caller at the Tribune office on Saturday, having dropped in to renew his subscription for another year.

C. L. Hayward, electrician at the Consolidated mill, left on Friday for Chicago on business He expected also to visit in Michigan before his return.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Gurski and children returned on Sunday from Stevens Point where they spent the past month on the farm of Mr. Gurski's brother.

—Look for Gilkey over the Wood County Bank when you want insurance or real estate.

T. P. Pennoboom spent several days in Chicago the past week where he attended to some business matters and incidentally attended the ball games between the Cubs and Philadelphia.

Eli Crotteau of Marshfield spent Thursday in the city visiting with friends while on his way home from Rudolph where he spent several days visiting with his mother. Mr. Crotteau made the trip in his Buick auto.

—FOR SALE:—The Halverson home on Elm St. New, elegantly finished. Has electric lights, sewer, city water, bath. See owner or J. H. Linderman. Phone 417.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Griffin have issued invitations to the wedding of their daughter Mae Catherine to Mr. Fred R. Gordon of Fond du Lac, which will take place on Thursday, Nov. 3rd, at 9 o'clock at SS. Peter and Paul church.

Attorney D. D. Conway spent several days in Milwaukee last week looking after some business matters. While there he disposed of his two cylinder Buick automobile and bought two new machines, a runabout and a seven passenger car.

The Womans Foreign Missionary Society of the Congregational church will meet with Mrs. Geo. W. Mead on Wednesday afternoon on Nov. 2nd. This is to be the annual free will offering meeting for home missions. All ladies are invited.

—Gilkey, the insurance man, is now located over the Wood County bank.

The city team has been engaged in dumping mud from the street into the hole in the river bank, left by the removal of the Harvey Geo building and this will soon be filled in and leveled off so as to present a neat appearance.

W. E. Bowman, a harness maker from Spokane, Wash., was in the city several days the past week looking over the situation with a view to locating here. He stated that he liked the appearances of things and that he might decide to open up a shop.

Martin Pfyl, who lives about two miles north of the city on the Biron road, was a pleasant caller at the Tribune office on Monday. Mr. Pfyl is the owner of a well drilling machine which he expects to move down from Arpin next week, after which he will do well drilling for anybody who may desire work of this kind.

While the season was reported to be unfavorable for the growing of potatoes, in this section, it seems that some people did get good sized tubers, nevertheless. Several of our exchanges have mentioned potatoes that were brought in weighing three pounds and over, altho it does not seem that any records were broken in this immediate vicinity.

A French astronomer has discovered that the solar system, including the earth, is spinning thru space at the rate of 108,000 miles an hour, and is headed toward the star Vega in the constellation Lyra. This is going some, all right, but even at this rate it will take us 400,000 years to reach our destination and it is doubtful if any of us now on earth will be able to serve on the reception committee.

The bee, the bee, the busy bee gathering honey for you and me. Ten thousand pounds is a heap of honey and considerable beeswax but such an amount was shipped last week by Frank Stoflet of Arpin to the Chicago markets. The price received was 15½c per pound which is an exceptionally good bulk price. The honey was made by 160 colonies and was No. 1 in color and flavor. Mr. Stoflet is seriously considering dividing his bees into colonies of 50 and summering them at different nearby points thus giving them a wider range and less travel. The bee business this year has been very profitable.—Marshfield News.

Henry Stahl of Vesper was a business visitor in the city on Friday.

Mrs. Wm. Behmsach is visiting with friends in Wild Rose this week.

Attorney George L. Williams left on Tuesday for Milwaukee to be gone several days on legal business.

Martin Conway of Orient, S. D., is in the city this week visiting at the homes of D. D. and W. J. Conway.

Guy Gette has accepted a position with Joe Wheir and will have charge of his confectionery store this winter.

The Elks gave a social dancing party at their hall on Friday evening at which there was an enjoyable time.

Attorney T. W. Brazeau returned on Saturday from Milwaukee where he was looking after some legal business.

—Doctor Garbutt, expert in diseases of children will be at the Dixon House, Grand Rapids on Saturday and Sunday, November 5, 6.

Mrs. Chas. Podawiltz departed last week for Milwaukee, where she will spend several weeks visiting with her daughter, Mrs. George Anderson.

Attorney C. B. Edwards of Marshfield transacted some business in the city on Monday. While here he favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call

Frank B. Seymour, general manager of the Green Bay & Western Ry., spent Friday in this city looking after some business matters connected with his road.

H. J. Pankow, candidate for register of deeds on the democratic ticket, was in the city Monday and Tuesday looking over the political situation in this locality.

W. J. Mann of Arpin was in the city on Thursday on his way to Stoughton where he spent several days on business for the Vesper Creamery Co.

Mrs. Ida Gorham of Chicago and Miss Lena Kleveno of Highland Park, Ill., returned to their homes on Monday after a two weeks visit at the Jos. Rick home.

Jas. Block, one of the catchers for the Chicago White Sox, has been in this city and vicinity the past week, having come here to visit his people, who live in the town of Sigel.

Fred Vollmar, H. Hambright and C. H. Stucht of Marshfield were in the city on Monday looking after some matters connected with the sale of the plant of the Marshfield Bedding Co.

The socialist speech delivered at the opera house last Friday evening by Ralph Korngold, was listened to by a good sized audience and those who heard it report that it was well worth listening to.

Miss Stange Married.

Merrill News:—It seldom happens that a young couple can successfully elude their friends, get married and leave for a honeymoon trip without having someone learn of the plans and give them a farewell shower of rice and well wishes, but this is exactly what Miss Lydia Stange and Fred W. King, both well known and highly esteemed young people of the city, did Wednesday evening. They were quietly married at the home of the young lady's parents, Hon. and Mrs A. H. Stange, by Rev. Schliepsieck, pastor of the Lutheran Trinity church, at 6 o'clock and left on the 6:55 o'clock train for Chicago and other points south.

So closely did the young people and their parents guard the secret that not even close relatives were aware of what was to occur until several hours later. The only persons present when the ceremony was performed were Mr. and Mrs. Stange and Mr. and Mrs. E. S. King, parents of the groom.

After a short honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. King will return and go to housekeeping at 1200 Third street, the home formerly occupied by E. M. Smart and family, but which was purchased recently by Mr. Stange. It has been remodeled and improved and is one of the most comfortable homes in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. King begin their wedded life under very favorable conditions and that it may continue so through life is the wish of their many friends in Merrill.

Mrs. King is a graduate of the local public schools, of a young ladies school in Rockford, Ill., and she also attended Milwaukee Downer college. She is predominent in society and enjoys the esteem of all who know her.

Mr. King holds a responsible position with the Merrill Railway & Lighting company. He has already made a good start in life and has the stamina, and ambition to continue to push forward.

A LITTLE MORE VENICE THEN TO FLORENCE.

By M. H. Jackson

How would you like to live where to go in bathing you have only to dive out of your sitting room window? How would you like to walk on a street where three steps takes you you from one store to the store opposite? How would you like to study mosaic pictures under your feet, right on the floor?

This morning we spent two hours and ten cents on the Grand Canal and the lagoons. We rode on the street cars of Venice,—the steamboats. They collect two cents for a "straight" ride on the crooked canal and then come for more when the boat swings around to return or when we go beyond the limits of the canal. We settled up five times before we were all satisfied and then went ashore. This larger view of Venice was just what we needed as a climax to our visit.

I have made the acquaintance of nearly all of the gondoliers at the stand just outside our hotel, and you should hear us "talk." It is a mixture of articulation and muscular gymnastics, but we talk. On my gondola rides, they have taught me signals as we meet others or round corners. These signals are to avoid collision and are shouted out with peculiar Italian intonations. One of my best gondolier friends, one whom I trusted, one whom I thought incapable of deceit, yesterday taught me the phrase "Look out", but alas, instead of the correct signal he gave me a phrase altogether too near a string of oaths for my comfort. Of course I was perfectly innocent, but when I roared out the phrase in foghorn tones and saw the whole gondolier crew and Italians on shore convulsed with laughter while my false friend was simply shrieking with delight, I realized that the foreigner had been "stung" in a foreign land.

It took my friend some time to get back into my good graces, but this morning he accomplished it effectually by actually allowing me to row his gondola. This is not an easy thing to do although from the side lines it looks very simple. My record speed in a gondola is forty feet in fifteen minutes, and I lost my oar only twice during the trial for speed.

Did I tell you that on our way here from Milan we passed through Verona where the "Two Gentlemen" lived. Verona you know was also the scene of the play Romeo and Juliet, and here is the tomb of Juliet,—at least the people of Verona will tell you that it is.

At two o'clock on a typical Venetian afternoon our flotilla of gondolas appear off shore, and then on shore, and we are packed away for our winding canal ride to the depot. "Good bye Venice! We're going to leave you now!" sing the travelers and the sun shines her brightest on the mosaic front of an old palace whose beauty can not fade; the sky takes on its many shades of blue. The gondoliers wear their happiest smiles as they send our boats flying over the water to the depot. Our train is ready and we pull out and over the two and one half miles of embankment bridge to the mainland where we head for the city of Florence beyond the Apennines.

Padua! Yes Padua! We are passing thru many cities connected with history and literature that we have studied.

We stop at Bologna for dinner. We crossed the Po River some time ago. From here we shall soon enter the Apennines, leaving the plains of Lombardy for the valley of the Arno River. We shall pass through forty-five tunnels in going eigty-two miles. Two of these tunnels are a mile long each. The fertile plains of Tuscany "the garden of Italy" are beyond the mountains.

While passing through Pistoja we are reminded that here long ago the pistol was invented, receiving its name from this locality.

Now we are at Florence. Seven days we shall be residents of this historic classic city. We shall not hear Savonarola, but we shall hear about him. We have been reading Romola again in preparation for our visit here, as we read parts of Les Miserables before going to Paris, and Stones of Venice for the "Queen of the Adriatic." Our reading must of necessity be fragmentary, but even the little we do helps to put us in the spirit of those who visited these places and wrote about them.

Letters from home are in our rooms at the hotel, and we all hurry up stairs to enjoy them. Six letters this time! What a treat! Here among strangers, in a land where the language is very nearly unintelligible, where the customs, manners and habits of the people are so very different from what we are accustomed to; a land where we are "peculiar," and occasionally objects of curiosity, what a luxury a letter is, coming from the faraway home across the sea. In our travels, sometimes it seems as though this were in a dream, and that we may yet wake up at home; sometimes this seems like the reality while the only spot in the world for us, takes on a dim unreality, and we wonder if we are forgotten. So many experiences have been crowded in since we sailed from Boston that nothing but the almanac can convince us that it was not ages ago that we started. And then the letters! They come to us just when they are needed, and we know, after reading them, that we are not so far from home as we had thought we were. We know that oceans are not wide enough to separate us from those we left behind.

The history of Florence reads like fiction, and pretty wild fiction at that. Many of its buildings show by their structure how necessary it used to be to fortify one family against a turbulent element and a rival family or party. Most of the houses are castles with barred windows. New buildings are built as though these people are beginning to expect permanent peace but much of old Florence is made up of battlements and barricades. I must not write history. You can get that from your libraries. I can however stimulate your imaginations when I tell you that today we visited the home of Dante. Yesterday we saw Galileo's house. We also saw the room in the convent of St. Mark's where Fra Girolamo Savonarola used to stay. In it we saw manuscripts written by him, and many things said to have belonged to him.

On every hand we see objects that remind us of the great Medici family who ruled Florence for so long.

But the greatest Florentine of them all, the man far above any other Italian; to whom the whole world bows, was the great Michel Angelo. An artist, in painting, sculpture and architecture we find his works in abundance here in his native city and we shall find them again in Rome. No city in the world can surpass Florence in her art history, and her collections of art are numerous. Her old palaces and churches are full of treasures coming down from past centuries. Here we may see the originals of the past artists about whom we have read so much, and copies of whose work we have seen so often.

Letters from home say that it has been very hot over there, and one says, "What must the weather be in Italy?" Our very hottest day so far was 87 degrees. It very seldom reaches 95 degrees here in Florence, and it lasts but a short time when it does reach that mark. They say we shall experience hot weather at Naples, but not here or in Rome. In winter the cold winds come down the Arno River from the Apennines. Some one has said that it can hardly be conceived how people "can live in Florence in the winter or die there in the summer."

There are many Americans living here in Florence. A large number of the villas outside are owned by Americans. In the city there are American schools taught by American teachers. The higher cost of living in Florence, and the heavy taxes paid by Americans may stop further growth in the American colony. We find too, a large number of students here who are studying the languages, music and painting. The Uffizi Gallery you know is one of the three greatest art collections in the world.

A few days ago our group went up the mountain upon which the old town of Fiesole stands. Within the past twenty years there has been unearthed there an old Roman amphitheater. It was not known that this ever existed until it was discovered by accident. It is a small enclosure, and as we shall see larger and better examples of the old Roman playhouse when we get to Rome, it will not be best to take time and space for a description here.

Up to the old town we come by trolley over a winding road. Now we go on foot to the top of the mountain 800 feet above the city of Florence, not quite as high as the Eiffel tower is above the city of Paris.

Florence, from this hill-top is a veritable paradise. No one who sees the city from this point ever forgets it. The Apennine mountains on the north, frame in a beautiful cluster of hills and valleys upon which are built the villas and business streets of the city and adjacent country. To the east lie the mountains of the Casentino and Vallombroso. To the south are hills and vineyards with dots of bright colors in green settings. Houses are seen, partly hidden in apple orchards and beyond are churches among olives and cypresses. The city of Florence is divided by the Arno, which from this viewpoint reflects like silver the rays of the afternoon sun. Italy is indeed the country of sunshine.

"Oh Italia, Italia beloved,
Land of beauty, of sunlight and song."

The old song comes involuntarily to our lips, and my thoughts go back to old Columbus, Wisconsin, where our chorus worked so faithfully to produce the song in the spirit of this scene. It is no wonder that the Florentine never leaves his native city without definite plans for returning, and as this "land of beauty and sunlight and song," becomes more and more prosperous, as it certainly will in this century of peace, we shall see fewer and fewer who will find it necessary to leave the land which they love so well.

In making the acquaintance of Italians I have already uncovered evidences of intense patriotism, and it has pleased me exceedingly to feel that this beautiful land, after centuries of strife is at last united and in the double quick march for the center of the world's activity.

Italy is already second only to the United States in the development of her water powers, and Italian engineers take second place for none in any other country in the world in developing the natural resources of their native land.

The Italian people do not always please us. We find ourselves exceedingly provoked at their business methods, and their lack of refinement as measured by our standards, but when we consider the thorny road they have traveled, and the obstacles they have overcome and are now overcoming in their fight for a place among the nations, our respect grows tremendously and our sympathy deepens toward them. Italy is surely a coming nation, and she is coming rapidly. Her study of agriculture is adding to her harvests; her manufactures are increasing rapidly, and her facilities for transportation are one hundred per cent better than they were twenty years ago. This condition is leading these people to discover their own powers in the world's competition for business, and they are encouraged to renewed efforts in bringing about still greater results. I have said before that you should visit Italy to be able fully to realize the latent and growing strength of her people.

Notice.

My wife Barbara having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby notify all persons not to trust her on my account as I will not be responsible for any debts of her contracting.

3t. John H. McCrillis, Jr.

Report of Relief Committee of Woman's Federated Clubs.

DEBITS.

May 1, Am't. on hand		
Bonds	$200 00	
Note	500 00	
Cash	21 50	
		$721 25
May 19 Int. on Bonds	$1 17	
May 19 Int. on Bonds	16 52	
		17 42
Total receipts		$738 67

CREDITS.

Rent	$7 00	
Groceries	73 61	
Wood	4 00	
Hospital	21 50	
		$106 11
Balance on hand		
Bond	$100 00	
Note	457 87	
Cash	74 69	
		$632 56
Total		$738 67

Francis Linderman,
Treas.

The Democratic Candidate.

Wild Rose Times, Republican.

T. H. Patterson of this village who is the democratic candidate for state senator from this district is one of the familiar personalities of this county. Sixty of the sixty-two years he has lived, he has spent in this county, dividing his time between Mt. Morris, Pine River and Wild Rose where he has been in mercantile trade for the last 9 years. The democratic garb which he assumed when he reached his majority has been so pleasing to him that he has never changed and toward which party he has never been charged with inconsistency. He has at different times been a candidate for member of assembly, Lt. Gov., congress, and now state senator.

Mr. Patterson is a man of marked individuality, quiet in his ways but far reaching in his plans, and there is something about the republican situation in this senatorial district that appears to please him and in which the inspiration of hope is not lacking, is evident from his demeanor when the subject of politics is being discussed. No one denies but what if he were elected, he would be a representative who would carefully look after the interest of the people of this district. The friendships of sixty years is oftentimes thicker and stronger than party lines, and it would not be surprising to find that at the election his vote will be much stronger than at the primaries and that many of the votes will come from the rank and file of the republican party.

Mars' Canals.

Bill—"I see a wise astronomer is telling the people that he has noticed some disturbance on Mars." Jill—"Perhaps it's one of those canal mules kicking again."

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Wie man stimmt.

An anderer Stelle dieses Blattes, geben wir einen genauen Abdruck des demokratischen Tickets, wie dasselbe auf dem Wahlzettel am 8. November in der ersten Spalte zur linken Hand gefunden wird. Will man das ganze demokratische Ticket stimmen, so mache man in dem Zirkel über dieser Spalte, unter dem Namen **"Democrat"** ein einziges Kreuz, welches nur das ganze demokratische Ticket zählt, und mache keine andere Bemerkungen.

Adolph J. Schmitz.

Demokratischer Kandidat für Gouverneur.

Adolph J. Schmitz, demokratischer Kandidat für Gouverneur ist ein Deutsch Amerikaner, dessen Eltern in der stürmischen Periode von 1848 das deutsche Vaterland verließen, um in diesem Lande persönliche Freiheit zu finden, die ihnen dort zu jener Zeit versagt wurde. Heute steht ihr Sohn vor den Bürgern Wisconsins als Kandidat für die Erhaltung der persönlichen- und Gewissensfreiheit in unserem Staate, als Kandidat auf dem demokratischen Ticket für Gouverneur.

Herr Schmitz wurde am 4. Juni, 1852 in Newton, Manitowoc County, Wis., geboren, besuchte dort die öffentlichen Schulen und später die deutsche Schule der reformirten Kirche in Franklin, Sheboygan County. Später besuchte er ein Jahr das Aspon College und graduirte 1875 von der Staats-Universität in Madison. Er nahm dann in Manitowoc County die Advokatur auf in welchem Fach er noch heute in Milwaukee tätig ist mit den besten Erfolgen. Er wurde in Manitowoc County zum Countyanwalt gewählt, und des öfteren wiedergewählt, weil er sich in seinem Amt pflichtreu und durchaus fähig erwiesen hatte. In Milwaukee ist er jetzt ein Mitglied der Advokatenfirma O'Connor, Schmitz & Wild.

Stets den Prinzipien der demokratischen Partei treu geblieben, hat er für die Interessen dieser Partei oft seine Zeit geopfert und als flüssiger Sprecher in englisch und deutsch derselben gedient. In seinen Reden stützt er sich stets auf Tatsachen die nicht weggeleugnet werden können und daher stets den Stempel der Wahrheit tragen.

Da Herr Schmitz sich bisher in allen ihm anvertrauten Stellungen treu und gewissenhaft erwiesen hat, läßt es sich auch nicht anders annehmen als daß, wenn er erwählt wird, er auch das Gouverneursamt in gleicher Weise verwalten und darauf sehen wird, daß die Steuerlasten nicht mit jedem Jahre um hunderttausende in die Höhe klettern, sondern dieselben mehr erschwinglich zu machen, welches schon von Natur zu den demokratischen Prinzipien gehört. Eine Stimme für ihn am 8. Nov., ist eine Stimme für den rechten Mann am rechten Platz.

Der Unfried.

Es hat der Mich'l seinerzeit
A' reiche Bauerstochter g'freit,
Und er und sie und ihre Mamm
Die hausen in van Haus beisamm!

Und wia's halt geht, z'erst leben s' in Fried';
Na' disputiert die alte mit
Und sagt: „I' wünsch'—i' wollt'—i möcht',
Daß's anders geht—so is's net recht!"

Bald tadelt s' des, bald tadelt s' das
Und predigt ohne Unterlaß;
So is der Unfried' firti' wor'n—
Der Mich'l knirscht und hebt vor Zorn.

Kon' Tag vergeht net ohne Streit
Und d' Heirat hat 'n olt scho' g'reut.—
Im Hausgang aber hab'n zur Frist
Hova Muttergottesvögerln g'nist't.

Es hab'n de Schwalberln mitanand'
In Eintracht g'haust an ihrer Wand.
Der Pfarrer sagt zu eahm und ihr:
„Nehmt's Enk a' Beispiel an de Tier'!

Sie hüaten mitananda 's Haus,
Sie segeln mitananda aus,
Sie schmieg'n sí' ananda fest
Friedferti' drin im Schwalberlnest!

Da hat der Mich'l g' Antwort' geb'n:
„De kinna leicht in Frieden leb'n,
Dieweil s' koa böji Schwiegermamm
In ihran liab'n Nesterl hamm!

Wenn die republikanischen Ver. Staaten Senatoren Aldrich, Burrows und Hale sich in den „wohlverdienten" Ruhestand begeben dann kann kein Zweifel darüber bestehen, daß sie genug „verdient" haben, um den Wolf von der Thür zu halten.

Ein Aufruf an Wisconsins Demokratie.

Das demokratische Staats Central Committee erläßt unter dem 13. Oktober ein öffentliches Circular. Dasselbe ist an alle ehrliche und treue Anhänger der Partei gerichtet. Es erklärt in klaren deutlichen Ausführungen die Verhältnisse in welchen sich die Partei gegenwärtig befindet. Es betont ganz besonders, daß die ganze Organisation der Partei nur durch freiwillige Beiträge der Mitglieder und Anhänger aufrecht erhalten wird. Es betont ferner daß eine große Anzahl hervorragender Demokraten ihre Dienste der Partei als öffentliche Redner nicht nur umsonst offeriert haben, sondern sie wollen auch selbst ihre eigenen Unkosten tragen. Aber die Druckkosten und Schreibergebühren nebst anderen unvermeidlichen Ausgaben machen es nothwendig daß die Partei über einen Fond verfügt der es ihr ermöglicht ihre Campagne wirksam zu betreiben. Es richtet daher an alle treuen Demokraten das Ersuchen dem Committee der Partei ungesäumt ihre Beiträge einzusenden.

Die Zahl der Demokraten im Staate wird auf 170,000 angegeben und wenn nur jeder 5 Cents beisteuern wollte, so würde das schon einen ganz entsprechenden Fond bilden. Es ist aber bekannt daß sich viele Anhänger der Partei in Verhältnissen befinden welche es recht gut erlauben daß sie 1, 10, 50 oder auch 100 Dollars beisteuern.

Es wird zum Schluß ganz besonders darauf hingewiesen daß besonders eine schleunige, möglichst sofortige Beihilfe recht nothwendig ist.

Die sorgfältigste Verwendung der Beiträge und eine korrekte Rechnungsablegung wird zugesichert. Man bedenke wohl es geschieht dies nur zum allgemeinen Besten. Beträge sende man an J. E. Davis, Chairm. D. Ctl. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Stimmt für John F. Lamont für Kongreß.

Wenn es den Wählern des zehnten Congreß-Distrikts ernst ist, einen Vertreter im Congreß zu haben, der lange Jahre in diesem Distrikt wohnhaft ist und die Bedürfnisse desselben genau kennt und den Distrikt auf das Vorteilhafteste vertreten kann, dann werden sie weise handeln und ihre Stimme am Wahltage für unseren Congreß-Kandidaten John F. Lamont von Wausau abgeben, der die Fähigkeiten dazu vollauf besitzt und das volle Zutrauen aller die ihn kennen, hat. Der Distrikt, aus den nördlichen Countys unseres Staates bestehend, die sämtlich noch stark im Wachsen begriffen sind, benötigen einen Mann, der seinen Distrikt und dessen Verhältnisse durch und durch kennt, und die nötige Bildung hat um sich im Congreß Gehör zu verschaffen, um nützlich wirken zu können für das Interesse unseres zehnten Distrikts. Er ist nicht nur ein blinder Folger, sondern ein Leiter in allen öffentlichen Angelegenheiten, mit denen er bisher betraut worden ist und wird es auch im Kongreß sein, wenn er erwählt wird. Gebt uns einen Repräsentanten der auch repräsentiert.

Nebst anderen öffentlichen Aemtern ist er auch wiederholt von seiner Stadt Wausau mit dem Mayorsamt bedacht worden, welches er auch gegenwärtig inne hat und im Interesse der Stadt auf das Fähigste und Gewissenhafteste verwaltet. Eine Stimme für Herrn Lamont ist eine Stimme für den rechten Mann für Kongreß.

Kalte Füße.

Weil er an kalten Füßen litt,
Kam Michel jüngst zum Doktor Schmidt,
Er sollt' ein Mittel ihm verschreiben,
Um kalte Füße zu vertreiben.
"Ach was!" der Doktor zu ihm spricht,
„So schlimm ist dieses Uebel nicht,
Wenn ich mal kalte Füße hab',
Helf, ich gar bald dem Uebel ab,
Dann streck' ich meine Füße schlau
In's warme Bette meiner Frau."
„Das Mittel, glaub ich, is nit schlecht,"
Der Michel spricht, „und gerne möcht'
Ich mir de Füße wärmen lassen; —
Wann tut's denn der Frau Doktorn passen?"

Thomas H. Patterson.

Kandidat für Staats-Senator.

Thomas H. Patterson, der demokratische Kandidat für Staats-Senator unseres neuen Senatorial Distrikts, der in Wildrose, Waushara County, ein ausgedehntes Geschäft betreibt, ist in seinem County eine sehr bekannte Persönlichkeit und ist vollständig befähigt die Pflichten dieses Amtes auszuführen. Er tritt mit allem Ernst für die Planken in der demokratischen Platform mit Einschluß von „Home Rule" und gegen County-Option ein. Er glaubt, daß die Steuern zu einer Bürde herangewachsen sind und daß seit Jahren eine Extravaganz und eine Mißwirtschaft in Staatsangelegenheiten obwaltet, in der Handhabung des öffentlichen Geschäfts in Madison, und er verspricht, wenn erwählt, seine Energie daran zu setzen, diese Mißwirtschaft in der legislativen Maschine auszurotten.

Die „Wild Rose Times", ein echt republikanisches Blatt sagt das folgende über Herrn Patterson: "Sechzig von den zweiundsechzig Jahren seines Lebens, hat er in diesem County verlebt und verteilte seine Zeit zwischen Mt. Morris, Pine River und Wild Rose wo er seit den letzten 9 Jahren ein Kaufmannsgeschäft betreibt. Die demokratische Idee, die er mit seinem 21. Jahre aufgenommen, hat er so lieb gewonnen, daß er nie einen Wechsel machte und man ihn nicht nachsagen kann, daß er seiner Partei je untreu geworden sei. Er war zu verschiedenen Malen Kandidat für Assembly-Mitglied, Vize-Governeur, Kongreß, und jetzt für Staats-Senator.

Herr Patterson ist ein Mann von besonderer Individualität, ruhig in seinem Wesen aber weitreichend in seinen Plänen, und es ist auch etwas in der republikanischen Situation in diesem Senatorial-Distrikt, das ihm zuzusagen scheint und in welchem die Inspiration der Hoffnung nicht fehlt, wie man vernehmen kann wenn man mit ihm über Politik diskutiert. Niemand wird ihm nachsagen, daß wenn er erwählt, er nicht auch ein Repräsentant sein würde, der nicht auf das Vorsichtigste das Interesse seines Distrikts sehen würde."

Amor's Pfeile treffen!

Laßt sie radeln, unsre Madeln!
Laßt sie rudern, laßt sie schwimmen!
Laßt sie bauen oder zimmern!
Laßt sie über'm Hauptbuch schwitzen,
An der Schreibmaschine sitzen,
An die hohe Schule eilen,
Lernen Mensch und Thiere heilen!
Laßt sie in eig'ner Competenz
Studiren auch Jurisprudenz!
Beliebt's ihr, werde sie Chasseur—
Eventuell auch Conducteur—
Laßt sie mit zerzausten Locken
In dem neuen Luftschiff hocken!
Laßt sie malen und radiren,
Meißel, Stift und Feder führen;
Aus der Seele Urgewalten
Für Gleichheit-Recht'nen Rede halten!
Was nur immer—laßt sie's treiben!
Glaubt nur, sie läßt's ja doch bleiben.
Denn das End' vom langen Liede
Führt in Amor's—kleine Schmiede.

Arthur P. Mulroy.

Demokratischer Kandidat für County Clerk. Von Grand Rapids.

In der Wahl des Herrn Arthur P. Mulroy, als ihren Kandidaten für County Clerk, machte die Demokratie Wood Countys einen vorzüglichen Griff. Seine besondere Fähigkeiten wie auch Tugenden sind unantastbar, und dabei ist er jung und äußerst entgegenkommend bei Allen die mit ihm in Berührung kommen, welches sehr zu seinen Gunsten spricht. Er ist ein Sohn des bekannten Gastwirts des Commercial Hotels der zur Zeit Supervisor der 7. Ward der Stadt Grand Rapids ist. Seine Bekanntschaft im County ist eine ausgedehnte, da er seine Jugendjahre hier verbracht hat. Seine Ausbildung ist eine gründliche und geschäftliche, die ihn befähigt, das ihm zugedachte Amt vollständig zu verwalten. Wenn erwählt, kann man sich versichert sein, daß dieses Amt in guten Händen ruht. Man stimme für ihn am Wahltag, den 8. November.

John Ringle für Staats-Schatzmeister.

Herr John Ringle, ein Deutsch-Amerikaner, in 1848 in Dodge Co. Wis., geboren, ist stets ein treuer Anhänger der Demokratie unseres Landes gewesen und ist schon von seinen Mitbürgern wiederholt geehrt worden, wiz. B. in 1879, 1880, 1881 und 1892 als Mitglied der Staats Assembly, im Jahre 1883 und 1885 als Mitglied des Staats-Senats. Im Jahre 1877 war er Kandidat für das Staats-Schatzamt, und im Jahre 1887 Kandidat fils Congreß im 9. Distrikt. Auch war er schon Mayor der Stadt Wausau und Vorsitzer des Marathon County Rats. Zur Zeit ist er Präsident der First National Bank in Wausau und Präsident der State Clay Workers Association of Wisconsin. Er hat sich stets für die Demokratie interessiert und die demokratischen Prinzipien nach bestem Können verfochten und manches Opfer für die Partei gebracht und ist daher auch im ganzen Staate bekannt und wegen seiner Rechtschaffenheit, die er stets geübt, geachtet. Er tritt ganz entschieden für bürgerliche Freiheit und Rechte ein, unter welchen auch seine Opposition gegen County Option zählt, die als demokratisches Prinzip aufgefaßt wird. Auch ist er für eine ehrliche Revision des Zolles, und will allen Raub daraus entfernt sehen, so daß der Konsument zu seinen Rechten kommt. Er tritt scharf für eine sparsame Verwaltung ein und eine ehrliche Regierung die eine gleichmäßige Begünstigung für Alle bezweckt. Er ist der rechte Mann für das Staatsschatzamt.

Michel, wach auf!

In Wisconsin ist die Mehrheit der Bevölkerung deutscher Abstammung, entweder deutsche Einwanderer, oder Kinder deutscher eingewanderter Eltern. Deutscher Fleiß und deutsche Arbeit hat den Urwald gelichtet, Sümpfe trocken gelegt und lachende Felder und blühende Fluren daraus gemacht. Deutscher Gewerbefleiß hat Städte erbaut, Fabriken angelegt und Banken gegründet. In der Literatur und Kunst und auf dem Gebiet des Schulunterrichts hat das deutsche Element hervorragendes geleistet, und daß Wisconsin einen so hohen Rang als Handels- und Industrie-Staat unter den 45 Staaten der Union einnimmt, verdankt es in erster Linie seiner fleißigen, arbeitsamen und sparsamen deutschen Bevölkerung. Im blutigen Bürgerkrieg von 1861—1865 betätigte sich der deutsche Einwanderer als patriotischer Amerikaner und opferte willig sein Blut für Union und Freiheit.

Nur auf einem Gebiet blieb bis jetzt das deutsche Element stets im Hintergrund, nämlich in der hohen Politik. Nicht daß es an ehrenhaften, fähigen und patriotischen Männern gefehlt hätte, welche würdig waren, die erste Stelle im Staat einzunehmen, ihrem Namen und ihrer deutschen Abstammung zur Ehre, sondern einerseits, weil sie vielleicht in angeborener deutscher Bescheidenheit fürchteten, unsere Landessprache, die englische, nicht mit der Sicherheit und der Eleganz zu beherrschen, wie es ihrer Meinung nach von dem Gouverneur unseres Staates verlangt wird, und anderseits mag auch deutsche Zieldhammelei daran schuld sein, daß auf politischem Gebiet das deutsche Element eine so unbedeutende Rolle spielte.

So lang als noch Kandidaten bei Konventionen aufgestellt wurden, nahm man noch etwas Rücksicht auf das Deutschtum; man gab ihm hie und da ein Staatsämtchen, aber glaubte auch schon genug getan zu haben, wenn man einen Deutschen für ein Countyamt nominierte, was aber bloß geschah, um mit seinem Namen Stimmen für Parteizwecke zu fangen. Seit aber Konventionen abgeschafft sind und Kandidaten bloß durch Vorwahlen aufgestellt werden, hat der nativistische Ring die Oberhand gewonnen, und in den letzten zwei Jahren und auch jetzt wieder steht kein einziger deutscher Name auf dem republikanischen Staats-Wahlzettel. In deutschen Counties, wo man sich nicht helfen kann, gebraucht man deutsche Kandidaten, als Köder, natürlich für die republikanischen Staatskandidaten. Die republikanische Partei fühlt sich sicher und geht von dem Grundsatz aus, der Mohr (Deutsche) hat seine Schuldigkeit getan, der Mohr kann gehen.

Wie alle anderen Bürger, so finden wir auch den Deutsch-Amerikaner in allen politischen Parteien; das liegt in der Natur der Sache. In großen politischen Fragen können sie nicht Alle einer Meinung sein, ebenso wenig als sich das religiöse Gefühl des Menschen in einer und derselben Weise äußert.

Wenn große politische Fragen durch das Volk entschieden werden mußten, wie Abschaffung der Sklaverei, die Wiedererrichtung der Union nach dem Bürgerkrieg, die Geldfrage oder Schutzzoll oder Freihandel, so wäre es unnatürlich gewesen, wenn alle Deutschen in solchen großen Fragen einerlei Meinung gewesen wären, und alle zu einer und derselben Partei gestanden hätten. Sie waren in diesen Fragen geteilt wie alle anderen Amerikaner, und stimmten wie es ihr Gewissen ihnen gebot.

Heute liegen aber die Sachen anders in Wisconsin.

In großen politischen Fragen welche das ganze Land betreffen, wie z. B. Erhaltung der natürlichen Hilfsmittel des Landes, gegen die unbeschränkte Macht des Sprechers im Kongreß, Erniedrigung des eben von der republikanischen Partei angenommenen Payne-Aldrich Tarifs, ist kein Unterschied zwischen der herrschenden republikanischen Faktion in Wisconsin, die als Insurgenten bezeichnet werden, und der demokratischen Partei. Die republikanischen Insurgenten, die sich schmeichelhaft Fortschritts-Männer nennen, kommen erst langsam da an, wo die Demokraten schon vor vielen Jahren standen. In der republikanischen Partei sind aber diese sogenannten Fortschritts-Männer so in der Minderheit, daß sie nichts ausrichten können, stehen sie doch selbst mit dem von ihnen gewählten Präsidenten auf dem Kriegsfuß.

In der Politik, welche das ganze Land betrifft, besteht kein nennenswerter Unterschied zwischen den Insurgenten und der demokratischen Partei, und das ist die Ursache, warum von Parteigefühl jetzt so wenig zu merken ist.

Ein großer Unterschied besteht aber in der Stellung der Parteien in Wisconsin in einer Frage, welche den Staat Wisconsin betrifft, und das ist die Frage über County-Option.

Die republikanische Partei mit ihrem Haupt McGovern, will diese Frage als nicht auf dem Tapet stehend totschweigen, trotzdem der republikanische Kandidat Mitchell Lewis, der diese Frage als die wichtigste, hielt sich für County Option erklärte und auf diese Frage hin allein über 40,000 Stimmen schon in der Vorwahl erhielt, und wie bekannt wird, sich 46 der Assembly Kandidaten zugunsten von County-Option erklärt und darauf hin nominiert worden sind, und unzweifelhaft tausende von Stimmen von County Option-Männern auch McGovern zufielen, der in dieser Frage geschickt lavierte und dessen von ihm selbst aufgestellte Platform über diese Frage sich so stumm wie ein Fisch verhält.

Die demokratische Partei hat sich klar und bestimmt dagegen ausgesprochen, aber ein noch größerer Unterschied besteht in der Persönlichkeit der Kandidaten, die sich um das Amt für Gouverneur bewerben.

Der Kandidat der demokratischen Partei, Herr Adolph Schmitz, ist ein Ehrenmann vom Scheitel bis zur Sohle, ein durch und durch ebenso fähiger und fähigerer Mann, wie sein Gegner McGovern, ein weitblickender Staatsmann mit liberalen Ansichten von Haus aus, ein Freund der persönlichen Freiheit.

Seit Jahren hat die gesamte deutsche Presse darauf aufmerksam gemacht, daß der Geist der Unduldsamkeit sich wieder mehr und mehr im Land ausbreitet, sich in Angriffen auf die von allen Deutschen mit Recht so hochgehaltene persönliche Freiheit äußert, wie Prohibition, in verschärften Sonntagsgesetzen und County-Option, was Prohibition im kleinen ist, und diese Angriffe hat das deutsche Element durch ganz Amerika zur Organisierung des Deutschen National-Vereins gezwungen, zur Abwehr dieser nativistischen Zwangsgesetze. Die beste Abwehr aber in Wisconsin gegen solche An- und Uebergriffe ist die Erwählung eines so fähigen, ehrlichen und furchtlosen patriotischen Mannes, wie Herr Adolph Schmitz zum Staats-Gouverneur, ein Mann, der in jeder Beziehung wenigstens so fortschrittlich gesinnt ist, wie sein Gegner McGovern, ohne damit zu prahlen, oder sich damit groß zu tun, der sich männlich und offen gegen County-Option erklärt hat, und der schon deswegen seinen Gegner weit vorzuziehen ist, weil McGovern anerkanntermaßen und milde gesagt, ein Leisetreter ist.

Deutsch-Amerikaner: Als Freunde der persönlichen Freiheit, zeigt euch am Wahltag als Männer von Ueberzeugung und stimmt für euren fortschrittlichen und liberal gesinnten Landsmann Adolph Schmitz und ehrt euch selbst, indem ihr euren Landsmann ehrt. (Wochenblatt.)

Einer unserer bekannten alten Republikaner, von dem wir es nie erwarteten, sagte uns dieser Tage: „Ich habe immer republikanisch gestimmt, um die Industrie unseres Landes aus den Kinderschuhen zu helfen, aber anstatt daß es Männerfüße geworden, wurden es Pferdefüße, die uns das heutige Monopol und die Trusts ins Genick setzten". Seine letzten Worte waren: „Ich stimme demokratisch," und damit ging er seiner Wege.

Der Unterschied zwischen der republikanischen Revision des Tarifs u. demokratischen Revision des Tarifs ist dieses: die erstere begünstigt die Trusts, die letztere die Konsumenten. Denkt darüber nach bevor Ihr zum Stimmkasten gehet und Ihr werdet bald wissen, für welche Partei Ihr zu stimmen habt.

County Option bedeutet Einschränkung der persönlichen Rechte und Freiheiten des einzelnen Bürgers. Es bedeutet, daß die verschiedenen Towns, Dörfer und Städte in einem County nicht ihre eigenen Angelegenheiten verwalten können, sondern sich Einmischung von auswärts gefallen lassen müssen. County Option ist der nächste Schritt zur vollständigen Staatsprohibition.

Fortwährender Sieg der republikanischen Partei in diesem Staate führt unzweifelhaft zu Prohibition. Die Prohibitionisten besitzen schon eine derartige Macht in den Reihen der Republikaner, daß einer der republikan. Gouverneurskandidaten sich bei der Primärwahl auf einer County-Option Platform um die Nomination bewarb und daß der jetzige Kandidat McGovern es nicht für notwendig befindet, sich gegen County Option zu erklären, wie die Platform auf der er steht, Euch deutlich zeigt.

Großes Aufsehen hat die Erklärung von Charles H. Young, des langjährigen Präsidenten des republikanischen Klubs in New York, hervorgerufen, daß er den demokratischen Governörs-Kandidaten John A. Dix, unterstützen werde. Die Rooseveltere in Saratoga habe ihn angeekelt.

"I am a progressive" says Mr. Morse. How could you be a "progressive" and vote for the Aldrich tariff law? The most outrageous specimen of tariff legislation ever enacted by any legislative body. The most oppressive tax statute since King George's tea tax and you know what our outraged forefathers did to that.

This is perfectly awful! A Cornell professor not only calls T. R. a liar, but does it twice in one evening and winds up by saying that the colonel's place in history "will be known as the time of the big wind." What is the world coming to?

If Mr. La Follette, who is a real insurgent, will read the Saratoga platform and explain how anybody can call Col. Roosevelt an insurgent the explanation would be extremely interesting.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Some very intelligent respectable people vote the democratic ticket nowdays. Try it once. Get in the habit. Get your friends to join you. It's worth your while. It will prove to be an alopathic dose of comfort. Come across.

Gen. Fred Grant has suggested commandeering all the autos in the event of war. If he should load them with joyriders and send them running amuck among the enemy it certainly would do the business.

Down in New Mexico a donkey derailed a train. Is that a sign o' what the Democratic donkey is going to do to the Republican train.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

How Stonewall Jackson Won Life's Battle

by JOSEPH W. FOLK, *former Governor of Missouri*

"YOU may be whatever you resolve to be." This was the motto of Stonewall Jackson. By this rule he lived and conquered, and by it died in the rush of victory. Such was Jackson's faith in God and himself, he inspired not only his own men with the certainty of victory, but the entire confederacy felt sure of ultimate triumph while he was in the field. No warrior was ever worshiped by his people as was this Soldier Saint of the Lost Cause. While he lived and fought the people of the south saw in him the incarnation of God's justice struggling for them. When the wound which was inadvertently given by his own men at Chancellorsville terminated fatally, the news came as a chilling shock to southern hopes. The history of modern times affords no parallel to the deep sorrow that throbbed in the hearts of the confederate people when Jackson died. Those who had never seen his face wept for him as for their nearest kindred. They began to realize that with him removed their cause was doomed. As one of the leaders declared when he heard the news of Jackson's death, "God has deserted us, else he would not have taken Jackson."

In being so bowed down with grief at Jackson's loss, it must not be understood that they loved Robert E. Lee and their other generals less, for to the first named at least, their devotion amounted to idolatry, but there was something in Jackson that the others did not possess which appealed to the people of the south, and gave them a sublime confidence. This was the reflection of his absolute faith that the hand of Providence was guiding him on.

Christened "Stonewall" at Manassas.

Stonewall Jackson, as every schoolboy knows, was plain Thomas J. Jackson until in the battle of Manassas when the day seemed to be going against the southern forces, Gen. Bee rode up to Jackson and in despair exclaimed: "They are beating us back," and Jackson replied: "Then we will give them the bayonet." Catching the inspiration of Jackson's indomitable will, Bee galloped back to his command and shouted: "There is Jackson standing like a stone wall. Rally behind the Virginians. Follow me." Gen. Bee charged at the head of his men, and in a little while fell mortally wounded with his face to the front. From that time Jackson was known as "Stonewall," and his command became immortal as the Stonewall brigade.

Stonewall Jackson's ancestors had lived in Maryland and Virginia for more than 100 years and were of Scotch-Irish descent. They were all honest, God-fearing people, and they were of fighting blood, taking a conspicuous part, first in the Indian troubles, and then in the revolutionary war.

Not Robust in Boyhood.

The boy who was to become one of the greatest military commanders the world has ever known, was born in 1824 in Clarksburg, among the beautiful mountains of what was then Virginia, and now West Virginia. He was left an orphan at an early age by the death of his father, and his mother being unable to support him, he lived with an uncle, through whose kindness he was given the benefit of the best schools of those times. Without showing any special aptness as a scholar, he by perseverance mastered whatever he undertook, and through hard study learned his lessons well. Like all geniuses of war he excelled in mathematics. As a boy he was not strong physically, and in his early years suffered a partial paralysis, which later disappeared through the strenuous exercises at the military academy.

Served as County Constable.

Partly for the healthful outdoor work that the office would give and partly to obtain funds to aid in his further education, he secured the appointment as constable in his district. He was under age at the time, but was in such general favor that no one raised the question as to the legality of the court appointing a minor to the office. He performed the duties of this place with industry and fidelity, though the kind of people he was thrown in contact with officially, were not such as to aid in the development of character.

As he approached manhood he did not display that sober, serious nature that afterwards dominated him. The spiritualization of everything he did, and his rule of making every act of his life a religious act came later. At this time he was little different from other young men in attending horse races, house raisings and country dances. His truthfulness and aggressive honesty remained untarnished from childhood. He was always modest, self-reliant and full of dignity and courtesy.

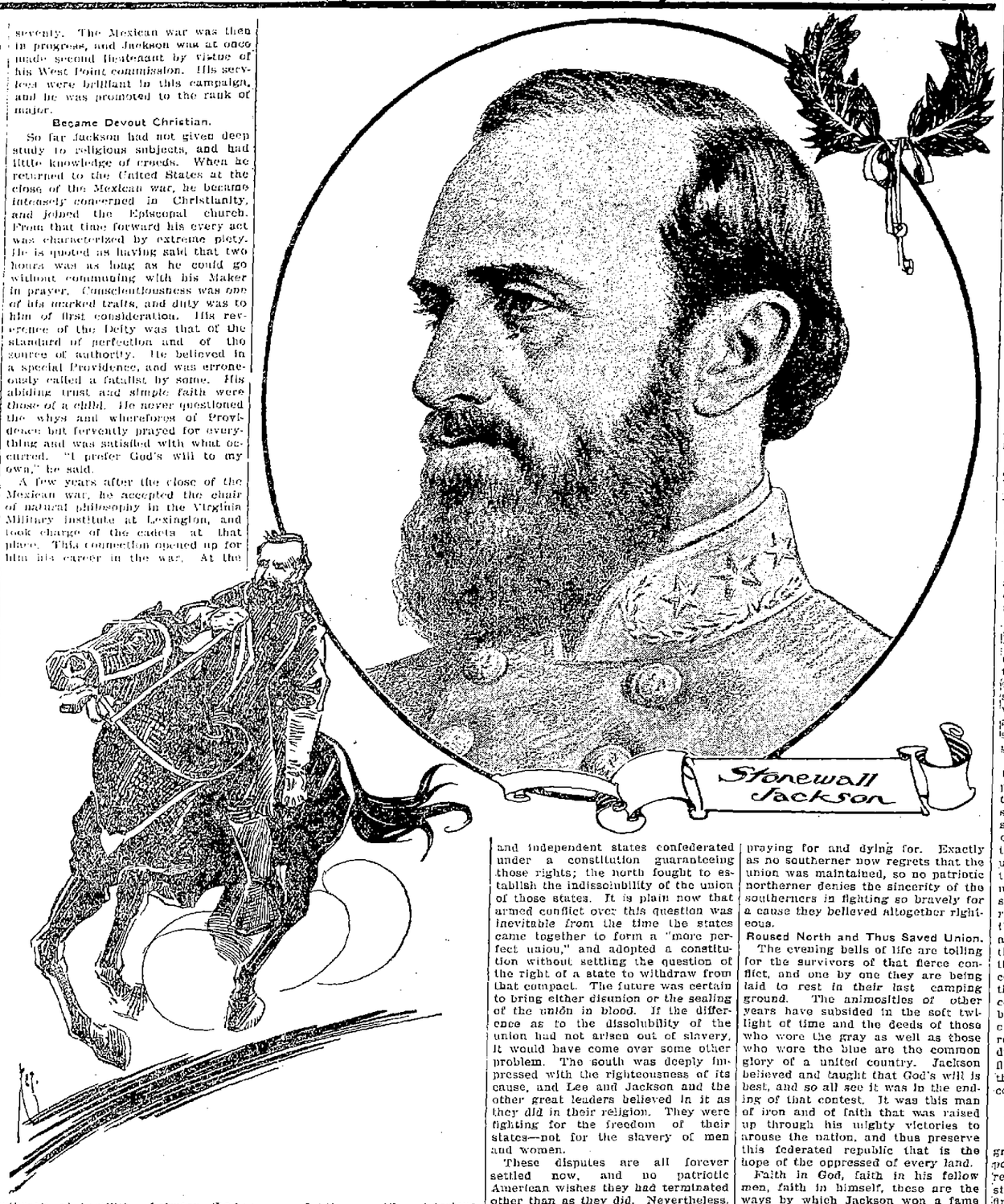
Success in Mexican War.

At the age of 18 he obtained a West Point cadetship and entered that institution. His literary education had not been thorough, and he progressed with difficulty. In the examinations which closed the first half year's novitiate, he came within a fraction of failing. He steadily improved, however, through his earnest application and untiring perseverance, and graduated at the age of 22, in 1846, seventeenth in a class of about seventy. The Mexican war was then in progress, and Jackson was at once made second lieutenant by virtue of his West Point commission. His services were brilliant in this campaign, and he was promoted to the rank of major.

Became Devout Christian.

So far Jackson had not given deep study to religious subjects, and had little knowledge of creeds. When he returned to the United States at the close of the Mexican war, he became intensely concerned in Christianity, and joined the Episcopal church. From that time forward his every act was characterized by extreme piety. He is quoted as having said that two hours was as long as he could go without communing with his Maker in prayer. Conscientiousness was one of his marked traits, and duty was to him of first consideration. His reverence of the Deity was that of the standard of perfection and of the source of authority. He believed in a special Providence, and was erroneously called a fatalist by some. His abiding trust and simple faith were those of a child. He never questioned the whys and wherefores of Providence but fervently prayed for everything and was satisfied with what occurred. "I prefer God's will to my own," he said.

A few years after the close of the Mexican war, he accepted the chair of natural philosophy in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, and took charge of the cadets at that place. This connection opened up for him his career in the war. At the outbreak of hostilities between the states he responded to the call of the governor of Virginia, and placed his cadets and himself under Gen. Robert E. Lee's command. He was appointed colonel of the Virginia Volunteers. After the battle of Harper's Ferry he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general in recognition of his eminent ability.



A Thunderbolt in War.

He then began those marvelous military operations that have won the plaudits of all mankind. Military experts have pronounced his maneuvers greater in some respects than Napoleon's and surpassing in details those of Julius Caesar. He was a thunderbolt of war-energy. He would strike at one point and in an incredibly short time attack at some distant place, and hurl his forces against the weakest line of his opponent. He was never routed in battle and never had an organized portion of his army captured. The baffling strategy which he brought to bear upon the opposing forces, his furious attacks, and his remarkable marches made his name and fame as a leader of armies undying. While the battle raged he would be in the very front of danger, and when the crisis was passed he would retire to his tent for prayer. His trust in the Almighty made him fearless of all things else. He united qualities that seemed incompatible, by combining military genius of the highest order with intense religious fervor. He would never tell his plans of war even to his closest associates, and those around him would not know what he intended to do until the orders were given. He made rapid marches, advancing and retreating with a swiftness unheard of before in the annals of war. His sudden onslaughts usually swept all before him, and when the opposition brought against him overwhelming numbers he would suddenly disappear to crash like lightning in a new and unexpected place. His tactics were to advance and fight and go on fighting until victorious. Through it all he prayed and prayed. More than once as his brigade was passing into action, he could be seen sitting motionless upon his horse with right hand uplifted, and while the war columns swept by him in solemn silence, into the fiery storm of shot, his lips would move in earnest prayer as the earth trembled beneath the thunder of cannon, and the very air of the heavens seemed agonized with the shriek of shell.

Slain by His Own Men.

"You may be whatever you resolve to be," and so he resolved and so he won. He believed that his marvelous victories would go on to the end of the war, and that the southern cause would triumph, but God willed otherwise. His victory at Chancellorsville was followed soon after by his death from the injuries inflicted by the fire of his own soldiers, who in the darkness of night mistook him and his escort for the enemy. He accepted the Divine Will with that same satisfaction he did His favors, knowing it to be best. As he lay on his deathbed conscious that his earthly aircastles were in ruins, and that his life was ebbing fast, he was thoroughly resigned to his fate. When the shadows came closer, and he realized that the end was at hand, he said as his last words: "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees." So he died courageous and trustful, a noble example of the winning of life's battle by simple faith and devotion to duty.

Fought for State's Rights.

Was he sincere? His critics question. How, it has been asked, could a man pray for the continuation of human slavery? The civil war was not waged for or against slavery. It is true the agitation of the slavery question brought about the issues out of which the war came; but the south did not fight to keep negroes slaves, nor did the north fight to make negroes free. The south battled for what it conceived to be the rights of free and independent states confederated under a constitution guaranteeing those rights; the north fought to establish the indissolubility of the union of those states. It is plain now that armed conflict over this question was inevitable from the time the states came together to form a "more perfect union," and adopted a constitution without settling the question of the right of a state to withdraw from that compact. The future was certain to bring either disunion or the sealing of the union in blood. If the difference as to the dissolubility of the union had not arisen out of slavery, it would have come over some other problem. The south was deeply impressed with the righteousness of its cause, and Lee and Jackson and the other great leaders believed in it as they did in their religion. They were fighting for the freedom of their states—not for the slavery of men and women.

These disputes are all forever settled now, and no patriotic American wishes they had terminated other than as they did. Nevertheless, the southern cause was to millions of good people a sacred cause, worth praying for and dying for. Exactly as no southerner now regrets that the union was maintained, so no patriotic northerner denies the sincerity of the southerners in fighting so bravely for a cause they believed altogether righteous.

Roused North and Thus Saved Union.

The evening bells of life are tolling for the survivors of that fierce conflict, and one by one they are being laid to rest in their last camping ground. The animosities of other years have subsided in the soft twilight of time and the deeds of those who wore the gray as well as those who wore the blue are the common glory of a united country. Jackson believed and taught that God's will is best, and so all see it was in the ending of that contest. It was this man of iron and of faith that was raised up through his mighty victories to arouse the nation, and thus preserve this federated republic that is the hope of the oppressed of every land.

Faith in God, faith in his fellow men, faith in himself, these are the ways by which Jackson won a fame that will become brighter and brighter as time flies through the ages.

ON A SOUND BASIS

TARIFF REVISION LOOKED AT IN NEW LIGHT.

Necessity for General Changing of Schedules Is Not Apparent to the Thinker—Proposition Is an Argument of the Grafters.

In his speech at Council Grove, Kan., Senator Cummins said that one of the objects of the progressives was to make a rule "whereby any schedule of the tariff bill may be revised at will without going through the whole of the tariff schedules." He said further:

"This would eliminate the intolerable vice of the present system whereby a congressman will make combinations with other members and will vote for many schedules that he believes are absolutely wrong in order to get a schedule that he believes is right."

This theory of tariff making is not new. In 1824, when Daniel Webster of Massachusetts made his famous speech on the tariff of that year, he said:

"I deeply regret the necessity which is likely to be imposed on me of giving a general affirmative or negative vote on the whole of the bill. I cannot but think this mode of proceeding liable to great objections. It exposes both those who support and those who oppose the measure to very unjust and injurious misapprehensions. There may be good reasons for favoring some of the provisions of the bill, and equally strong reasons for opposing others; and these provisions do not stand to each other in the relation of principal and incident. If that were the case, those who are in favor of the principal might forego their opinions upon incidental and subordinate provisions. But the bill proposes enactments entirely distinct and different from one another in character and tendency. Some of its clauses are intended merely for revenue, and of those which regard the protection of home manufactures, one part stands upon very different grounds from those of other parts. So that probably every gentleman who may ultimately support the bill will vote for much which his judgment does not approve; and those who oppose it will oppose something which they would very gladly support."

This condition has existed in regard to every tariff bill that has been passed. Undoubtedly there were features of the Payne bill which the insurgents and progressives would have supported enthusiastically if they could have done so without giving their approval to others which they utterly condemned, and the same is true of the Democrats. More and more people are reaching the conclusion that the bogey of general tariff revision is created for a purpose, and that it is no more necessary to disturb all business by revising the whole of the tariff schedules at the same time than it is to revise our whole criminal code every time a change is made in the statutes. There need be no consideration of what to do with hides because conditions require the reform of the wool schedule. There is no reason why, when it is proposed to reduce the outrageous tariff on lead, a fight should have to be made to keep the grafters from putting a tariff on coffee.—Indianapolis News.

Democratic Opportunity.

The Democracy of Maine has won a great victory, a victory of national import. It is now for them to make the results of that victory permanent, instead of a flash in the pan. In the first place, they must strengthen and perfect their party organization throughout the state. The work must be thoroughly done in all its ramifications. The incentive that has been lacking for this they now have. Organization is essential, but what is still more essential is a clean and good record. The Democratic party will be judged by its fruits, as the opposing party has been judged. Its opponents from now on will be on the watch for Democratic blunders and evidences of the "incompetency" they sneeringly allege. They must be disappointed, and we believe they will be, disappointed completely. The Plaisted administration, we predict, will fully justify the confidence of the Republicans as well as the Democrats who have placed it in power.—Portland Argus (Dem.).

Roosevelt Always to the Fore.

About two-thirds of Mr. Roosevelt's platform at Saratoga is given up to national questions. Of these the tariff is most important, and the action of congress as to the tariff is warmly, extravagantly, and very far from truthfully praised. The tariff as it is and as it ought to be is thus made the chief issue of the campaign, always keeping in mind the exception in regard to the personality and ambitions of Mr. Roosevelt himself. It is made so by Mr. Roosevelt.

Party Cannot Be Trusted.

In tariff revision the Republican party cannot be trusted. The cheating they did in 1909 will be done again and again, just as often as the chance is given. The motive to cheat is continuous. The interests that schemed and paid for the treachery of last year have the same needs now and are equally ready and able to buy their satisfaction, and this will be just as true as to the reform of one schedule as it will be with regard to a general revision.

Wherein Popular Grievance.

It is an easy thing to say that the present tariff law has increased the cost of living, but it is impossible to prove it.—Sereno E. Payne.

Mr. Payne appears to overlook the fact that the people's grievance against the law is not so much that it has increased the cost of living as that it failed to decrease it; that it is not the downward revision that was promised all through the Republican campaign of 1908; that it is not the tariff that was expected by the voters who made Mr. Taft's popular vote so large. It is not the Payne tariff that has caused the popular protest so much as the high tariff which, of course, includes the Dingley law, the Wilson law, the McKinley law and the tariff of 1883, by which the average rate was raised somewhat in spite of the recommendation of the tariff commission of 1882 that a 20 per cent reduction be made. The Payne tariff must bear the brunt of the people's wrath, not for what it has done, but for what it failed to do. The demand is, and long has been, for lower schedules; for more consideration for the people's interests and less for the "interests."

APOLOGIZING FOR HIS PARTY

President Taft Driven to Extremes in Defending the Policies of the Republicans.

President Taft's references to the "bargain-counter" tariff of the Payne-Aldrich combine in his recent speech showed natural and creditable embarrassment. He had made promises as to tariff revision which congress would not carry out. He had laid down a principle of action which congress utterly scouted. He had labored anxiously all through the special session for decent treatment of party pledges, particularly with reference to the materials of industry and to goods needed by the poorer classes, and his efforts had been entirely vain. Now he has assumed the character of general apologist for his party, and has devoted strength and time required for his executive service of the whole nation to the work of advocate in chief in a congressional campaign. In that campaign the tariff is the dominant issue. He cannot ignore or wholly evade it. It bothers him greatly. He is by nature an honest and candid man. He is by training an acute and thorough lawyer. He has had long and honorable experience as as impartial judge. He is well equipped to detect the truth in a complicated question, and his impulse and habit prompt him to stand by the truth.

But the truth is very, very bad for his party. It is to some extent bad for him, too, for he has not done all that he could have done to compel the observance of pledges made by him and by his party. But we think he would own up to that man fashion and appeal for confidence on the ground that he would do better in the future, if he had himself only to think of. He cannot, however, take that course as to his party, for its leaders are not frank, nor repentant. He must for his party make a wretched, hypocritical, treacherous and vicious course seem at least partly decent.—New York Times (Ind. Rep.).

TAFT AND VACATION TIME

Chief Executive's Ideas in the Main Are All Right, But There Are Obstacles.

Men on small salaries, and men who cannot leave their affairs to others even for a day, highly appreciate President Taft's assertion that every man should enjoy three months vacation each year.

Unfortunately, the average citizen cannot command a warship with a $50,000 bathroom and a brass band at public expense for his vacationing.

By the time he has paid for his living at the prices which the Aldrich-Taft tariff permits Mr. Taft's New England friends to charge, the ordinary man, who depends on his earnings, and is forced to keep his expenditures within his income, is lucky if he has the price of a car ride to the park.

Still Mr. Taft's suggestion is worth considering.

If Uncle Sam keeps on increasing his navy at the present extravagant rate, there will be warships enough to go around by the time universal peace is declared.

By way of excuse for keeping them in commission and spending tax money in tens and hundreds of millions, congress can establish a legal three months' vacation for everybody, to be spent aboard a warship at public expense.

Every taxpayer is just as much entitled to expensive junketing, paid for out of taxes, as is the president of the United States.

By all means let us have the three months' legal holiday, and give everybody a chance to enjoy brass bands, $50,000 bathrooms and a healthful life on the ocean wave aboard a warship.

Limit of Roosevelttism.

We now have the official interpretation of the New York Republican platform from the man who made it, Theodore Roosevelt. Here is his view:

"Three points, three essential points, were made in our platform of principles—the three points upon which the contest this fall in New York is to be waged. In the first place, that we stand, not timidly, not half-way, but aggressively, for honesty in public and business life. In the next place, that we stand for governmental efficiency. And in the third place, that we stand for the right of the people to control themselves, and not to be controlled by some one else. These are the three essential points of our platform."

Would it not be just awful if a political party should "stand for" dishonesty "in public and business life," for governmental inefficiency and for control of the people by a boss or a Caesar? It seems to us that "the three essential points" in this wonderful platform are points on which all sane men in the world are in absolute agreement. And yet it is proposed to make an issue on them. Such boldness is almost astounding.

No "New" Tariff.

The protected manufacturer pitifully asks that the "new" tariff shall be given time to prove its usefulness. We have no "new" tariff. It is the same old bungling iniquity, with a nominal redistribution of the burden, but without the correction of a single vice. The more you change it, the more it is the same thing, and as the electors have shown all over the country already, to claim any mercy for it on the ground of experiment is childish.

Seems End of Cannonism.

Unless Uncle Joe turns Democrat it does not look as though he would have much chance of being elected speaker, and perhaps even then his chance would not be strictly first class. If Maine, indeed, "points the way," the choice of the Democratic caucus will be the next speaker of the house.

A question often asked and not yet answered is by what signs did Aldrich and Hale know enough to get under cover before the storm broke?

Taft Pardons Sugar Men.

President Taft has pardoned Edward A. Boyle, John R. Coyle, Patrick J. Hennessey and Thomas Kehoe, sugar weighers who are serving sentences for connection with the customs frauds at New York.—News Item.

We gather from a careful reading of the president's Cincinnati speech that the pork barrel is a bad thing—unless filled to the brim with Cincinnati pork. That is his way of standardizing the brand.

GROESUS OF KOREA

Hoosier Farmer Boy Becomes Millionaire in Hermit Kingdom.

Financier Born in Indiana, Whole Career Reads Like a Modern Arabian Night's Tale—Man With Midas Touch.

Columbia City, Ind.—At irregular intervals throughout the year a private car pulls into the little station at Columbia City, disgorges a solitary passenger and is shunted onto the siding to await its owner's pleasure. The passenger, having shaken hands with the ticket agent, greeted the telegraph operator with a quiet salutation and nodded a nonchalant recognition to the drivers of the two or three cabs lined up in waiting, steps into the tonneau of Columbia City's one public automobile and is whisked out of the town and along a country roadway to a farmhouse some thirteen miles north of the little burg.

The passenger in question is the Korean mining magnate, Leigh Hunt, and the farmhouse which is his destination is the homestead where was born about fifty-four years ago the financier whose career reads like a modern Arabian Nights tale.

Hunt, after his schooling, became the principal of the village high school. His tastes were expensive and he got into debt. Then he departed suddenly. He became a lecturer on Lincoln, superintendent of schools in a Tennessee town, later he got a similar position at Ames, Ia., after that the principalship of a school at Des Moines, and then the presidency of the Iowa agricultural college. Again his salary proved too small for his needs and he cut loose and went west with only $200 in his pocket. Here his first step was to seek an interview with the proprietor of the Seattle Post. Was the publication for sale?

The proprietor intimated that it was, upon the proper terms.

"And those are?" delicately hinted Mr. Hunt.

"Eighteen thousand dollars," replied the newspaper man. "On time," he added, with what must have been occult prescience of that lone $200 reposing in his caller's inside pocket.

"I'll take it," promptly responded Mr. Hunt, and forthwith handed over his $200 to bind the bargain.

Things now began to come Leigh Hunt's way. The latent Midas touch developed with surprising celerity.

Leigh Hunt.

The Post proved a paying investment from the start. Later Mr. Hunt purchased the Intelligencer.

Mr. Hunt's first financial coup was in connection with the prospected navy yards at Seattle. Learning about four of a certain afternoon the government's probable choice of a site for these yards, Mr. Hunt hurried off and before nightfall had secured an option on the land. He cleared $200,000 on the deal.

And now one day there came to Seattle and to the office of the Post-Intelligencer a young civil engineer from the middle west. He was bubbling with a project which he proceeded enthusiastically to lay before the owner of the publication. His proposition was the purchase in conjunction with Mr. Hunt of lands adjoining the city, and the inauguration of a boom which should net each of the promoters an independent fortune. The rest is the history of Seattle's boom of the early nineties, which netted Leigh Hunt a cool million.

Then came the panic of 1893, and the proprietor of the Post-Intelligencer came out of the crisis worsted to the extent of that same million—and then some.

Again he cut loose. This time Korea was his ultimate refuge, and here it was that fortune perched again, and finally, upon his banner, and he now has a fortune beside which the shorter lived one swallowed by the panic in Seattle was a mere bagatelle.

On the old homestead near Columbia City and in the comfortable dwelling of hewn logs in which her famous son was born, lives the widowed mother of Leigh Hunt.

Upon large and well conducted farms near by reside two brothers of the multimillionaire, prosperous farmers and content thus to remain. A third brother is located in Chicago, and a fourth, after some years in the Korean mines, now lives with his mother on the old home place.

College Fraternities.

Boston.—Thousands of the college students of this country live at the houses of the fraternities. There are now 75 fraternities—33 composed of college boys, 17 of girls, 18 of medical and seven of law students. As to fraternity houses, there are 1,083 in the United States. There are 2,232 American fraternity chapters, of which 1,766 are active. Living at the fraternity houses, generally by a scheme of co-operative stewardship, the students are able to reduce their expenses. Today there are over 294,000 fraternity members, undergraduates and alumni, in this country.

Expressive.

One day little George's father brought home some Roquefort cheese. Upon being asked how he liked it, George replied with all seriousness: "Papa, it tastes just like the animal cages at the circus."—Success Magazine.

The Philosopher of Folly.

"I've noticed that the successful man never boasts of what he did yesterday, nor brags of what he's going to do tomorrow," says the Philosopher of Folly. "So I've decided that Success never comes any time but Today."

At the Austrian Border

"You may talk about the difficulties you encounter with the customs inspectors on arriving in New York," said an English woman in New York the other day, "but you will find that worse troubles of the kind accumulate for you in certain parts of Europe. Especially is this apt to be true on the Austrian border.

"I was coming up from Turkey on my way to Paris a few months ago. Owing to the fact that my cousin, who had been traveling with me, could not get away from Constantinople, I had to make the journey alone.

"The train on which I traveled is supposed to be one of the finest in Europe, but most of the way to Vienna it stops every few minutes. They told me the reason was that they had been unable to get enough coal to start with and that these stops were necessary to get fuel. Apparently they took on about a shovelful at each station.

"We reached the Austrian frontier about two o'clock in the morning, and then uniformed customs officials went through the train routing out everybody. They wouldn't let the women dress, and I had to hurry out with nothing on but a dressing gown, and the night was cold, too. We were huddled in a room in the station and our hand luggage was brought out, while every compartment in the train was searched. Then they made us open our bags and satchels.

"The man who attended to my luggage was a very disagreeable sort of person. He insisted upon my opening every parcel I had.

"Now, in my effects was a large box of Turkish delight, which, as you may know, is a sort of sweet paste or gum and is considered a great delicacy out there. I was taking it to some friends at home. The box was solidly constructed; in fact, there were two outer cases of wood, and the candy was in a sealed tin box.

"'You must open this box,' said the official in gruff German.

"'I certainly shall not,' I replied, and I explained what it contained.

"'But it must be opened,' he insisted. He refused to believe me.

"'Then open it yourself,' I said; 'but you must fasten it up again.'

"He growled and started in. The outer case was securely nailed and it took some time to get the top off. When he had removed that and revealed another wooden box the official swore. Then when he had got the top off the second box there was the tin. He spoiled the blade of his knife cutting that open and then when he came to the Turkish delight he was disgusted.

"Of course I laughed in his face. Then he refused to pack the boxes again, but I insisted, threatening him with all sorts of things about appealing to the British ambassador, and so on, so he finally turned in and did as I ordered him, while my fellow passengers chaffed him at being ordered about by a woman.

"I learned afterward that a woman traveling alone had been smuggling a lot of Turkish tobacco into Austria and that the officials had lately been keeping a sharp lookout for her. My being unaccompanied had aroused suspicion."

The dentists who took a stand against kissing probably lost the patronage of all kissable girls.

Wore on Visitor's Nerves

"No, I'm not particularly enthusiastic over my vacation," said the lady with the young face and the beautiful gray hair, in answer to her friend's question. "I fear I'm growing old—old in mind and impulses, I mean. I've been losing one of my pet fancies—delusion perhaps it was—and that is always disconcerting.

"The chiefest charm of youth, to me, has ever been its originality. Perhaps this was an "off" summer for the youth who gathered at the little shore place where I spent the summer; anyway it was a bit disappointing to find them all members of the 'Oh you' family.

"I'll admit the first two or three times one hears a gay youngster hail another with a jovial 'Oh you Harry,' or 'Polly,' as the case may be, it sounds rather smart, but given 20 or 30 young people living in the space of two city blocks for three months, with the one constant greeting, 'Oh you Bessie,' 'Oh you kid,' and its novelty palls on one.

"Needless to say this particular crowd of young folks devoted many of its rightful sleeping hours as well as its waking ones to larks and escapades of all sorts, and an ancient body like myself never appreciated being wakened at any and all hours of the night by the tuneful cry, 'Oh you Mary—Paul—Jane' from the next door piazza. They went nightly in a body to the post office—a small town's most popular meeting place—and on their return left their several members at their respective homes with the never-omitted parting salute from all—'Oh you—'

"In the morning neither cockcrow nor dashing waves, not even your neighbor's cook nor a fish peddler disturbed our morning naps, but some 'up and coming' youngster up the street, or perhaps nearer by, began waking the various members of the crowd by calling, 'Oh you Dick, Patty,' and so on till the whole set were awake. So was every one else.

"I did learn the names of one young man and his sister, but as for the others, were I to meet any of them on Broadway or the Bowery or any other place I should be tempted to greet him with, 'Oh you Harry. Oh you kid.' Perhaps I was an 'Oh you something' this summer myself."

Trying to paint the town red shows a certain amount of greenness.

What We've Always Done.

One scientist says buttermilk is injurious to health and other scientists declare it is just the thing. The time is coming when we will have to eat and drink what we like and trust to Providence.—Toledo Blade.

Must Hit the Mark.

"Dar ain' no use o' tryin' to git credit for what you pretty near did," said Uncle Eben. "Ef guessin' close was remunerative, everybody could git rich off'n hoss races."

Tried to Rob the Miser

Once there was a man who had worked early and late in the hope of getting rich. He never took a holiday nor spent any money, for he wanted to have a pot full of gold for his old age. Now, the more money he got the more unhappy he became, for he was always afraid that some one would rob him of his treasure. He hid it in his humble home, but he worried lest it might be taken during his absence. He buried it in the ground, but even that did not set his mind at rest. At last he hid it in the thick branches of a very tall tree. Even then the miser was afraid that some one would take it, so he decided at last to carry the pot of gold back to his home. Just there was where the trouble began. In his eagerness to hide the treasure he had not made himself quite sure as to which tree he had used for his money bank.

He asked the spreading linden, the tall sycamore and the honest oak, but each tree denied knowing anything about the gold. The lombardy poplar, too, protested that it had not seen the pot of shining money. Just then its branches were drawn down close to its trunk. The tree trembled, for it did not know what to make of such a queer feeling. It fell faint, and forgot the miser's treasure. That minute the pot of gold fell to the ground, and the lombardy poplar was forever disgraced for the falsehood it had told. To this day, if you will look, you will find that all lombardy poplars hold their branches close up to the trunks, but will never hide any more gold.

Why?

"It is generally conceded that a girl who flirts may develop into a first rate wife."

"Is it? But why pick out a girl who flirts, when there are other kinds of girls who may develop into first rate wives?"

Glycerinus Bombenmeyer über das Heirathen.

—:—

Glycerin, du hast geschrieben
Ein Gedicht uns über's Lieben
Oder „Sparken",- sing' zuletzt
Was vom Heirathen uns jetzt!

Denn das ist, so steht's geschrieben,
Doch das End' von allem Lieben
Wenigstens, wie mir es scheint,
Wo's der Jüngling redlich meint.

's Heirathen nun wird hienieden
Jetzt beurtheilt sehr verschieden,
Einer sagt, der Ehestand
Sei dem Himmel nah verwandt.

Und er bring' für alle Beide
Nichts als Wohlsein, Lust und Freude,
Weshalb, wenn nicht weiterwend'sch,
Heirathen sollt' jeder Mensch.

And're haben uns bewiesen
Gerad' das Gegentheil von Diesem,
Und die Ehe, schrei'n sie frech,
Sei ein riesengrosses Pech.

In das täglich diese Paare
'neingerathen am Altare,
Und das klebrig wie der Leim
Sie zusammenhält daheim.

Beide mögen Recht wohl haben;
Mancher hat sein Glück begraben
Als er feiert' mit Gelag
Und mit Schmaus den Hochzeitstag.

Andern wieder bringt die Stunde
Die die Weihe giebt dem Bunde
Freude, Heil und Segen nur,
Und von Unglück keine Spur.

Alles dies ist leicht erklärlich:
Heirathen ist sehr gefährlich
Wenn ein Paar zusammenrennt,
Das sich kaum drei Wochen kennt.

Oder wo 'ne Modepuppe
Die kann kochen keine Suppe
Ein verliebter Jüngling nahm,
Erntet Aerger er und Gram,

Noch 'ne Klipp' vor der bewahre,
Ist der Unterschied der Jahre
's ist da zu beachten blos,
Daß derselbe nicht zu groß.

Gut ist's wenn der Mann ist älter,
Denn die Damen altern bälder.
Wenn er ist—das schadet nie!
Zehn Jahr älter wohl als sie!

Doch wenn weißgelockte Greise
Junge Mädels dummerweise
Sich zur Gattin nehmen frech,
Trifft sie wohlverdientes Pech.

Gleichfalls, wenn es Frauen wagen
Noch in ihren alten Tagen
Einen jungen Mann zu frei'n,
Wird das stets ihr Unglück sein.

Denn der Gatte liebt dann immer
And're, jüng're Frauenzimmer,
Und dann gibt's ohn' Unterlaß
Eifersucht, und Streit und Haß.

Darum will ich jetzo rathen
Allen Heirathskandidaten:
Erstens, ob die Lieb' auch brennt,
Heirath't nicht, bis ihr euch kennt.

Ganz genau, so daß nicht später
Sehr enttäuscht sich findet Jeder!
Zweitens, lieber guter Mann,
Nimm 'ne Frau, die schaffen kann.

Kochen, backen, nähen, stricken,
Waschen, bügeln, Kleider flicken,
'ne Familie zu regier'n
Und 'ne Haushaltung zu führen.

Alles dies muß sie verstehen,
Dabei immer nett aussehen,
Einfach, aber schmuck und rein,
Freundlich auch und liebreich sein.

Und ihr Mädels: Sucht euch Männer,
Keine Cigarettenbrenner,
Keinen Säufer, keinen Lump,
Der vom Bummeln lebt und Pump!

Keinen, der euch nicht in Ehren
Und mit Anstand kann ernähren,
Wie's für euch auch Einen gibt,
Den ihr ganz von Herzen liebt!

Wer all' diese weisen Lehren
Thut befolgen, und d'rauf hören,
Wird, läßt er den Heirathsschein,
Stets fidel und glücklich sein!

John A. Gaynor

von Grand Rapids.

Demokratischer Kandidat für County-Anwalt

—:—

Mit Vergnügen präsentieren wir heute Herrn John A. Gaynor als unseren Kandidaten für County-Anwalt auf dem demokratischen Ticket. Als einen der ältesten in unserem County ansässigen Advokaten, der schon verschiedene Ehrenämter innegehabt, wie auch das Amt eines Countyrichters, die er mit Ehren verwaltet und auf das fähigste vertreten hat, wäre es wohl kaum nötig, noch mehr über ihn zu sagen als seinen Namen zu nennen, der im ganzen County so vorteilhaft bekannt ist. Er hat sich stets für den Ausbau des County, für sparsame Verwaltung, für öffentliche Verschönerungen, kurzum, für jeden Fortschritt interessiert und ohne irgendwelche Vergütung oft seine Zeit für derartige Angelegenheiten geopfert und mit Rat und Tat unterstützt. Wenn erwählt, kann man sich darauf verlassen, daß er seinem Amt auch volle Aufmerksamkeit zukommen lassen wird. Man stimme am Wahltag den 8. November für Herrn John A. Gaynor.

William E. Wheelan

von Grand Rapids.

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Demokratischer Kandidat für Assembly-Mitglied.

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Herr William E. Wheelan hat keine besondere Bekanntmachung nötig, als Kandidat für Assembly-Mitglied, bei den Bürgern unseres County. Er ist einer der leitenden Männer im Countyrat und hat eine gute Rechtsausbildung wie auch eine vorsichtige Geschäftsbildung erhalten, welches ihm sogar von Männern anderer Parteien zugestanden wird. In seiner eigenen Stadt Grand Rapids hat man seine Fähigkeiten von allen Seiten anerkannt, indem er daselbst öfters hintereinander zum Mayor der Stadt gewählt worden ist. In der Legislatur unseres Staates werden äußerst wichtige Fragen in der nächsten Sitzung vorgelegt werden und ist es daher nötig, daß die tüchtigsten Kräfte des Countys gewählt werden, die schneidig und fähig sind alles in kürzester Zeit analisieren zu können, und da giebt es keinen, der besser darin die nötige Fähigkeit und Umsicht besitzt als Herr William E. Wheelan. Die County Option Bill schon allein, die von republikanischer Seite in die Legislatur gepreßt werden soll, und ein direkter Angriff ist gegen die persönliche Freiheit unserer Bürgerschaft ist, benötigt schon die furchtlose Opposition eines solchen Mannes, wie unser Kandidat William E. Wheelan in der Assembly; weil Recall und Referendum, wofür wir eintreten, als die einzige wirkliche Metode dasteht, um die Diener des Volkes kontrollieren zu können. Diese und andere Maßnahmen benötigen schon Agitatoren, die etwas mehr bedeuten als der gewöhnliche Rechenmeister. Eine Stimme für Wm. E. Wheelan am 8. November ist eine Stimme für das allgemeine Wohl.

Tarif und Sparsamkeit.

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Als einer der Hauptvorzüge des neuen Tarifs wird besonders gerühmt, daß er die Einnahmen der Bundes-Regierung gesteigert habe.—Ein recht fragwürdiges Lob, denn das Volk hat für diese Mehreinnahmen der Regierung aufzukommen. Seine wichtigsten Mittel zur Lebenshaltung werden ihm verteuert. Um aus der langen Liste von Zollerhöhungen nur eine herauszugreifen: die Zölle auf Baumwollstrümpfe, von denen das Dutzend auf nicht mehr, als einen Dollar gewerthet ist, wurden um 31 Prozent erhöht. Strümpfe besserer Qualität erfuhren eine Zollerhöhung von 30.95 Prozent. Die Zölle auf Baumwollzeuge im Werthe von sieben bis neun Cents pro Yard sind um 125 Prozent erhöht worden, die auf Baumwoll-Zwirne um 56.41 Prozent. All' das sind keine Luxus-Waaren, sondern solche, die von der ärmeren Klasse der Bevölkerung gebraucht werden. Nun wird man einwenden, daß es ja gar nicht nothwendig ist, diese importirten Waaren zu kaufen. Wir produziren sie ja zum Ueberfluß im Inlande; also kauft inländische Produkte. Dabei wird aber übersehen, daß der inländische Fabrikant seine Preise so hoch stellt, als es ihm der Zollschutz gestattet. Hohe Zölle, hohe Preise für die Inland-Fabrikate, damit hoher Profit herausgeschlagen und an das Ausland billig verkauft werden kann. Hat der amerikanische Draht-Trust, dessen Produkte für die Farmer unentbehrlich sind, nothwendig, daß ihm der Schutzzoll von 100 auf 553 Prozent erhöht wird? Die Liste solcher unverschämter Zollerhöhungen könnte noch wesentlich verlängert werden, doch wozu? Die Standpatters und mit ihnen Präsident Taft, erklären, daß der Payne-Aldrich-Tarif der beste sei, den das Land je gehabt habe. Und auch Hr. Roosevelt, der den republikanischen Convent in Saratoga ganz in der Tasche hatte, hat in der Platform kein Wort über die ungerechten Zollbelastungen zu sagen.

Der neue Tarif kommt den Trusts und Groß-Corporationen zu Gute, damit die geschwollenen Vermögen noch mehr anschwellen.

— Wir bezahlen 3 Prozent in vierteljährlichen Raten in unserem Savings Departement. Beginnt jetzt eine Einlage in der Marshfield State Bank, Marshfield, Wis. 26—

John Schmitt.

—:—

Demokratischer Sheriffs-Kandidat für Wood County.

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Hiermit bringen wir das Bildniß des von der demokratischen Partei unseres Countys aufgestellten Sheriffs-Kandidaten, Herrn John Schmitt von Marshfield. Herr Schmitt ist zur Zeit Betriebsleiter des hiesigen Thomas House und zu gleicher Zeit Deputy-Sheriff, und somit nicht unerfahren in den Pflichten des Amtes für das er von seinen zahlreichen Freunden und Gönnern aufgestellt wurde. Von Geburt ein Deutschamerikaner, der seit über dreißig Jahren in hiesiger Gegend gewohnt und mit diesem Teil des Countys emporgekommen ist, findet man ihn stets als einen zuvorkommenen Herren mit freundlichem Aeußeren, dem es gewiß nicht schwer fallen wird bei den Einwohnern des Countys die nötigen Freunde zu erlangen, die ihm mit Wort und Tat in seiner Campagne zur Seite stehen werden. Wo immer Schmitt gestanden ob im Amt oder im Geschäft, er hat sich stets als ein Ehrenmann ersten Ranges erwiesen und werden die Stimmgeber von Wood County gewiß nicht fehl gehen, wenn sie ihn am 8. November mit ihren Stimmen zum Sheriff unseres Countys erwählen.

Eh' wir's vergessen!

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„Die County – Option ist bei der Primärwahl abgetan worden" so hörten wir neulich einen unserer liberal gesinnten Bürger sagen, „die spielt in Wisconsin einstweilen keine Rolle mehr."

Das wäre ja sehr schön, wenn's so wäre. Aber es ist leider nicht so.

Wollten wir dem Beispiel unseres Gewährsmannes folgen, so zögen wir uns nach Michelart die Schlafmütze wieder über die Ohren und drehten uns herum, um weiterzuschnarchen.

Darüber hätten die Countyoptionleute natürlich ihre helle Freude. Was Besseres gibt es nicht für sie. Denn sie arbeiten immer, wenn wir schlafen, und sie selber haben sich das Schlafen um dieser Arbeit willen abgewöhnt.

Also aufgepaßt, Michel! Die Wahl ist noch nicht vorüber, sondern erst zur Hälfte abgetan Du kannst dich totfischer darauf verlassen, daß der nächsten Legislatur eine Unmenge freiheitsfeindlicher Gesetzentwürfe zugehen werden: Countyoption und andere. Woher ich das weiß? Ganz einfach: das war immer so und wird so bleiben, so lange die Feinde der Freiheit die geringste Aussichten entdecken durchzudringen und so lange wir so schrecklich gern auf unseren Lorbeeren ausruhen.

Wen willst du also in die Legislatur schicken, um sicher zu sein, daß er wacht, indessen du träumst?

Die Parteien stellen vor jeder Wahl eine Platform auf, gewissermaßen eine politische Speisekarte. Die sieh' dir an, ehe du dich entscheidest.

In der Staatsplatform der Demokraten findest du klipp und klar, einfach und unzweideutig die Worte: Wir sind gegen Countyoption. Gut, sagst du, nun weiß ich, wo die stehen.

Und nun suche die Worte gegen Countyoption in der republikanischen Platform. Du findest sie nicht. Dort fehlt diese Erklärung. Warum? Das kann ich dir nicht sagen. Tatsache ist: sie fehlt.

Und daß sie fehlt, mag sehr bezeichnend sein. Es ist möglich, daß auch die republikanischen Legislaturmitglieder, oder viele davon, sich dem Mord der Freiheit durch eine Countyoptionmaßregel widersetzen werden. Möglich ist das. Gewiß ist es keineswegs. Und sicher ist, daß sie durch ihre Platform nicht dazu verpflichtet sind.

Es wird behauptet, daß 46 republikanische Kandidaten für die Legislatur sich für die County Option erklärt haben und es ist bekannt, daß der republikanische Kandidat für den Gouverneursposten versprochen hat, ein solches Gesetz mit seiner Unterschrift zu versehen, wenn es von Assembly und Senat passiert werden sollte.

Und wir dürfen an dieser Stelle versichern, daß Herr Schmitz, der demokratische Kandidat für das Amt des Gouverneurs, im gleichen Falle sein Veto gegen das Gesetz einlegen wird.

Der Fall liegt also so klar wie möglich: der republikanische Sieg mag in gewissen Fällen der Countyoption günstig sein; der demokratische Sieg ist in jedem Falle ein Schlag und eine ausgesprochene Niederlage für sie.

Man wird gut daran tun, sich am Wahltage an die Worte: „Wir sind gegen Countyoption" zu erinnern. Denn der Dichter sagt: Was man schwarz auf weiß besitzt, kann man getrost nachhause tragen.

(Dodge Co. Banner.)

John Jagodzinski

von Town Sigel. Demokratischer Kandidat für County-Schatzmeister.

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Herr John Jagodzinski, Kandidat für das County-Schatzmeisteramt für Wood County, auf dem demokratischen Ticket, ist seit 30 Jahren ein Bewohner von Town Sigel. Von Europa direkt nach Wood County gekommen, ließ er sich mit Familie in seinem Town auf einer neuen Farm nieder, die er durch Fleiß und Umsicht zu einem begehrenswerten Anwesen heranbaute. Von seinen Mitbürgern und Nachbaren im Town mit verschieden Townämtern bedacht, hat er sich stets als gewissenhaft, ehrlich und entgegenkommend erwiesen und mehrmals als Supervisor seines Towns gewählt, hatte er die Gelegenheit, auch in weiteren Kreisen bekannt zu werden und Achtung zu gewinnen. Als Preuß-Pole geboren und seit 30 Jahren in Amerika, ist er imstande, sowohl englisch wie auch deutsch und polnisch zu sprechen, welches besonders zu Gunsten seiner Kandidatur spricht, da auch eine ganze Anzahl Polen in unserem County wohnen, die auch zuweilen im Courthause Geschäfte abzuwickeln haben. Man stimme für ihn am 8. November.

Ist konstitutionel.

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Das Staats-Obergericht in Madison hat in seiner Entscheidung über die 20 Prozent-Klausel in der Primärwahl am letzten Samstag dieselbe als konstitutionell erklärt. Jetzt heißt es, eine demokratische Legislatur erwählen, die dies ungerechte Gesetz wieder zunichte macht. Dies Gesetz drückt der Primärwahl den Stempel einer regulären Wahl auf die den Parteien die Kampagnekosten verdoppeln.

William H. Getts.

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Demokratischer Kandidat für "Clerk of the Court". Von Grand Rapids.

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Wohl einer der bekanntesten Bürger, unseres Countys ist Herr William H. Getts, welchen die Demokratie Wood Countys zu ihrem Kandidaten für das Amt des Gerichts Schreibers aufgestellt und nominiert hat. Er ist einer der ersten Ansiedler unseres Countys und seit seinem Hiersein ein Steuerzahler. Als junger Mann von 17 Jahren trat er in's Militär ein und kämpfte drei Jahre lang im Bürgerkriege, als er seine ehrenhafte Entlassung erhielt. Ein Jahr später kam er nach Wood County und hat hier sein Heim gemacht bis auf den heutigen Tag. Seit einer Reihe von Jahren versahe er das Friedensrichteramt in Grand Rapids und beteiligte sich stets mit Energie an alle fortschrittliche Bewegungen des Countys. Seine Bekanntschaft und Zuvorkommenheit bei Jedermann, wie auch seine Kenntnisse in Gerichtssachen, würden ihn, wenn erwählt, zu einem idealen Beamten machen. Man erinnere sich sein an der Wahl am 8. Nov. — Trotz seiner jungen Jahre und einer schweren Verwundung im Kriege brachte er es soweit, daß er als Leutnant seiner Company H., des 31. Wis. Vol. Regiments, zurück in ihren heimatlichen Staat bringen konnte, wo sie nach Schluß des Krieges in Madison ausgemustert wurde.

Bancroft siegt.

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In dem Prozeß, welchen Leo. H. Bancroft führte, um als Kandidat der republikanischen Partei auf den offiziellen Wahlzettel zu kommen, entschied das Wisconsiner Obergericht zu Gunsten Bancroft's, des "Stallwards". Bancroft hatte bekanntlich als Kandidat für das Amt des Generalanwalts in der Primärwahl weniger Stimmen erhalten als der tote Tucker. — Große Bestürzung in der Partei, ist die Folge.

Das 20 Prozent Gesetz.

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Letzte Woche meldeten wir, daß das 30 Prozent Gesetz für die Primärwahlen im Staate N. Dakota von dem dortigen Staats-Obergericht als unkonstitutionell erklärt und verworfen worden sei, während wir diese Woche zu melden haben, daß unser Obergericht das 20 Prozentgesetz in unserem Staate Wisconsin, für konstitutionell erklärt hat, und folglich in Kraft bleibt. Die demokratischen Kandidaten, in mehr als 30 Countys, werden dadurch betroffen und können nicht in der demokratischen Wahlzettelspalte aufgenommen werden. Ferner wurden dadurch auch Kandidaten für die Legislatur und Kongreß betroffen. Nicht nur Demokraten sondern auch Männer anderer Parteien halten das Gesetz für ungerecht, und nur gemacht, um die starke Minoritätspartei (welches die demokratische Partei ist) zu untergraben und zu vernichten. Man scheint jedoch überall Anstalten zu treffen, die demokratischen Kandidaten in solchen Countys, wo keine 20 Prozent erlangt wurden, in der Unabhängigen Spalte unterzubringen und wird dann hoffentlich fleißig gearbeitet, diese auch zu erwählen, damit die nächste Legislatur demokratisch werde und dieses ungerechte Gesetz widerrufen wird. Wenn es mal so weit gekommen, daß eine Majoritätspartei alle Kniffe anwendet, um alle andere Parteien im Staaten gesetzlich zu vernichten, sieht es böse aus für die Zukunft, und ist es Zeit daß das Volk erwacht und einem derartigen Ansinnen entgegen tritt und zwar auf das ganz Entschiedenste. Und ganz besonders sollten die demokratischen Zeitungen unseres Staates diese Sache ernstlich aufnehmen und gegen eine derartig ungerechte Vergewaltigung auftreten. Herunter mit den Schlafmützen und an die Arbeit gegangen. Ist es nicht genug, daß uns durch Raubzoll, Trusts und Monopole das Leben unerschwinglich verteuert wird, will man sich auch noch zu einm Sklaven einer Partei machen lassen, die sich bisher damit gebrüstet hat, die Sklaverei aus unserem Lande vertrieben zu haben?

La Follette für Temperenz.

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Unter dieser Ueberschrift sagt die "Wausau Sun" von letztem Samstag: "An einer Versammlung der W. C. T. U., die hier am Samstag abgehalten wurde, berichtete die Sekretärin, daß Stimmkarten gezeichnet und gesandt wurden an den Senior Senator und an ihren Repräsentanten in Washington, mit der Bitte für Temperenz-Maßregeln zu arbeiten, "La Follette antwortete Ja."

Temperenz-Maßregeln meinen Prohibition und La Follette ist der Diktator der republikanischen Partei in Wisconsin. Eine Stimme für einen republikanischen Kandaten für die Legislatur, der sich für die Wahl La Follette's erklärt hat, ist eine Stimme für County Option und für Maßregeln prohibitionistischen Charakters."

Herman J. Pankow.

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Demokratischer Kandidat für Urkunden-Registrator.

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Wenn die Stimmgeber von Wood County am 8. November zur Wahlurne gehen, wird ihnen die Gelegenheit geboten für einen der ersten Ansiedler des nördlichen Teils des Countys zu stimmen, ein Mann der in allen Aemtern die er je bekleidet und sonstigen Stufen des Lebens stets für Wahrheit, Rechtschaffenheit und Ehrlichkeit eingetreten und stets für die Rechte und das Wohlergehen des allgemeinen Volks gestanden und gewirkt hat, dieser Herr ist Herman J. Pankow, der Senior-Editor des Demokrat, der für Urkunden-Registrator (Register of Deeds) nominiert wurde. Herr Pankow kam schon im Jahre 1879 nach hiesiger Gegend siedelte sich hier in Marshfield an, bekleidete in früheren Jahren mehrere Stadtämter zur vollständigsten Zufriedenheit und war bei allen Unternehmen, die von der Bürgerschaft des County's oder Stadt ausgingen, stets einer der mit Rat und Tat mit an der Spitze stand. Er wurde nicht Kandidat für obiges Amt aus eigenem Trieb, sondern nahm die Nomination erst dann an und gab das Versprechen als Kandidat zu stehen und für seine Erwählung einzutreten, als er von seinen vielen Freunden und Gönnern förmlich bestürmt und dazu gezwungen wurde.

Inland.

Hohes Alter. Frau Ellen Glennon in Fitchburg, Wis., konnte ihren 105 Geburtstag feiern. Sie war in Irland geboren und kam im Jahre 1847 mit ihrem Gatten nach Amerika. Sie hatte sieben Kinder, von denen noch fünf Töchter am Leben sind, die alle in Dane County wohnen. Daneben hat sie noch 41 Enkel und 25 Urenkel. Die alte Dame ist noch recht rüstig und geht ohne Beistand im Hause herum.

Rückgang. Zwei von den größeren Städten der Vereinigten Staaten haben bei der letzten Volkszählung eine Abnahme der Bevölkerung gezeigt: Galveston in Texas und Chelsea in Massachusetts. Beide haben aber eine ausreichende Erklärung, denn sie wurden beide im letzten Jahrzehnt von schweren Katastrophen heimgesucht: Galveston von der großen Fluth im Jahre 1901 und Chelsea vor wenigen Jahren von einem verheerenden Brande. Bis zum nächsten Zensus werden sie den Verlust wettmachen.

Strenge Aufsicht. Die Gesundheitsbehörden von ganz Wisconsin beobachten mit Interesse eine Einrichtung, die die Schulbehörde in Wausau betroffen hat, um den Gesundheitszustand der Schulkinder überwachen zu können. Die Stadt Wausau ist in 6 Distrikte eingeteilt dem je ein Arzt vorsteht, dessen Office sich im Schulgebäude befindet. Bleibt ein Kind ohne Entschuldigung einen Tag von der Schule weg, wird es, ehe es wieder zum Unterricht zugelassen wird, genau untersucht. Die Einrichtung arbeitet seit Wiedereröffnung der Schule und hat bereits gute Resultate gezeitigt.

Aufregendes Domenreiten. Ein aufregendes Schauspiel bot sich den Besuchern des Pferderennens auf der County-Fair in Glendive, Mont. Ein feuriger schwarzer Hengst, von der Indianerin Maggie Lorenze geritten, die als sichere Siegerin im Dreitagewettrennen galt, ging mit ihr durch und konnte erst vom Vater des Mädchens in echt indianischer Weise eingefangen und zur Ruhe gebracht werden. Inzwischen hatte die zweitbeste Reiterin, Frau Wise, die Kontrolle über ihr Pferd ebenfalls verloren; gerade als das Tier über den Schutzzaun in das Publikum rasen wollte, brachte sie es aber wieder in ihre Gewalt und erreichte das Ziel kurz vor der Indianerin.

Zwei Kinder ertrunken. Wie sie es schon oft getan, spielten dieser Tage die 10-jährige Tessie Sadrian und die 4-jährige Rebecca Goldberg in Corona, L. I., auf dem Holzdeckel einer Zisterne im Hofe des Hauses. Die Zisterne ist etwa 20 Fuß mit Wasser gefüllt. Obwohl das Holzwerk des Deckels auf der Außenseite intakt ist, befanden sich auf der Innenseite, dort wo die Nägel hineingetrieben sind, morsche Stellen. Niemand erblickte in dem Spiel der Kinder eine Gefahr, und als sie nach längerer Zeit im Hause nicht auftauchten, suchte man erst die ganze Nachbarschaft ab, ehe es jemandem einfiel, nach der Zisterne zu gehen. Da fand man denn, daß der Deckel eingebrochen war. Nachbarn zogen die Kleinen als Leichen an die Oberfläche.

Verdrängung kleiner Dampfer. Unter den Redern auf den Großen Seen hat sich die Ueberzeugung Bahn gebrochen, daß die kleineren Dampfer, die diese Binnenseen bisher befuhren, in Zukunft keine Verwendung mehr finden werden. Der Grund dafür ist ein doppelter: Einmal sind genug große Dampfer vorhanden, welche den Erz- und Kohlentransport bewältigen können, dann aber, und das ist der Hauptgrund, sind die modernen Riesendampfer und die Docks mit Vorrichtungen versehen, die ein außerordentlich schnelles Laden und Löschen ermöglichen. Die kleineren Dampfer älterer Konstruktion sind nicht mit diesen Maschinen ausgerüstet, so daß es mitunter länger dauert, einen kleinen als einen doppelt so großen Dampfer zu laden.

Mutte Gattin erschießen. An Leib und Seele gebrochen, langte dieser Tage James McDowell, früher ein Pionier in der Einöde des kanadischen Nordwestens, in New York an, um Heilung von einer Nervenzerrüttung zu suchen, einer Folge der schrecklichsten Erfahrung, die wohl je einen Mann betroffen hat. Er hat seine Gattin, die bei einem Sturz von einem Felsen schwer verletzt worden war, auf deren Bitten erschießen müssen. Ärztliche Hilfe war auf hunderte von Meilen nicht zu erreichen, und die Gefahr lag vor, daß die Unglückliche den hungrigen Wölfen der Wildnis zum Opfer fallen würde, ehe eine Aussicht auf Erreichung zivilisierterer Gegenden sich böte. McDowell, der bei Freunden im Bronx abgestiegen ist, ist seit dem erschütternden Vorfall nur noch ein Schatten seines früheren Selbst. Die Erinnerung an die Szene in der Einöde will nicht von ihm weichen, und ärztliche Behandlung ist bisher vergeblich gewesen.

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 43-1910.

GETTING EVEN WITH MAMMA

In This Case Child's Punishment Certainty Failed to Have Salutary Effect.

A little girl had been so very naughty that her mother found it necessary to shut her up in a dark closet. In that family, the direst punishment for the worst offense. For 15 minutes the door had been locked without a sound coming from behind it. Not a whimper, not a sniffle.

At last the stern but anxious parent unlocked the closet door and peered into the darkness. She could see nothing.

"What are you doing in there?" she cried.

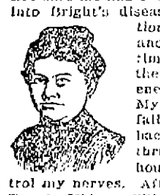
And then a little voice piped from the blackness:

"I thpit on your new dress and I thpit on your new hat, and I'm waiting for more thpit to come to thpit on your new parasol!"

TERRIBLE SUFFERING ENDED.

How An Allegan, Mich., Woman Regained Her Health.

Mrs. Robert Schwabe, R. F. D. No. 8, Allegan, Mich., says: "Doctors could not cure me and I was rapidly running into Bright's disease. Kidney secretions were like blood and I arose 8 to 10 times at night to void them. I became frightened at my condition. My sight began to fail and pains in my back were like knife thrusts. I cried for hours, unable to control my nerves. After I started using Doan's Kidney Pills, I began to feel better and soon I was cured. I am a living testimonial of their merit."



Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Place of Honor.

Farmer Hodge was of the good, old fashioned school, and he always gave a feast to his hands at harvest time.

It was harvest time and the feast was about to commence.

Giles was the oldest hand and the hostess, with beaming cordiality, motioned him to the seat by her right hand. But Giles remained silently unresponsive.

"Come," said the hostess, "don't be bashful, Mr. Giles"—he was just Giles on ordinary occasions—"you've a right to the place of honor, you know."

Giles deliberated a moment, then spoke.

"Thank you kindly, Mrs. Hodge," he said, "but if it's all the same to you, I'd rather sit opposite this pudden."

Prudent Bridegroom.

"The uncertainties of life in New York are reflected in wedding rings," said the jeweler. "Of all the wedding rings I have sold this season more than half were brought back after the ceremony to have the date put on. The rest of the inscription was engraved whe athe ring was purchased, but in order that the date might be correct it was cautiously omitted until after the knot was tied."

"Thank You's."

The man who is not thankful for the lessons he learned in adversity didn't learn any.

There must be plenty of thankfulness in the world if those who have loved and lost could know just what they have lost.

"Why are you giving thanks? They took $10,000 from you in Wall street a little while ago, didn't they?"

"Yes; but I got out with $20 they didn't know I had."—Judge.

Force of Habit Too Strong.

Diner—How is it that most of the things on your bill of fare are struck out?

Waiter (confidently)—Our new manager used to be an editor.

Heart's Trouble.

"Faint heart never won fair lady."

"Faint heart has no business to try to win anything; faint heart ought to see a doctor."

The next best thing to being rich is to have people think you are.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS

Fond du Lac.—Minnie Laura Cornelius, sociologist and Indian graduate of Grafton hall, has been employed to study the cause of the unusual amount of suicides among the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa. She has made suicide a subject of study in New York and others of the largest cities in the United States and has written articles on the subject which have attracted much attention.

Green Bay.—Friends of Judge Samuel Beall assert that he is the oldest native of Wisconsin living; also that he was the first white child born in Green Bay. Similar claims were made for the late Thomas McMillan Camm, but Mr. Beall's friends say that he was born about six months before Mr. Camm, on July 4, 1827. Judge Beall lives in Kalna, Wash.

Janesville.—After deliberating seven and one-half hours, the jury in the case of Fred E. Jauvrin, Beloit police man, charged with the slaying of John Hayes, Beloit, on March 30, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Racine.—W. W. Rowlands, Milwaukee, and H. A. Cowling, Charley Kelley, Frank A. Case, Robert Zasta and Walter Harmon, all of Racine, each paid $10 fine and costs in municipal court on a charge of violating the city automobile speed limit.

Soldiers Grove.—D. C. Posey, a pioneer of Crawford county and a Mexican war veteran, is dead.

Viroqua.—Mrs. Mary Tomkins was accidentally shot by a rifle in the hands of her son George. The bullet entered her arm, but the wound is not serious.

Viroqua.—While opening a peach basket, May Miller, eight years old, got a splinter in her eye, which destroyed the sight.

Kenosha.—Frank Klein, who formerly lived in Milwaukee, met death here in an unusual way. He had entered the store of the International Wine and Liquor company and, standing in a pool of water, where the floor had been scrubbed, he reached up and caught hold of an electric light. He fell over and died before a physician could be summoned. A post-mortem revealed the fact that he had died from the shock.

Eau Claire.—Ruby White, about twenty-one years old, whose home is near Chippewa Falls, was brought to the police station here on a charge of stealing a watch. She drank a bottle of antiseptic solution, in an attempt to commit suicide. The quick work of a physician probably saved her life.

Stoughton.—More than 100 delegates to the annual convention of the Madison district of the United Norwegian Lutheran church's young people's societies were here for the initial reception in the First Lutheran church. Rev. M. H. Hegge, Stoughton, gave the address of welcome and Rev. O. G. H. Siljan, Madison, president of the district, responded.

La Crosse.—John W. Wilce of Milwaukee, director of athletics in the La Crosse high school, said he would decline the offer to become a manager of athletics and an instructor in the University of Wisconsin. He is building up a football team, and it is the intention of the board of education to give him full charge of athletics.

Menomonie.—Avis Lutz, aged twenty-two, of this city, died in Cincinnati of pneumonia. Miss Lutz was graduated from the commercial college of the North American Gymnastic association at Minneapolis last June and had been in Cincinnati three weeks, giving instructions in gymnastics.

Fond du Lac.—"I'm coming, mother," were the last words of Leslie Morcan, aged one and one-half years, before the wheels of a street car ran him down within two yards of his mother. The little boy was lagging a few steps behind his parent. He died almost instantly.

Green Bay.—In an attempt to commit suicide Mrs. Herman Steffens drank the contents of a three-ounce bottle of poison. Prompt medical attention saved her life. Herman Steffens, her husband, deserted her over a year ago.

Green Bay.—Walter Noe overpowered a deputy sheriff and another prisoner at the county jail. He ran through the sheriff's residence, and kicking out a plate glass pane in the door escaped. He was charged with threatening to kill his wife.

Madison.—As a result of the common council's relegating Water Superintendent John B. Helm to the position of business manager and the later action of the board of water commissioners in reducing his salary from $2,000 to $1,200, some interesting revelations are promised and the affair may reach the proportions of a scandal. For some months the water department has been under inspection by the rate commission and only a few months ago the commission refused to allow the water board to increase rates along certain lines.

Wausaukee.—Charles Tappa was sentenced to 30 days in the workhouse in Peshtigo for maliciously destroying property of the Bird & Wells Lumber company. It was alleged that an iron obstruction was placed in a machine to make it necessary to lay off the men with full pay until damages were repaired.

La Crosse.—Charles Edward Davis, graduate of Yale, convicted of swindling farmers on butter transactions in which he failed to pay, in United States court was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Fort Leavenworth.

Sheboygan.—Rev. C. P. Schultz, pastor of St. Petri church, Indianapolis, Ind., has accepted a call from the Trinity Lutheran church in this city and will move here in two or three weeks.

Wausau.—Medical men of the northern part of the state will gather in this city to remain several days. Medical problems arising in daily practise will be discussed.

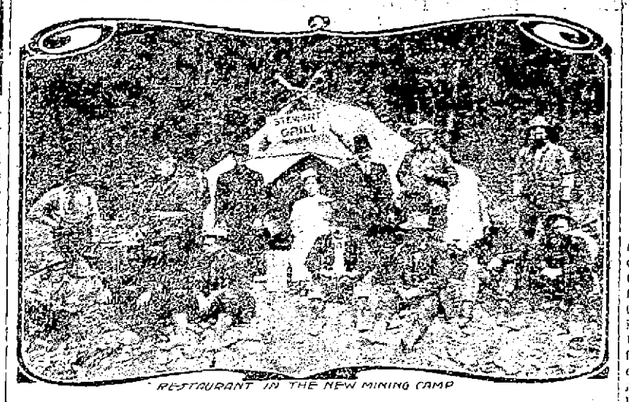
Fond du Lac.—All of the schools are closed because of an epidemic of diphtheria. There are eight cases. The authorities are making every effort to check the spread of the disease.

Viroqua.—Almost simultaneously Mr. Sonnenburg, a farmer of this vicinity, received two telegrams, one telling of the illness of his son, Samuel, with pneumonia, in South Dakota, and another telling of the boy's death.

Beloit.—Beavers from all lodges in this part of the state will attend a banquet to be given by the local colony. A class of 30 members will be initiated in the lodge meeting following the banquet.

Eau Claire.—Herman Radenslaben, former city treasurer, is dead as the result of a stroke of apoplexy received three days ago.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S NEW ELDORADO



RESTAURANT IN THE NEW MINING CAMP

BITTER CREEK, 17 miles from Stewart City, British Columbia, is a new mining district that has been attracting great numbers of gold seekers, and though it has not fulfilled the high hopes raised by the first reports, a good many prospectors already have made their fortunes. There are now about 3,000 persons in the place, which is a typical western mining camp.

PENN, THE RAMBLER

Hobo Rounds Out 550,374th Mile in Beating It Into Chicago

Peregrinator, Who Never Pays Railroad Fare, Starts Southward—Astonished Harriman by Cross-Country Achievement.

Chicago.—Penn, the Rapid Rambler, blew into Chicago the other day and announced that he had just completed his 550,374th mile of travel. To see as much of the world as this mileage indicates has cost the Rambler just $12.77 in railroad fares. You see, the Rambler never got into the habit of paying his way when he could help it. Many a train has pulled out of Chicago since May 4, 1894, when Penn took to the road, with Penn as a passenger, but he has never appeared upon the bill of lading nor has any conductor ever collected fare from him.

Penn is a hobo de luxe. He has beaten his way over all the railroads in this country and he has ridden in and on every part of a train except the smokestack, the boilers and the bell.

He says he was born with itching feet. He is 27 years old and has been "on the bum" ever since that night in May when he jumped out of a window of his home in Pittsburg and boarded a west-bound freight. Since that time he has been around the world three times, he says, and has crossed the United States so many times he has lost count.

He was christened Frank C. Welch, but he is known as "Penn, the Rambler," to every trainman on the continent. His monaker appears on every water tank between New York and Frisco and Duluth and New Orleans. All along the line of the Mexican Central, clear down into Yucatan, one may see that same nom de road, "Penn the Rambler," with an arrow drawn through and the direction of his wanderings below.

Penn was in the railroad yards at Grand Island, Neb., one day, carving his monaker on the side of a boxcar. A short man walked up to him, eyed his artistic efforts for a moment, and then snapped: "Hey, you! What are you trying to do to my cars?"

Penn told him.

The man laughed. "Why, I've seen that same signature all over my system."

"Your system?" exclaimed the Rambler.

Then the little man introduced himself as E. H. Harriman. He questioned the Rambler for a few moments as to the time a man "on the bum" can make. Penn told him he would undertake to ride from Boston to San Francisco in ten days without paying a cent for fare.

A crowd of railroad officials, who had overheard the boast, quickly made up a purse of $1,000 to be given to the Rambler should he make good. Penn beat it to Boston, got one of the officials to call the time—and showed up at the Frisco offices of the Southern Pacific just eight days, one hour and fifty minutes later, to claim the money, he says.

"I'm not a panhandler," said the Rambler yesterday. "I work at anything I can find for money to eat and sleep on. But I don't pay railroad fares."

The Rambler got into Chicago from the Northwest via Milwaukee. He pulled out the other night for Indianapolis, on the Big Four road, bound south.

FARMERS' SCHOOL ON BOAT

Cruise on Rivers of State of Washington Planned by College—Most Unique.

Portland, Ore.—Probably the most novel school ever held in this section of the United States is that to be sent out by the State College of Pullman, Wash. This will be installed on a steamboat, and will tour the inland waters of Washington, giving instruction to the farmers, live stock men and dairymen in better farming methods and scientific care of stock and orchards.

A great variety of farming demonstration apparatus will be on board the boat, which will have a two weeks' cruise. R. C. Ashby, assistant superintendent of farmers' institutes, will be in charge of the craft, and a staff of agricultural, horticultural and live stock experts will accompany him.

Two dairy cows will be carried on the boat, with a milking machine and model dairy outfit. Lectures on dairying will be given, telling of the best methods of milk production, care of dairy products and feeding problems.

There will be carried an interesting exhibit, showing the most common insect pests that attack fruit crops. Sprays will be advised for each pest; pruning methods will be illustrated, and picking and packing fruit will be shown in demonstrations.

A gasoline engine to drive farm machinery, such as the milking machine and separator, as well as the home lighting plant, will be carried on board the boat, and its use explained to the farmers. Stops will be made at the various landings along the rivers, dates being advertised in advance, and it is expected that the unique cruise will be a great success.

Students Bar Hobble Skirts.

St. Paul, Minn.—The first pronounced hobble skirt made its appearance on the University of Minnesota campus the other day. It was bound just above the ankles by a band of velvet ribbon drawn so tight that the wearer could scarcely move. In addition to stares from every one she received plenty of advice, mainly intimating that she go home and put the dress out of existence. With a red face and angry tears she made for the car line, after remarking that "The students were the rudest things" and that she would never wear the dress again.

WHAT MAINE OWES TO SPRUCE

Tree Long Displaced by Pine, Now Building Cities Where Once Forests Stood.

Bangor, Me.—The swarms of visitors who come to Maine in summer and the thousands of sportsmen who come in autumn bring a great deal of money into the state, and some statisticians have declared that from these two classes is derived a greater revenue than from any one of the state's great industries. But while the summer visitors and the sportsmen are a great financial help to Maine, their presence is of small importance compared with the spruce tree.

While it was the pine that made possible the once prosperous West India trade and built up Maine's shipping in the days before the Civil war, it never in all the years of its pre-eminence accomplished half so much for the land of its birth as the coarse-grained spruce. For while the pine built ships and individual fortunes had made West India rum as cheap as cider all along the seaboard, the spruce has built towns in the midst of the wilderness, like Rumford Falls and Millinocket; brought outside millions of capital to Maine and given popular literature an amazing boom.

Millinocket, on the west branch of the Penobscot, is one of the spruce towns. A few years ago it consisted of a flag station and one Indian hut. The Indian murdered a Spaniard and was sent to state's prison, and the hut was burned, leaving only the flag station and the man who tended it. Then a big paper corporation locked the ground over, saw a fine chance to make pulp, and built an immense mill. Then came the town. It is called "the magic city," because it came into existence so suddenly.

The pulp and paper mill, which eats up about 60,000,000 feet of logs yearly, employs in one capacity or another about 1,000 men, and there are in the town 2,500 people. Where bears and moose roamed a dozen years ago, there are now streets lined with stores, dwellings, schoolhouses, hotels and churches, and lighted with electricity.

When the original settler, the Indian, murdered his chance guest, the Spaniard, reporters who went up from Bangor to see about it had to make a meal on salted pig's shoulder and saleratus biscuit at the flag station of the railroad. Now they have at Millinocket a hotel where the English language is considered inadequate to describe all the dishes on the dinner bill.

Today they have at Millinocket about everything in the way of conveniences that can be found in any small city, and are shipping 275 tons of paper daily, the brass band plays almost every night, prohibition has as hard luck as it has everywhere, and the spruce trees did it all.

TEXAS RAISES POLO PONIES

Bring Good Prices in Parts of Country Where Sport Is Part of Daily Program.

Midland, Tex.—Large numbers of Texas ranch raised horses are being trained as polo ponies and sold for big prices in other parts of the United States and Europe where polo playing is freely indulged in. It is claimed that the best polo ponies in the world come from Texas.

The industry of breeding and training the animals upon ranches in this section has grown rapidly during the last few years. From 175 to 200 are sold and shipped from here each year. Fancy prices are obtained in most cases. Polo is played by a number of people of this section, the Midland Polo club having a membership of 17.

Polo ponies also are extensively raised and trained in the vicinity of San Antonio, Fort Davis, and other parts of the ranch territory of the state. There are a number of polo clubs in Texas and annual tournaments are given.

Recover Valuable Book.

Paw Paw, Mich.—A copy of the Weems "Life of Washington," which Abraham Lincoln read by the light of a tallow candle, has been recovered from a paper mill at Kalamazoo by E. Salesburg of this place. Salesburg loaned the volume, worth $2,000, to Prof. J. O'Leary of the local schools and in some way it was placed among a pile of discarded books and papers and sold to a ragman. In the paper mill it was discovered by an employe sorting rags, who sold it to a Kalamazoo man for almost nothing. Salesburg recovered it from this man, paying him $50.

IDEAS FROM SWISS FARMERS

American Agriculturists May Get Much Valuable Information at Coming Exhibition.

Berne.—Switzerland has just perfected plans for an exhibition that will interest Americans, particularly those who are feeling the stress of the high cost of living in the cities, and the listening to the call of "back to the farm." Especially will the exhibition appeal to those who are considering the reoccupation of the abandoned farms of New England, for if there is a country anywhere on earth that could teach the hill and mountain valley farmer of any other country how to wrest a living from their holdings to the best advantage it is Switzerland.

In Switzerland farming has been conducted on the intensive principle for centuries; all sorts and conditions of soils, locations, and even climates had to be dealt with to provide a hardy people with a livelihood. This experience has been wrought into the very marrow of the peasants, and they have evolved methods and processes by means of which they have been able to get the most out of their industry.

The results of these methods and processes will be shown at the fair, in the exhibits, so the announcement that has just been made of the holding of this general exhibition of Swiss rural industries at Lausanne should interest thoughtful people in America, including even the government. It will afford a unique opportunity for obtaining knowledge that will be of great value.

Lausanne's national exhibition will present a complete review of the processes of cultivating and fertilizing of the soil, of the raising of cattle, the utilizing of the products and the agricultural tools in use. It will illustrate the progress made in all these directions and will be particularly valuable as a demonstration of the possibilities of Swiss rural industry.

SHEEP LIKE TOBACCO STEMS

Pennsylvania Farmer Believes That Weed Keeps His Flock Free From Infection.

Montrose, Pa.—Pennsylvania has sheep that chew tobacco. This does not mean that the source of all mutton calmly enters the crossroads store and calls for a plug or wants a package of finecut. These sheep take their fix in a more primitive form, but are said to look upon it as being a luxury as much as the veriest tobacco user in the land.

These unusual animals are the property of a farmer of Montrose, who is reported to have taken home a whole wagonload of tobacco stems to feed his sheep and lambs.

He says that in the spring he always gives them some of the weed, that it keeps away certain infections to which they are subject in the springtime, and that the animals become very fond of the stems, taking a full-sized chew every day.

LAW TO SAVE BIRDS

Audubon Society Enlisting Many for Federal Legislation.

Prediction by Ornithologists and Conservation Congress Action Stirs Efforts to Save Feathered Tribe.

New York.—Following the recent recommendation for federal protection of migratory birds by the National Conservation congress at St. Paul, farmers, sportsmen and land owners throughout the country are today joining in a general movement to urge Uncle Sam to conserve his valuable feathered resources. Under the leadership of the National Association of Audubon Societies it is planned to enlist every man who tills an acre or carries a gun, as well as every bird lover, in this campaign for the preservation of the insect and rodent eating and game birds of the nation. Unless migratory bird life is soon made safe from one end of the country to the other by a uniform protective statute leading ornithologists predict the speedy extermination of many species.

From delegates in every section of the continent reports are being received at headquarters of the Audubon organization here which show strong sentiment for the federal bird guardianship that was unanimously made a plank in the platform of the St. Paul congress. Irrespective of party politics, it is declared that the people of every locality now stand ready to urge Congress for legislation to protect the birds now being destroyed through lack of uniformity in state laws.

The recent action of the National Conservation congress is a practical indorsement of the principles contained in the Weeks bill, now pending at Washington, which gives the federal government authority to regulate the killing of migratory game and non-game birds.

No interference with state laws for strictly resident birds would be involved in federal protection, according to authorities consulted by leaders of the movement, when the interests of the people of every section of the country would be served by proper protection of the migratory flocks upon which depend the nation's agricultural prosperity.

The National Association of Audubon Societies has succeeded in urging 37 states to protect their insectivorous birds by fairly adequate laws, but these may be changed on the impulse of any succeeding legislature. William Dutcher, president of the organization, declared that in federal protection alone lay the hope for America in preserving her commercially valuable bird species.

Fasting Reduces Weight.

Kittanning, Pa.—By fasting for four weeks William George has succeeded in reducing his weight 40 pounds. George weighed 200 pounds. For four continuous weeks he did not touch food and lived by drinking quantities of water.

LEFT TO A WORSE FATE

Dynamiter, Himself a Married Man, Knew What Awaited Forgetful Husband.

The business man was sitting in his office, thinking of starting for home, when a suspicious looking person came in with a leather bag in his hand.

"If you don't give me $25," said the visitor, coming at once to the point, "I will drop this on the floor."

The business man was cool. "What is in it?" he asked.

"Dynamite," was the brief reply.

"What will it do if you drop it?"

"Blow you up."

"Drop it!" was the instant command. "My wife told me when I left home this morning to be sure and send up a bag of flour, and I forgot it. I guess it will take just about as much dynamite as you have there to prepare me for the blowing up I'll get when she sees me!"

He threw himself back in his chair and waited for the explosion, but it did not come.

"I'm a married man myself," said the dynamiter, and quietly slipped out. —Illustrated Bits.

HIS HANDS CRACKED OPEN

"I am a man seventy years old. My hands were very sore and cracked open on the insides for over a year with large sores. They would crack open and bleed, itch, burn and ache so that I could not sleep and could do but little work. They were so bad that I could not dress myself in the morning. They would bleed and the blood dropped on the floor. I called on two doctors, but they did me no good. I could get nothing to do any good till I got the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. About a year ago my daughter got a cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and in one week from the time I began to use them my hands were all healed up and they have not been a mite sore since. I would not be without the Cuticura Remedies.

"They also cured a bad sore on the hand of one of my neighbor's children, and they think very highly of the Cuticura Remedies. John W. Hasty, So. Effingham, N. H., Mar. 5, and Apr. 11, '09."

Tit for Tat.

Lloyd C. Griscom, in an interview in New York, said of party dissensions:

"They are animated by a nasty spirit, a tit-for-tat spirit; and they go from bad to worse.

"It's like the case of the engaged couple at the seaside dance. The young man, a little jealous, said coldly to his fiancee at supper:

"'Let me see—was it you I kissed in the conservatory?'

"'About what time?' the young girl answered, with a little laugh."

Poor Prospects.

"Yes," said Miss Passay, "I found a very nice boarding house today, but the only room they had to offer me had a folding bed in it, and I detest those things."

"Of course," remarked Miss Pert, "one can never hope to find a man under a folding bed."—Catholic Standard and Times.

More to Be Pitied.

Tramp (to lonely spinster)—Come Missus, arst yer 'usband if 'e ain't got a pair o' trousers to give away.

Spinster (anxious not to expose her solitude)—Sorry, my good man, he—ech—never wears such things.—Punch.

Against Orders.

"If you refuse me, Miss Gladys, I shall get a rope and commit suicide."

"No, colonel, you must not do that. Papa said distinctly he would not have you hanging about here."

Tired Out.

"Is the first edition of your novel exhausted yet?"

"No. Why?"

"I thought it might be from standing so long on the counters."

How can a woman be expected to have any regard for the truth when she is obliged to promise to obey in the marriage ceremony?

Slightly Mixed.

Two Englishmen were resting at the Red Home inn at Stratford-on-Avon. One of them discovered a print picturing a low, tumbling building underneath which was printed: "The House in Which Shakespeare Was Born." Turning to his friend in mild surprise he pointed to the print. His friend exhibited equal surprise and called a waiter, who assured them of the accuracy of the inscription.

"'Pon my word," said the observing Englishman, shaking his head dubiously. "I thought he was born in a manger!"

Just Guessed.

"Mrs. Wadsworth, I am very glad, indeed, to meet you. But, haven't I had the honor of being introduced to you before? What was your name formerly, if I may ask?"

"My maiden name?"

"No; your name before you were divorced."

"How did you know I had been divorced?"

"Why, hasn't everybody?"

When a girl marries for money the devil is usually the best man at the wedding.

To accept defeat gracefully, start your retreat in time.

LOCAL ITEMS.

John E. Daly was in Milwaukee and Chicago last week on business.

John Murgatroyd of Vesper transacted business in the city on Saturday.

Dave Harney of Marshfield was a business visitor in the city on Saturday.

Miss Alma Hansen has accepted a position as stenographer in the office of the Oberbeck Mfg. Co.

Patrick Mulroy and S V. Topping were in Pittsville on Saturday to attend the monthly stock fair.

Meslames D. McVicar, Ed. Carwell and Ellsworth Murgatroyd of Vesper were in the city shopping on Friday.

Frank Kohza, one of the solid farmers of the town of Sigel, was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday.

J. Ginsburg and son departed on Monday for Chicago where they will purchase a carload of apples and other fruits.

Mrs. Leon LeSarge and children of La Crosse are visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hutchinson this week.

John Schmitt of Marshfield, democratic candidate for sheriff, was in the city on Monday. The Tribune acknowledges a pleasant call.

A. J. Schmitz, democratic candidate for governor, will speak at Marshfield tonight. A number from here will attend the speech.

Mrs. I. Baruch spent several days in Milwaukee and Chicago the past week engaged in buying goods for the Heinoman Mercantile Co.

Mike Jackan of the town of Sigel was a caller at the Tribune office on Saturday, having dropped in to renew his subscription for another year.

C. L. Hayward, electrician at the Consolidated mill, left on Friday for Chicago on business He expected also to visit in Michigan before his return.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Garski and children returned on Sunday from Stevens Point where they spent the past month on the farm of Mr. Garski's brother.

--Look for Gilkey over the Wood County Bank when you want insurance or real estate.

T. P. Pearenboom spent several days in Chicago the past week where he attended to some business matters and incidentally attended the ball games between the Cubs and Philadelphia.

Eli Crotteau of Marshfield spent Thursday in the city visiting with friends while on his way home from Rudolph where he spent several days visiting with his mother. Mr. Crotteau made the trip in his Buick auto.

—FOR SALE:—The Halverson home on Elm St. New, elegantly finished. Has electric lights, sewer, city water, bath. See owner or J. H. Linderman. Phone 417.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Griffin have issued invitations to the wedding of their daughter Mae Catherine to Mr. Fred R. Gordon of Fond du Lac, which will take place on Thursday, Nov. 3rd, at 9 o'clock at SS. Peter and Paul church.

Attorney D. D. Conway spent several days in Milwaukee last week looking after some business matters. While there he disposed of his two cylinder Buick automobile and bought two new machines, a runabout and a seven passenger car.

The Womans Foreign Missionary Society of the Congregational church will meet with Mrs. Geo. W. Mead on Wednesday afternoon on Nov. 2nd. This is to be the annual free will offering meeting for home missions. All ladies are invited.

—Gilkey, the insurance man, is now located over the Wood County bank.

The city team has been engaged in dumping mud from the street into the hole in the river bank, left by the removal of the Harvey Gee building and this will soon be filled in and leveled off so as to present a neat appearance.

W. E. Bowman, a harness maker from Spokane, Wash., was in the city several days the past week looking over the situation with a view to locating here. He stated that he liked the appearances of things and that he might decide to open up a shop.

Martin Pfyl, who lives about two miles north of the city on the Biron road, was a pleasant caller at the Tribune office on Monday. Mr. Pfyl is the owner of a well drilling machine which he expects to move down from Arpin next week, after which he will do well drilling for anybody who may desire work of this kind.

While the season was reported to be unfavorable for the growing of potatoes, in this section, it seems that some people did get good sized tubers, nevertheless. Several of our exchanges have mentioned potatoes that were brought in weighing three pounds and over, altho it does not seem that any records were broken in this immediate vicinity.

A French astronomer has discovered that the solar system, including the earth, is spinning thru space at the rate of 108,000 miles an hour, and is headed toward the star Vega in the constellation Lyra. This is going some, all right, but even at this rate it will take us 400,000 years to reach our destination and it is doubtful if any of us now on earth will be able to serve on the reception committee.

The bee, the bee, the busy bee gathering honey for you and me. Ten thousand pounds is a heap of honey and considerable beeswax but such an amount was shipped last week by Frank Stoflet of Arpin to the Chicago markets. The price received was 18½c per pound which is an exceptionally good bulk price. The honey was made by 160 colonies and was No. 1 in color and flavor. Mr. Stoflet is seriously considering dividing his bees into colonies of 80 and summering them at different nearby points thus giving them a wider range and less travel. The bee business this year has been very profitable.—Marshfield News.

Henry Stahl of Vesper was a business visitor in the city on Friday.

Mrs. Wm. Bohmsach is visiting with friends in Wild Rose this week.

Attorney George L. Williams left on Tuesday for Milwaukee to be gone several days on legal business.

Martin Conway of Orient, S. D., is in the city this week visiting at the homes of D. D. and W. J. Conway.

Guy Gotts has accepted a position with Joe Wholr and will have charge of his confectionery store this winter.

The Elks gave a social dancing party at their hall on Friday evening at which there was an enjoyable time.

Attorney T. W. Brazeau returned on Saturday from Milwaukee where he was looking after some legal business.

—Doctor Garbutt, expert in diseases of children will be at the Dixon House, Grand Rapids on Saturday and Sunday, November 5, 6.

Mrs. Chas. Podawiltz departed last week for Milwaukee, where she will spend several weeks visiting with her daughter, Mrs. George Anderson.

Attorney C. B. Edwards of Marshfield transacted some business in the city on Monday. While here he favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call

Frank B Seymour, general manager of the Green Bay & Western Ry., spent Friday in this city looking after some business matters connected with his road.

H. J. Pankow, candidate for register of deeds on the democratic ticket, was in the city Monday and Tuesday looking over the political situation in this locality.

W. J. Mann of Arpin was in the city on Thursday on his way to Stoughton where he spent several days on business for the Vesper Creamery Co.

Mrs. Ida Gorham of Chicago and Miss Lena Kloveno of Highland Park, Ill., returned to their homes on Monday after a two weeks visit at the Jos. Rick home.

Jas. Block, one of the catchers for the Chicago White Sox, has been in this city and vicinity the past week, having come here to visit his people, who live in the town of Sigel.

Fred Vollmar, H. Hambright and C. H. Stecht of Marshfield were in the city on Monday looking after some matters connected with the sale of the plant of the Marshfield Bedding Co.

The socialist speech delivered at the opera house last Friday evening by Ralph Korngold, was listened to by a good sized audience and those who heard it report that it was well worth listening to.

Miss Stange Married.

Merrill News:—It seldom happens that a young couple can successfully elude their friends, get married and leave for a honeymoon trip without having someone learn of the plans and give them a farewell shower of rice and well wishes, but this is exactly what Miss Lydia Stange and Fred W. King, both well known and highly esteemed young people of the city, did Wednesday evening. They were quietly married at the home of the young lady's parents, Hon. and Mrs A. H. Stange, by Rev. Schliepsieck, pastor of the Lutheran Trinity church, at 6 o'clock and left on the 6:55 o'clock train for Chicago and other points south.

So closely did the young people and their parents guard the secret that not even close relatives were aware of what was to occur until several hours later. The only persons present when the ceremony was performed were Mr. and Mrs. Stange and Mr. and Mrs. E. S. King, parents of the groom.

After a short honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. King will return and go to housekeeping at 1200 Third street, the home formerly occupied by E. M. Smart and family, but which was purchased recently by Mr. Stange. It has been remodeled and improved and is one of the most comfortable homes in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. King begin their wedded life under very favorable conditions and that it may continue so through life is the wish of their many friends in Merrill.

Mrs. King is a graduate of the local public schools, of a young ladies school in Rockford, Ill., and she also attended Milwaukee Downer college. She is predominent in society and enjoys the esteem of all who know her.

Mr. King holds a responsible position with the Merrill Railway & Lighting company. He has already made a good start in life and has the stamina, and ambition to continue to push forward.

A LITTLE MORE VENICE THEN TO FLORENCE.

By M. B. Jackson

How would you like to live where to go in bathing you have only to dive out of your sitting room window? How would you like to walk on a street where three steps takes you you from one store to the store opposite? How would you like to study mosaic pictures under your feet, right on the floor?

This morning we spent two hours and ten cents on the Grand Canal and the lagoons. We rode on the street cars of Venice,—the steamboats. They collect two cents for a "straight" ride on the crooked canal and then come for more when the boat swings around to return or when we go beyond the limits of the canal. We settled up five times before we were all satisfied and then went ashore. This larger view of Venice was just what we needed as a climax to our visit.

I have made the acquaintance of nearly all of the gondoliers at the *stand just outside our hotel*, and you should hear us "talk." It is a mixture of articulation and muscular gymnastics, but we talk. On my gondola rides, they have taught me signals as we meet others or round corners. These signals are to avoid collision and are shouted out with peculiar Italian intonations. One of my best gondolier friends, one whom I trusted, one whom I thought incapable of deceit, yesterday taught me the phrase "Look out", but alas, instead of the correct signal he gave me a phrase altogether too near a string of oaths for my comfort. Of course I was perfectly innocent, but when I roared out the phrase in foghorn tones and saw the whole gondolier crew and Italians on shore convulsed with laughter while my false friend was simply shrieking with delight, I realized that the foreigner had been "stung" in a foreign land.

It took my friend some time to get back into my good graces, but this *morning he accomplished* it effectually by actually allowing me to row his gondola. This is not an easy thing to do although from the side lines it looks very simple. My record speed in a gondola is forty feet in fifteen minutes, and I lost my oar only twice during the trial for speed.

Did I tell you that on our way here from Milan we passed through Verona where the "Two Gentlemen" lived. Verona you know was also the scene of the play Romeo and Juliet, and here is the tomb of Juliet,—at least the people of Verona will tell you that it is.

At two o'clock on a typical Venetian afternoon our flotilla of gondolas appear off shore, and then on shore, and we are packed away for our winding canal ride to the depot. "Good bye Venice! We're going to leave you now!" sing the travelers and the sun shines her brightest on the mosaic front of an old palace whose beauty can not fade; the sky takes on its many shades of blue. The gondoliers wear their happiest smiles as they send our boats flying over the water to the depot. Our train is ready and we pull out and over the two and one half miles of embankment bridge to the mainland where we head for the city of Florence beyond the Apennines.

Padua! Yes Padua! We are passing thru many cities connected with history and literature that we have studied.

We stop at Bologna for dinner. We crossed the Po River some time ago. From here we shall soon enter the Apennines, leaving the plains of Lombardy for the valley of the Arno River. We shall pass through forty-five tunnels in going eighty-two miles. Two of these tunnels are a mile long each. The fertile plains of Tuscany "the garden of Italy" are beyond the mountains.

While passing through Pistoja we are reminded that here long ago the pistol was invented, receiving its name from this locality.

Now we are at Florence. Seven days we shall be residents of this historic classic city. We shall not hear Savonarola, but we shall hear about him. We have been reading Romola again in preparation for our visit here, as we read parts of Les Miserables before going to Paris, and Stones of Venice for the "Queen of the Adriatic." Our reading must of necessity be fragmentary, but even the little we do helps to put us in the spirit of those who visited these places and wrote about them.

Letters from home are in our rooms at the hotel, and we all hurry up stairs to enjoy them. Six letters this time! What a treat! Here among strangers, in a land where the language is very nearly unintelligible, where the customs, manners and habits of the people are so very different from what we are accustomed to; a land where we are "peculiar," and occasionally objects of curiosity, what a luxury a letter is, coming from the faraway home across the sea. In our travels, sometimes it seems as though this were in a dream, and that we may yet wake up at home; sometimes this seems like the reality while the only spot in the world for us, takes on a dim unreality, and we wonder if we are forgotten. So many experiences have been crowded in since we sailed from Boston that nothing but the almanac can convince us that it was not ages ago that we started. And then the letters! They come to us just when they are needed, and we know, after reading them, that we are not so far from home as we had thought we were. We know that oceans are not wide enough to separate us from those we left behind.

The history of Florence reads like fiction, and pretty wild fiction at that. Many of its buildings show by their structure how necessary it used to be to fortify one family against a turbulent element and a rival family or party. Most of the houses are castles with barred windows. New buildings are built as though these people are beginning to expect permanent peace but much of old Florence is made up of battlements and barricades. I must not write history. You can get that from your libraries. I can however stimulate your imaginations when I tell you that today we visited the home of Dante. Yesterday we saw Galileo's house. We also saw the room in the convent of St. Mark's where Fra Girolamo Savonarola used to stay. In it we saw manuscripts written by him, and many things said to have belonged to him.

On every hand we see objects that remind us of the great Medici family who ruled Florence for so long.

But the greatest Florentine of them all, the man far above any other Italian; to whom the whole world bows, was the great Michel Angelo. An artist, in painting, sculpture and architecture we find his works in abundance here in his native city and we shall find them again in Rome. No city in the world can surpass Florence in her art history, and her collections of art are numerous. Her old palaces and churches are full of treasures coming down from past centuries. Here we may see the originals of the past artists about whom we have read so much, and copies of whose work we have seen so often.

Letters from home say that it has been very hot over there, and one says, "What must the weather be in Italy?" Our very hottest day so far was 87 degrees. It very seldom reaches 95 degrees here in Florence, and it lasts but a short time when it does reach that mark. They say we shall experience hot weather at Naples, but not here or in Rome. In winter the cold winds come down the Arno River from the Apennines Some one has said that it can hardly be conceived how people can live in Florence in the winter or die there in the summer."

There are many Americans living here in Florence. A large number of the villas outside are owned by Americans. In the city there are American schools taught by American teachers. The higher cost of living in Florence, and the heavy taxes paid by Americans may stop further growth in the American colony. We find too, a large number of students here who are studying the languages, music and painting. The Uffizi Gallery you know is one of the three greatest art collections in the world.

A few days ago our group went up the mountain upon which the old town of Fiesole stands. Within the past twenty years there has been unearthed there an old Roman amphitheater. It was not known that this ever existed until it was discovered by accident. It is a small enclosure, and as we shall see larger and better examples of the old Roman playhouse when we get to Rome, it will not be best to take time and space for a description here.

Up to the old town we come by trolley over a winding road. Now we go on foot to the top of the mountain 800 feet above the city of Florence, not quite as high as the Eiffel tower is above the city of Paris.

Florence, from this hill-top is a veritable paradise. No one who sees the city from this point ever forgets it. The Apennine mountains on the north, frame in a beautiful cluster of hills and valleys upon which are built the villas and business streets of the city and adjacent country. To the east lie the mountains of the Casentino and Vallombroso. To the south are hills and vineyards with dots of bright colors in green settings. Houses are seen, partly hidden in apple orchards and beyond are churches among olives and cypresses. The city of Florence is divided by the Arno, which from this viewpoint reflects like silver the rays of the afternoon sun. Italy is indeed the country of sunshine.

"Oh Italia, Italia beloved,
Land of beauty, of sunlight and song."

The old song comes involuntarily to our lips, and my thoughts go back to old Columbus, Wisconsin, where our chorus worked so faithfully to produce the song in the spirit of this scene. It is no wonder that the Florentine never leaves his native city without definite plans for returning, and as this "land of beauty and sunlight and song," becomes more and more prosperous, as it certainly will in this century of peace, we shall see fewer and fewer who will find it necessary to leave the land which they love so well

In making the acquaintance of Italians I have already uncovered evidences of intense patriotism, and it has pleased me exceedingly to feel that this beautiful land, after centuries of strife is at last united and in the double quick march for the center of the world's activity.

Italy is already second only to the United States in the development of her water powers, and Italian engineers take second place for none in any other country in the world in developing the natural resources of their native land.

The Italian people do not always please us. We find ourselves exceedingly provoked at their business methods, and their lack of refinement as measured by our standards, but when we consider the thorny road they have traveled, and the obstacles they have overcome and are now overcoming in their fight for a place among the nations, our respect grows tremendously and our sympathy deepens toward them. Italy is surely a coming nation, and she is coming rapidly. Her study of agriculture is adding to her harvests; her manufactures are increasing rapidly, and her facilities for transportation are one hundred per cent better than they were twenty years ago. This condition is leading these people to discover their own powers in the world's competition for business, and they are encouraged to renewed efforts in bringing about still greater results. I have said before that you should visit Italy to be able fully to realize the latent and growing strength of her people.

Notice.

My wife Barbara having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby notify all persons not to trust her on my account as I will not be responsible for any debts of her contracting.

3t John H. McCrillis, Jr.

Report of Relief Committee of Woman's Federated Clubs.

DEBITS.

May 1, Am't. on hand		
Bonds	$200 00	
Note	500 00	
Cash	21 50	
		$721 25
May 19 Int. on Bonds	$1 17	
May 19 Int. on Bonds	16 52	
		17 42
Total receipts		$738 67

CREDITS.

Rent	$7 00	
Groceries	73 61	
Wood	4 00	
Hospital	21 50	
		$106 11
Balance on hand		
Bond	$100 00	
Note	457 87	
Cash	74 69	
		$632 56
Total		$738 67

Francis Linderman,
Treas.

The Democratic Candidate.

Wild Rose Times, Republican.

T. H. Patterson of this village who is the democratic candidate for state senator from this district is one of the familiar personalities of this county. Sixty of the sixty-two years he has lived, he has spent in this county, dividing his time between Mt. Morris, Pine River and Wild Rose where he has been in mercantile trade for the last 9 years. The democratic garb which he assumed when he reached his majority has been so pleasing to him that he has never changed and toward which party he has never been charged with inconsistency. He has at different times been a candidate for member of assembly, Lt. Gov., congress, and now state senator.

Mr. Patterson is a man of marked individuality, quiet in his ways but far reaching in his plans, and there is something about the republican situation in this senatorial district that appears to please him and in which the inspiration of hope is not lacking, is evident from his demeanor when the subject of politics is being discussed. No one denies but what if he were elected, he would be a representative who would carefully look after the interest of the people of this district. The friendships of sixty years is oftentimes thicker and stronger than party lines, and it would not be surprising to find that at the election his vote will be much stronger than at the primaries and that many of the votes will come from the rank and file of the republican party.

Mars' Canals.

Jill—"I see a wise astronomer is telling the people that he has noticed some disturbance on Mars." Jill—"Perhaps it's one of those canal mules kicking again."

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

ADDITIONAL LOCALS

Fred Logan of Tomah was a business visitor in the city on Monday.

Mrs. J. W. Bovee of Plainfield is a guest at the Alfred Emmom home this week.

Mrs. L. M. Nash and daughter Isabel visited in Milwaukee several days the past week.

Mrs. Henry Timm of Reedsburg is visiting with relatives and friends in the city this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Tracey returned last week from a two weeks visit in Charleston, South Carolina.

—Don't be fooled. If W. Barker's Cough Remedy made at Sparta cures. Johnson & Hill Co.

John Langer, one of the solid farmers of Rudolph was a pleasant caller at this office on Friday.

George Otto, who is attending college at Davenport, Iowa, is home for a two weeks visit with his family.

W. O. Aldrich returned to his home at Whitewater after spending several days at the J. H. Noyes home.

MEN WANTED—By the Moler Barber College of Milwaukee, Wis., to learn the barber trade. They offer splendid inducements and a short term completes. They mail free a beautiful catalogue and ask all our readers to send for it.

Mrs. Fred Staum returned on Friday from Milton Junction, where she had been visiting with relatives for a week.

Mrs. M. G. Gordon returned on Saturday from Tomah where she has been spending the past two weeks visiting with her mother, who has been ill.

Hon. T. E. Nash, accompanied by his brother John and son James, expect to leave in two weeks for Honolulu where they intend to spend the winter.

Mrs. Esther Reed of Chicago, who has been visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Dr. Waters, during the past two weeks, expects to leave for her home on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lacey Horton returned on Thursday from their wedding tour and have gone to housekeeping in the cottage on the corner of Second Avenue and McKinley street.

Chas. Ecklund returned on Monday night from a months visit with his sister at Linsburg, Kansas. Mr. Ecklund reports everybody prosperous out there and the farmers satisfied with this season's crops.

Next Sunday the pastor of the Congregational church will preach at the morning service on the subject of "Education, Its Moral and Spiritual Significance." A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Norman Pagel of the town of Sigel and John Pagel of the town of Rudolph favored this office with a pleasant call on Saturday, and before leaving advanced their subscription to the Tribune for another year.

—See Dr. Jurdon Saturday, Sunday and Monday at the Commercial Hotel.

O. C. Belanger of Wausau has been in the city since the first of the week completing the arrangements for opening the Amusement hall. The floor of the rink has been put in first class condition.

B. S. Fox and son, Fred B. Fox of Meehan were in the city on Tuesday and while here favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call. They report the potato crop turning out good around Meehan, altho the price is too low to cause much enthusiasm among growers.

Walter Wright, who is engaged in the lumber business at Duluth, spent Monday in this city interviewing our manufacturers of sash and doors. Mr. Wright jobs extensively in sash and doors, having several retail yards located in the west and north, and buys a part of his stock here. He went from here to Merrill.

Geo. N. Wood reports that work on his new cottage down river is progressing satisfactorily and that he will occupy the place before very long. Mr. Wood will be nicely situated in his new home, being about five minutes run to town by auto, during the summer months, and when the roads are bad he has the street cars running past his door.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Brockhausen is confined to her home with scarlet fever and the home has been quarantined. Mr. Brockhausen had his cigar factory located in the second story of his home and the result is that he will have to close down work until after the quarantine is raised. He has removed all of his stock from the premises but cannot engage in the manufacture of cigars elsewhere without a permit from the government, which would probably take a couple of weeks to secure, by which time the trouble would very likely be over.

—Dr. W. E. Jurdon, the old established noted specialist of Eau Claire, Wis., will be at Commercial Hotel, Grand Rapids, Oct. 29, 30 and 31. Successful specialist for all diseases of men and women, eye, ear, catarrh, heart, lungs, stomach, liver, kidneys, bladder, piles, nervous diseases, blood diseases, chronic diseases. Consultations free at his rooms in the Hotel. The doctor will locate and explain your disease. No incurable cases taken. Thousands testify to the remarkable cures he has performed.

BIRTHS

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Zabawa.

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rember.

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Roland Napp on Sunday.

Changes at Telephone Office.

Some changes have been made at the office of the Wood County Telephone during the past few weeks, one of which is the receipt and installation of a new toll board, twice as large as the old one, so that now during the busy time of the day two operators can be used in this department, thus expediting the work to a considerable extent. The operating room has also been enlarged by the removal of a partition.

ARPIN

The Halloween party given by the M. W. A. and R. N. A. of Arpin at the hall was well attended. Everyone enjoyed the speech by C. E. Briere of Grand Rapids. After the speech the evening was pleasantly spent in card playing, singing and dancing.

Mrs. C. W. Blastt is now prepared to do dressmaking at her home or sew by the day. She will be pleased to have you call on her when you desire to have sewing done.

A Halloween dance will be given at the hall Saturday evening, Oct. 29th. Everyone is cordially invited to attend.

Misses Tillie Pohn and Katie Hohn, who are attending school at Grand Rapids, spent Sunday with their parents here.

Joe Rosplock, who has been employed at Grand Rapids this summer, departed Saturday evening for Minnesota to be gone an indefinite time.

MEEHAN

Marshall Squires of Stevens Point while returning from an outing at Camp Douglas, visited friends here Saturday and Sunday.

Gene Glondenning returned Saturday from St. Cloud, Minn., where he has been employed at mason work since last July.

The first destructive frost struck here Saturday night, Oct. 22nd which is the latest a freeze has held off here for many years.

Wm. Brunker, republican candidate for sheriff of Portage County, was a caller here Saturday.

Rev. Aldo Raymond will continue to preach here the coming year having been appointed to this place by the annual W. B. conference.

Leonard Pascavis recently went to Montana and joined his brother Jim who has been located there for some time.

A. E. Swensen was up from Chicago last week looking after his farming interests here. He was very well pleased with the abundant yield of farm products and the general appearance of the country for this time of the year.

Ed. Slack started for Glidden Monday where he expects to be employed for the winter.

Misses Dora Warner and Kate Boorman went to Saratoga Monday to visit with friends.

ALTDORF

Prof. M. H. Jackson of the county training school spoke on his trip through Europe, in the school house here last Friday evening. Owing to the very disagreeable weather not a very large crowd was present, so it is hoped we may have the lecture repeated in the near future. Mrs. Jackson accompanied Mr. Jackson and while here they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Lou.

L. J. Ruesch had a two days' shingling "bee" last week on his house. When Leo gets his house finished he will have one of the prettiest and best country houses in Wood County.

Quite a number of our local sportsmen are planning on going away deer hunting this fall as the deer are rather scarce here just now. A few weeks ago deer were quite plentiful, but owing to the excessive amount of hunting west of here this fall the deer have left for more quiet quarters.

And Bancroft is determined to run for attorney general. He certainly beats Banquo's ghost. But we hope and feel that the people will turn out and defeat him so badly again that he will never again be heard from politically.

There was a dance at the A. Kumatz home last Saturday night. There was a large crowd in attendance.

SIGEL

Mr. and Mrs. John Kissinger of Laona have been guests at the Jacob Kissinger home the past week.

Martin Kubislak, who is employed at the carpenter trade at Port Edwards, fell off an eight foot scaffold on Friday and broke his left arm at the wrist.

Misses Bordina and Floy Berg left last week for Chicago where they will make an extended visit.

Miss Hulda Holstrom left on Monday for Port Edwards where she will be employed.

Miss Ida Worlund will leave on Thursday for Chicago, where she will enter one of the hospitals to undergo a surgical operation.

Carl Holstrom left on Monday of last week for Shanagolden to spend the winter.

Axel and Victor Worlund and Otto Larson will leave today for Valparaiso, Indiana.

FOURTEEN MILE CREEK

Miss Pearl Winegarden, who has been working at the W. H. Jewell home, returned to her home in Bancroft last week.

Arthur Helsor and Miss Ida Carpenter of Grand Rapids visited at the Israel Jero home Sunday.

Rose Powers, our teacher who has been visiting her parents during vacation, began her school Monday.

Mattie Rose visited with her parents over Sunday.

Mrs. Bentley's sister of Stevens Point is here visiting her this week.

Mrs. Edith Tracy of Saratoga visited at the Israel Jero home from Saturday until Tuesday.

Market Report.

Patent Flour	$6 60
Rye Flour	4 00
Rye	70
Oats	35
Butter	20-26
Eggs	25
Beef live	$3.50-4.50
Pork dressed	$9.00-9.50
Hay, Timothy	$18
Potatoes	20

English Joke.

What is the difference between seasickness and putting a bankrupt's property under the hammer? When you put the bankrupt's property under the hammer it is a sale of effects; but sea-sickness is the effects of a sail.—London Tit-Bits.

Some Were Overlooked.

"I understand that twenty-five thousand bad eggs have been discovered in Pittsburg." "I always thought the population of Pittsburg was greater than that."

SAMPLE OFFICIAL BALLOT

If you desire to vote an entire party ticket for state, congressional, legislative and county offices make a cross (X) or other mark in the circle (O) under the party designation at the head of the ballot. If you desire to vote for any particular person without regard to party, mark in the square at the right of the name of the candidate for whom you desire to vote if it be there, or write any name you wish to vote for, in the proper place.

The following instructions are given for the information and guidance of voters: (a) A voter upon entering the polling place and giving his name and residence, will receive a ballot from the ballot clerk which must have endorsed thereon the names or initials of both ballot clerks, and no other ballot can be used. Upon receiving his ballot, the voter must retire alone to a booth or compartment and prepare the same for voting. A ballot clerk may inform the voter as to the proper manner of marking a ballot, but he must not advise or indicate in any manner whom to vote for. * * *

(b) If a voter wishes to vote for all the candidates nominated by any party he shall make a cross or other mark under the party designation printed at the top of the ballot in the circle made for that purpose. A ballot so marked and having no other mark will be counted for all the candidates of that party in the column underneath, unless the names of some of the candidates of the party have been erased or a name shall be written in or a cross mark be placed in the square at the right of the name or names of candidates in another column. If the voter does not wish to vote for all the candidates nominated by one party, he shall mark his ballot by making a cross or mark in the square at the right of the name of the candidate for whom he intends to vote or by inserting or writing in the name of the candidate.

(c) A voter may vote for an entire group of candidates for presidential electors by making a cross (X) or mark in the square at the right of the names of candidates for president and vice president whose names appear in the column above the names of the candidates for presidential electors, or he may vote for the candidates for presidential electors by making a cross (X) or mark in the square at the right of the name of each candidate for elector for whom he wishes to vote. If a voter does not wish to vote for any one or more candidates for presidential electors in the group, he may erase the name of such candidate or candidates and the cross (X) or mark at the right of the names of the candidates for president and vice president shall count as a vote for each of the other candidates for presidential electors in such group whose names are not erased. If a voter wishes to vote for another person in place of a candidate whose name he has erased he may insert or write in the name of each such person in one of the spaces in the blank column at the right of the ticket. If a voter does not wish to vote for any candidates for president or vice president or for any presidential electors, whose names appear upon the ballot, he may insert or write in the names of the candidates for president and vice president, and presidential electors to a number equal to the number of electors to be elected, in the appropriate spaces in the blank column at the right of the ballot.

(d) A voter may vote upon a question submitted to a vote of the people by making a cross (X) or mark in the square at the right of the answer which he intends to give.

(e) The ballot should not be marked in any other manner. If the ballot be spoiled, it must be returned to the ballot clerk, who must issue another in its stead, but not more than three in all shall be issued to any one voter. Five minutes' time is allowed in booth to mark ballot. Unofficial ballots or memorandum to assist the voter in marking his ballot can be taken into the booth, and may be used to copy from. The ballot must not be shown so that any person can see how it has been marked by the other.

(f) After it is marked it should be folded so that the inside cannot be seen, but so that the printed indorsements and signatures of the ballot clerks on the outside may be seen. Then the voter should pass out of the booth or compartment, give his name to the inspector in charge of the ballot box, hand him his ballot to be placed in the box, and pass out of the voting place.

(g) A voter, who declares to the presiding officer that he is unable to read, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot, can have assistance of one or two election officers in marking same, to be chosen by the voter, and if he declares that he is totally blind, he may be assisted by any person chosen by him from among the legal voters of the county. The presiding officer may administer an oath in his discretion as to such person's disability.

(h) The * * * following is a facsimile of the official ballot:

F. H. EBERHARDT, County Clerk.

Democrat O	Prohibition O	Republican O	Social Democrat O	Independent	Independent
For Governor— ADOLPH J. SCHMITZ	For Governor— BYRON E. VAN KEUREN	For Governor— FRANCIS E. McGOVERN	For Governor— WILLIAM A. JACOBS		For Governor— FRED G. KRISMER (Social Labor Party "Nomination Papers")
Lieutenant Governor— HARRY W. BOLENS	Lieutenant Governor— CHARLES L. HILL	Lieutenant Governor— THOMAS MORRIS	Lieutenant Governor— HENRY BRUINS		Lieutenant Governor— JOHN HEROLD (Social Labor Party "Nomination Papers")
Secretary of State— JOHN M. CALLAHAN	Secretary of State— WILLIAM O. DEAN	Secretary of State— JAMES A. FREAR	Secretary of State— GUSTAV A. HERING		Secretary of State— JOHN VIERTHALER (Social Labor Party "Nomination Papers")
State Treasurer— JOHN RINGLE	State Treasurer— GEORGE W. WILSON	State Treasurer— ANDREW H. DAHL	State Treasurer— CHARLES W. SWANSON		State Treasurer— FRED FARGHMIN (Social Labor Party "Nomination Papers")
Attorney General— JOHN F. DOLLERTY	Attorney General—	Attorney General— LEVI H. BANCROFT	Attorney General— GERRIT T. THORN	Attorney General— WILLIAM R. NETHEROUT ("Independent" Prohibition)	Attorney General— CHAS. H. CROWNHART (Progressive Rep.)
Commissioner of Insurance— JOHN A. HAZELWOOD	Commissioner of Insurance—	Commissioner of Insurance— HERMAN L. EKERN	Commissioner of Insurance— FRED M. ALTHEN	Commissioner of Insurance— CHRIST. O. NORDBY ("Independent" Prohibition)	Commissioner of Insurance— ALBERT WAUG (Social Labor Party "Nomination Papers")
Member of Congress 10th Dist.— JOHN F. LAMONT	Member of Congress 10th Dist.—	Member of Congress 10th Dist.— ELMER A. MORSE	Member of Congress 10th Dist.— LYNN THOMPSON		
State Senator 9th Dist.— THOS. H. PATTERSON	State Senator—9th Dist.	State Senator 9th Dist.— EDWARD F. KILEEN	State Senator 9th Dist.— C. A. BOORMAN		
Member of Assembly— WILLIAM E. WHEELAN	Member of Assembly—	Member of Assembly— PHILIP BEAN	Member of Assembly— AUGUST C. OTTO		
County Clerk— ARTHR P. MULROY	County Clerk—	County Clerk— FRED H. EBERHARDT	County Clerk— LOUIS E. CLAPP		
County Treasurer— JOHN JAGODZINSKI	County Treasurer—	County Treasurer— WILLIAM H. PETERS	County Treasurer— CLARK LYON		
Sheriff— JOHN SCHMITT	Sheriff—	Sheriff— LOUIS THOMPSON	Sheriff— JOE McCONNELL		
Coroner—	Coroner—	Corner—	Coroner— CHARLES CUMBERLAND		
Clerk of Circuit Court— WILLIAM H. GETTS	Clerk of Circuit Court—	Clerk of Circuit Court— ALBERT B. BEVER	Clerk of Circuit Court— OTTO MARX		
District Attorney— JOHN A. GAYNOR	District Attorney—	District Attorney— CHARLES E. BRIERE	District Attorney—		
Register of Deeds— HERMAN J. PANKOW	Register of Deeds—	Register of Deeds— ELMER E. AMES	Register of Deeds— H. SIEBENHAAR		
Surveyor— WILLIAM CORCORAN	Surveyor—	Surveyor—	Surveyor— HENRY WHITROCK		

Proposed amendment to section 21 of article 4 of the constitution, relating to the compensation of members of the legislature.

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, that section 21 of article IV of the constitution be amended by striking out the word "fi e," being the twentieth word in the body thereof, and by inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten" so that the same when amended shall read as follows:

Section 21. Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services for and during a regular session the sum of ten hundred dollars, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, except for mileage, to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other perquisites, except the salary and mileage above provided shall be received from the state by any member of the legislature for his services or in any other manner as such member.

"For the amendment providing that each member of the legislature shall receive for his services during a regular session the sum of ten hundred dollars." YES ☐ NO ☐

Proposed amendment to Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution relating to apportionment.

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, that section 3 of article IV of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

"Section 3. At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the Legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the Senate and Assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers, and officers of the United States Army and Navy."

"For the amendment striking out of the constitution the requirement for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state once every ten years." YES ☐ NO ☐

Proposed amendment to section 10 of article VIII of the constitution, relating to internal improvements.

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, that section 10 of article VIII of the constitution be amended by adding at the end of said section the following:

"Provided that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving, and developing the water power and the forests of the state, but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment."

"For the amendment providing for the appropriation of moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving, and developing the water power and forests of the state." YES ☐ NO ☐

If you wish to vote for the amendment, make a cross in the square under the word "YES"; If against it, make a cross under the word "NO"

KELLNER.

Mr. Sernan of Chicago has bought the Chas. Knipple farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Fay of Wautoma are visiting with the G. H. Munroe family for a few days.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Plahmer last week.

Will Lord has gone to the northern part of the state to look at a logging job.

John Gage was on our streets this week with land buyers. Mr. Gage is a hustling real estate man.

Rev. and Mrs. Krusche spent Sunday in your city visiting with friends.

Aug. and Frank Buss and Mrs. Witt attended the funeral of the former's sister, Mrs. Knuth at Sigel.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Munroe and Mr. and Mrs. Fay spent Tuesday with relatives in Nekoosa.

The Jeffries-Johnson fight has long been forgotten, but the other day a fight took place in Kellner which will not be forgotten for some time, when a Kellner and Spring brancher picked a bone together. It would have been a good thing if the fight could be reproduced on films because it would be easy money. Kellner beat, so that is all we care for.

Funeral of Mrs. Neitzel.

The funeral of Mrs. Matilda Neitzel, who died at her home last Wednesday, was held on Friday from the First Moravian church, Rev. C. A. Meilicke conducting the services.

Mrs. Neitzel was born in Germany in 1842 and grew to womanhood in her native country and was married there. She came to this country in 1883 and has since resided here.

She is survived by four children two boys Emile and Reinholt, and two girls, Mrs. Stofske and Mrs. Teske.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

The following marriage licenses were issued by County Clerk Eberhardt last week:

John Wollaeblaeger to Anna Kuchnowski both of the town of Port Edwards.

Anna Schroeder of the town of Marshfield to Gustav Tinnel of Welcome.

George Korth of the town of Marshfield to Anna Weichelt of the town of Auburndale.

W. E. Bowman of Spokane, Wash., to Margaret E. Skell of Grand Rapids.

Ferry Ledvor of Beaver Dam to Clara Schingo of Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids Visitors.

Stevens Point Journal:—Ed. Krause, Ed. Spafford, S. Rawson, Hugh McGown and John Bell, Sr., of Grand Rapids spent that day in the city attending the stock fair. During the afternoon Mr. Bell, who established what is termed the first stock fair ever attempted in this state addressed the people telling of the good effects a day of this kind has upon both trade and disposing of a surplus of stock, etc. Mr. Bell has now charge of the Grand Rapids stock fair and says that he learned though he has had many years experience in the business, some good points while here, which he will inaugurate in Grand Rapids. The first stock fair in the state was started forty-three years ago at Watertown by Mr. Bell. Since that time the movement has spread throughout the state and has been a great benefit to the people at large. Mr. McGown, one of the party, drove stage from Berlin to Wausau in the early days and is quite well known here.

Klevene-Dean.

Miss Mathilda Klevene of Grand Rapids and Hugh Dean of Thief River Falls, Minn., were married on Thursday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rick on the east side, Rev. Maack of the German Lutheran church officiating.

They were attended by Miss Lena Klevene of Highland Park, Ill., and Henry Demitz of this city as bridesmaid and groomsman. After the ceremony a wedding dinner was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rick, and the bride and groom left at 4 o'clock the same afternoon on a short wedding tour. They will make their home at Thief River Falls.

Mrs. P. Murgatroyd of Vesper spent several days in the city last week the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Rowland.

Dancy Postoffice Robbed.

The postoffice at Dancy was robbed on Saturday evening and between $60 to $70 taken. The robbery was committed while the postmaster was at supper. Two men have been arrested on suspicion.

The Royal Neighbors of America gave a chicken pie supper at the Forester hall which was largely attended and was a financial success.

DOCTOR GARBUTT.

—This well known and successful specialist in chronic diseases of men and women, and nervous disorders of children will be at the Dixon House, Grand Rapids on Saturday and Sunday, November 5, 6. Persons who have failed to get relief elsewhere should investigate my record of cures, and give me a chance to show them that their cases are not hopeless